VOCABOLARIO

GEROGLIFICO-COPTO-EBRAICO

VOCABOLARIO
GEROGLIFICO
COPTO-EBRAICO

DEL DOTT.

SIMEONE LEVI

OPERA CHE VINSE IL GRANDE PREMIO REALE DI LINGUISTICA
CONFERITO NELL'ANNO 1886 DALLA R. ACCADEMIA DEI LINCEI,
E PUBBLICATA DOPO INCORAGGIAMENTO
DELLA GIUNTA DEL CONSIGLIO SUPERIORE DELLA ISTRUZIONE PUBBLICA.

Volume Quinto

5: d, ḏ ('z') and ṯ, h, ḥ;
6: q (and ṭ), k, g, ḵ (and ḫ) ('χ').
7: 'Supplemento'.

TORINO
LITOGRAFIA SALUSSOLIA PIETRO
1887

VOCABOLARIO
Geroglifico — Copto — Ebraico

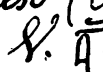
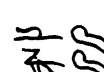
D -54

[hieroglyph]

[hieroglyph], 1) — dod, la mano (Rit. 15, 18); la palma, il palmo della mano. V. il seg.
2) — palmo, misura di lunghezza.
3) — Var. di [hieroglyph] du (V.), dare, concedere che... (Pepi I, freq.); — performativo dei causativi:
[hieroglyph], du-rex (Pierr., I. d. Louv. I, 110), far conoscere.
4) — (Inscr. Pepi I, 466) mettere, porre (Masp. Rec. de trav. VII).
[hieroglyph] (Inscr. Pepi I, 474), mettetelo al suo posto.
5) — de, Equiv. a [hieroglyph] d.

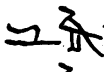
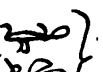
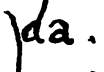
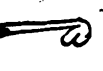
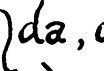
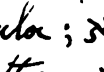
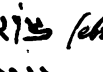
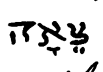
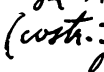
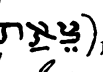
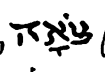
[hieroglyph] e [hieroglyph] (Rit. 42, 17) } de opp. dod, la mano: g. m. — Ebr. יָד, assir. idu, copto ϫⲓϫ, ϭⲓϫ, ⲧⲟⲧ (M.), ⲧⲟⲟⲧ (T.), ⲧⲁⲁⲧ (B.), (ⲡ, ⲡⲓ), manus.
Duale [hieroglyph] e [hieroglyph].
— V. [hieroglyph] e varr., dd.
[hieroglyph], V. ib. [hieroglyph].
2) — Il 1° gruppo riferendosi a cose inanimate significa: manico, impugnatura, maniglia. — Od anche, come l'ebraico יָדוֹת ([hieroglyph]), cardines asserum, axes rotae. V. [hieroglyph] dd.
[hieroglyph], vasi di ferro con manico d'argento.
3) — Lo stesso gruppo è anche equival. al seg.

[hieroglyph], de opp. dod (An. I, 26, 5), g. f., una parte del carro, e precisamente quella parte che ha la forma di mano (V. il prec.), il forchetto (franc. fourche, châsse) del carro.
2) — Equiv. al prec., all. 2, ed a [hieroglyph] dd.
[hieroglyph] (An. IV, 16, 7 e seg.), il timone.
3) — Confr. anche il copto ⲙⲁϣⲱⲧⲓ pecten, instrumentum textoris.

[hieroglyph], de (An. IV, 8, 3; II, 10, 6; Rit. 125, 41; 146, 30), estendersi ad un luogo fisso, fermarsi, fissarsi, rimanere, dimorare, abitare in un luogo; — restare, aspettare, attendere.
— (Chab. Voy., Gloss.) rester, subsister,

religuus, supervacuus. — (Masp., Rev. Arch. 1873, 304) autre, le reste de, tout. — Si noti la rara espressione (h.e.): (Mar. Dend. I, 6, a), che Brugsch trad.: dal mattino alla sera.

de, var. di z; parlare, dire; parola, discorso. Confr. emettere un suono grave, , , lieta esclamazione, grido di gioia, grande grido.

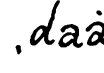
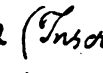
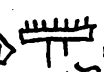
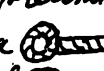
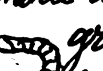
(d'Orb. 3, 9), allora egli parlò a lei dicendo.

, de opp. dod (Beni-Hass.; Sall. II, 11, 3 e 4), V.

, de (Var. al Rit. 125, 18), V. e , da.

, da (Rit. 45, 2), stendere, spiegare, allungare; (Pierr.) arrêt du mouvement.

stender la mano, porger la mano; tendere, stendere, distendere.

. da, vestito, panneggiamento, manto, mantello, ecc. ampio, largo, disteso (Confr. il prec.).

V. daa.

da-ui (Inscr. Pepi I, 705), le mascelle?

da. Stern (E.) identifica con ⲧⲱⲧ tremere, tremor. — Io li ritengo equival. al seg.

da, daȧ (Var. al Rit. 125, 8), in opp. a āb, signif.: essere impuro, immondo, sucido, sporco, sozzo, macchiato, sporcato, corrotto.

ⲧⲟⲉ (T.), ⲑⲟⲓ (M.), macula; צֹאָה (ebr.) lordo, sozzo; (siriac.) imbrattare; צֹאָה, צֹאָה (costr. צֹאַת), צֹאָה (costr. צֹאַת), sucidume, lordura, immondezza; escremento, sterco.

2) — Commetter l'onanismo, la masturbazione, la pederastia, od altra turpitudine.

V. dada.

. daȧ (Inscr. Pepi I, 428), variante di e , dare, donare, ecc.

, daȧu, V. daȧ e da.

, daȧu (Sall. II, 5, 9; An. VII, 1, 2), g. m., secondo Brugsch, derivato dal prec., signif.: ciò che è torto, cioè: corda, fune, e più precisamente una grossa corda, una grossa gomena; equiv. al ted. Tau, ingl. tow, oland. touw.

— Gomena, cordame in generale.

ϧⲱⲧ (ϩⲁⲛ) funicoli.
[hieroglyphs] (Sall. l. c.), (Brug.) am Tau sein, seinem Strick ziehen müssen, essere alla sua corda, cioè: avere il suo carico, il suo aggravio. — Maspero (Genr. ép. 53) trad. m-daȧu penosamente.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 125, 4) [hieroglyphs] (Z. 1874, 112) daȧr, battere, abbattere, percuotere, atterrare, vincere, opprimere. — Forzare, costringere, violentare. — Detto anche in senso traslato del cuore (P. Prisse, 5, 11): tormentare, affliggere, ecc.. ϫⲱⲣⲓ fortem, potentem esse; opprimere, tyrannice tractare. רכס, רמס, atterrare, calpestare, disprezzare; צרר esser nemico, far guerra, angustiare, opprimere; צֹרֵר oppressore, angustiatore; צָר, צַר, idem, avversario, nemico, ed anche equiv. a צָרָה calamità, afflizione, oppressione, angoscia, angustia, tribolazione, distretta.
2) — d-aȧr, fattitivo di [hieroglyphs] ȧr. [hieroglyphs] ȧar, ed equiv. a [hieroglyphs].
3) — Signore, padrone.

[hieroglyphs], daua (Chab. Mél. 1873, 143) copertura, crine?
— (Brug.) Var. di [hieroglyphs] daa [hieroglyphs], filato o tessuto di capelli.

[hieroglyphs], daŭair (Harr. I, 46, b. 2) riferito a [hieroglyphs] dḳa: catasta rotonda (דור, دور, circolo) di cose ammonticchiate (legna, ossa, ecc.); pira, rogo.

[hieroglyphs], dab (Z. 1876, 17), Variante di [hieroglyphs] tb.

[hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Unas, 24; Inscr. Pepi I, 292) (Denkm. II, 35) a [hieroglyphs] (De Roug. Rech. pl. VII) [hieroglyphs] (L. Aeg. Text. 40) [hieroglyphs] (Denkm. II, 92) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 147) [hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Pepi I, 692) dab, Varr. dell'antico impero invece del più comune [hieroglyphs] db. — Masp. (Rec. de trav. VII, 150) traduce i due primi: cruche.

[hieroglyphs], dapur, תָּפֶל, ora Ufileh, nome di luogo nel deserto attraversato dagli Israeliti.

[hieroglyphs], V. sotto dma.

[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] (R. Christ. 123) dam, damau, V. [hieroglyphs] dm e [hieroglyphs] dmam.

[hieroglyphs], dang (Inscr. Pepi I, 401) (Masp., Rec. de trav. VII) présenter.

[hieroglyphs], da-t (Dend.), il cielo, propr. in quanto si estende od è esteso (der.

da [hierogl.] d.

[hierogl.], dada, forma raddopp. di [hierogl.] da (V.), signif. più freq.: imbrattarsi, insozzarsi, lordarsi, macchiarsi, corrompersi; commettere onania o masturbazione (Rit. 125, 15).
ОΝ ТОТО, ТОЄТОЄ (T.), ΘΟΙΘΟΙ, ΘΟΥΘΟΥ (M.), maculatum esse.

[hierogl.], dàa (Rit. 125, 8), var. di [hierogl.] da e del prec.

[hierogl.] (Rit. 82, 4) [hierogl.] } dàa, filare, tessere. — Filato, tessuto, stoffa. — Veste, manto.
טוה, cald. טוא, arab. [arab.], torcere, contorcere, attorcere, filare; מטוה, il filato.
V. [hierogl.] da.

[hierogl.] (P. di Berl. I, l. 93) [hierogl.] (Rec. de trav. II, 109) } dàar, V. [hierogl.] daàr.

[hierogl.]. dàḥeb (Inscr. Pepi I, 387). ?

[hierogl.], dābī (An. I, 19, 3), var. di [hierogl.] dbī.

[hierogl.], d-āb-t (P. di Berl. I, l. 159 e 258), forma causativa di [hierogl.] āb, e corrispond. esattamente al copto ϯ-ΟΥΒΕ (T. M.) adversari, resistere, contendere, pugnare, contradicere, ϯΟΥΒΙ (M., ΠΙ) oppositio; obbiezione, opposizione, contradizione. Maspero, mentre dà questa interpretazione, dichiara però di non esserne ben sicuro.
— (Goodw.) to boast, vantarsi; the boast, vanto.

[hierogl.], dī (Inscr. Pepi I, 476), var. di [hierogl.] d, nel senso di mettere, ecc. V. ibid. l'esempio.
— Si noti la frase:
[hierogl.] (Denkm. II, 149, e, l. 3 e 4) [hierogl.] (C, 1, Louvr.) } dī ḥer āa, duī ḥer āa, (Masp.) inclinare profondamente il capo, inclinazione profonda del capo.

[hierogl.], di, var. di [hierogl.] d.

[hierogl.] (P. di Berl. I, l. 122), dī-t, vocabolo dato da Masp. (Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 143) e non trovato altrove. Maspero trad. dubbiosamente jugement, arrêt. Onde la frase del l. c. [hierogl.] è tradotta da Masp.: rendre un arrêt, plaider ou faire plaider une affaire. [hierogl.], secondo il Masp., dovea evidentemente esser il nome di una sorta di sala analoga a quelle che si chiamavano [hierogl.] sḥ e [hierogl.] ārq, e

affine con [hierogl.] taï (V.); τογα (T., T), θαται (M., ϯ), limen, θοται (M., Π), corpus, frons portae, in qua sunt inscriptiones; — forse la sala o il palco, su cui si teneva il giurì ([hierogl.]), ed il Naos, in cui Osiride si rinchiudeva per giudicare i morti.

[hierogl.], didi (Harr. I, 37, 31), V. [hierogl.] dd-t.

[hierogl.] du, sinonimo di [hierogl.], significa fondament.: dare, accordare, concedere: ϯ (T. M. B.), ταα, τει (T. B.), τηι (M.), dare, datio, donatio, donum; prodere, tradere. נתן (infinito costr. תֵּת) dare, מַתָּן premio, dono, regalo. — indo-germ. dā, du, sanscr. dā, zendo dā, greco δο, δω (in δομεναι, διδωσι), lat. dare.

1) — Costruito colle diverse preposiz. [hierogl.], ecc., prende diversi significati secondari, cioè:

a) [hierogl.] (opp. [hierogl.]), mettere, collocare, porre (una persona od una cosa) a..., in...;

[hierogl.] (P. Orb. 8, 5) mettilo in un vaso.

[hierogl.], collocare una persona al suo posto.

[hierogl.] volgere la faccia verso..., volgersi verso..., gettar lo sguardo su..., fare attenzione a...

[hierogl.] (P. Rhind 13, 1; 2, 24), posare la testa sulla terra, significa morire.

[hierogl.] (opp. [hierogl.]), stendere, dirigere le mani verso...

[hierogl.] (D. H. T. 50, a, 5; Dend. Mar.; P. Rhind, N. 136), [hierogl.] (D. H. T. 50, a, 6), [hierogl.] metter al mondo, dar alla luce, partorire. — Ed il passivo. V. sotto [hierogl.] ta.

b) [hierogl.], dare (qualche cosa a...

[hierogl.], tender lo sguardo a..., tener lo sguardo su..., signif. prender cura di..., aver cura di..., porgere attenzione a... — Masp. (Genr. ép. 50) confr. con ϯϩρα prospicere.

[hierogl.] (Inscr. Pepi I. 460), tendere il braccio o la mano a.....

c) [hierogl.], mettere, collocare in..., dare un posto ad alcuno, fare un posto a qualche cosa.

[hierogl.], porre, collocare in un luogo.

[hierogl.], incaricar qualcuno, dargli una missione.

[hierogl.] dare o porre nella mano, signif. prender in mano, prendere, afferrare, pigliare.

[hierogl.] dare o porre nel cuore, signif. aver in mira, essere intenzionato di fare, volere, amare di..., far volontieri, aver piacere di... — 2) — Persuadere, convincere. τωτⲛ̄ϩητ, τετⲛ̄ϩητ (T.),

ⲑⲱⲧⲛϩⲏⲧ (M.), persuadere, persuaderi, sibi complaceri, contentum esse, delectari; persuasio, complacentia. Sinonimo di āqm-ht, ⲱⲕⲛ̄ϩⲏⲧ (M.) complacere, bene placere.

d) ... porre, mettere, collocare su..., al di sopra di..., posare, porre sopra qualche cosa. — 2) Corrisp. al copto ϯϩⲓ inducere, circumdare, signif. mettere, indossare, mettere indosso, vestire (Rec. I, 54, 16). — 3) (Z. 1874, 147) Sommare.

e) ... mettere, collocare, posare al disotto di..., sottoporre a... (h.e.)

f) ..., buttare, cacciare fuori; scacciare, spinger fuori, fugare.

g) ..., introdurre; condurre, menare, mettere, porre, collocare in, dentro...; inserire in... ϯⲉϩⲟⲩⲛ (T.) intromettere, introducere; dare, donare: ϯϦⲉⲛ (M.) jacere in...

h) ... mostrarsi, apparire, comparire, venir fuori, spuntare, levarsi; detto freq. della stella Sothis.

2) — Risulta dalle precedenti frasi che il verbo du, oltre il significato fondamentale, ha anche quelli di porre, mettere, collocare, posare; condurre, ecc.

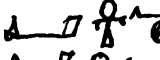
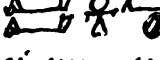
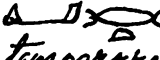
3) — Frequentemente tien luogo del causat. ..., ed in questo caso passa nel copto nel ⲧ. Per es.:

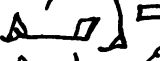
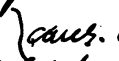
... = ... = ⲧⲁϩⲟ, ⲧⲁϩⲁ, statuere, constituere, erigere, firmare, da ⲁϩⲓ, ⲁϩⲉ, stare (V. ... hā). Questa corrispondenza si riscontrerà anche in molti degli es. seg. — E questo du (e varr.) si può allora tradurre: fare, fare che, procurare che, permettere, lasciare, concedere, lasciar fare....

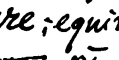
— L'ebr. נתן ha gli stessi significati: dare, porre, mettere; permettere, lasciare, concedere; costituire.

— Diamo un esempio di du usato come semplice fattitivo: ... io faccio conoscere a voi gli onori toccati a me.

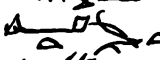
4) — Talvolta equiv. a ... m-du, ... m-du-t, V. sotto ... m.

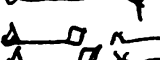
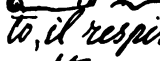
5) — Legato con altri vocaboli, forma moltissime frasi, di cui diamo qui appresso le principali e le più frequenti; altre se ne troveranno sparse in questo Vocabolario.

... ϯⲱⲟⲩ, ϯⲉⲟⲟⲩ, glorificare. Si costruisce con ..., ... o con ....

... caus. di ... ān (V.), far menare, far portare, far venire, il mander dei francesi.

..., ⲧⲁⲩⲟ, prostrare, dejicere. V. āuai.

... (P. Orb. 7, 6), ⲧⲁⲙⲉ, ⲧⲁⲙⲁ, ⲧⲁⲙⲟ, ⲧⲁⲙⲟⲩ, nuntiare, ostendere, significare, narrare; far conoscere.

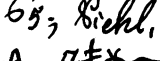
… ⲦⲀⲚϨⲞ, ⲦⲀⲚϨⲞ, vivificare, revocare ad vitam, vivum servare, servare.

…, moltiplicare.

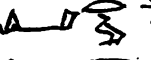
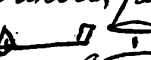
…, ⲐⲰⲦ, ⲐⲎⲦ, ⲦⲰⲦ, temperare (corpus, vinum), V. s-ād.

… caus. di … bs' (V.) Con ogni verosimiglianza, è la forma primitiva del copto ϪⲰϢ, ϪⲞϢ, ϪⲞⲨϢ, fundere, effundere, infundere, immergere, effusio, diffusio, fluxus, fluor. Quasi ϯ-ūas'.

… (P. gnost. di Leyd. 2), ϬⲒϤⲈⲒ, saltare; equiv. a … pa ed a … pi.

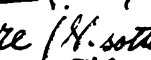
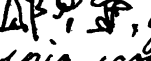
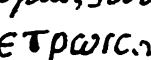
…, far sacrificio, sacrificare.

… (P. Rhind, 32, 13), costituire, stabilire. V. mn.

… (Br. Mater. p. 22), vestire.

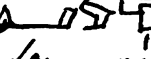
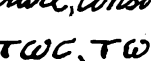
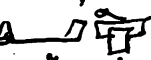
… (Dend.), caus. di msχ.

…, far morire, far mettere a morte.

… (Z. 1878, 48) accordare, concedere il fiato, il respiro, cioè: dare la libertà; rimettere in libertà, mandar assolto, assolvere.

Passivo …, essere posto in libertà. (V. Goodw. Z. 1874, 65; Piehl, Journ. As. 1881, 165).

… equiv. a … (V.), far bello, far buono, abbellire, migliorare.

… (Sall. II, 1, 5), ⲦⲞⲚϢ, increpare, minitari.

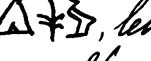
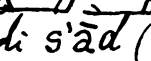
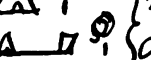
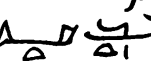
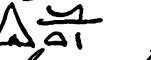
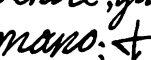
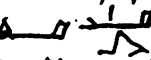
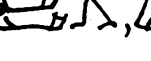
…, r-du ro. Masp. (Trans. 1880, 34) trad. chiudere la porta, e confronta em ϯ ⲘⲠⲒⲢⲞ (Zoega, p. 101, 2).

…, V. s-rud.

…, far crescere, far ringiovanire, far fiorire continuamente.

… du ro r…, ϯⲢⲰ (?) loqui, parlare, discorrere di…

…, far andare, mandare, inviare.

…, vegliare, esplorare, spiare (V. sotto … rs); onde …, guardiano, guardia, custode, spia, scolta, esploratore, stradiere; ⲈⲦⲢⲰⲒⲤ, vigil, custos. — Pubblico intendente.

… (Harr. I, 52, b, 6), assodare, consolidare, fermare (con …); ⲦⲰⲤ, ⲦⲰⲦⲤ, infigere.

… costr. con … od …, voltare il dosso, le spalle ad una persona o ad una cosa, trascurare, mettere in non cale, lasciare indietro, abbandonare, negligere. V. … sa.

…, letter. dare se, signif. mostrarsi V. all. 1, h).

… (Pist. 14, 32), caus. di s'ād (V.).

…, du s'em (Tomba di Ti) far andare, condurre, spingere, incitare.

… mostrare la testa, alzar il capo, mostrarsi. V. all. 1, a).

… ϯ ⲦⲞⲦ (M.), ϯ ⲦⲞⲞⲦ (T.), dare manum, adjuvare, obsecundare, aiutare, soccorrere, sovvenire, giovare, dar la mano, dar mano; ϯ ⲦⲞⲞⲦϤ, auxilium.

… costr. con … (V. all. 1, a), propr. stender la mano

ad un luogo, ed anche, come nel copto ϯ ΤΟΤ, ϯ ΤΟΟΤ, emittere, dimittere, significa: rendersi, condursi, andare a..; partirsi da un luogo per rendersi ad un altro; verosimilm. in connessione con ΤΟΟΤΕ (T.) ire.

(Bul. 78), ϯϩαπ, judicare.

(An. IV, verso) far elevare, drizzare, equiv. a s-hā

(Edfu) caus. di hā (V.). ΤΑϨΟ, ΤΑϨΑ, statuere, constituere, erigere, firmare, da ΑϨΙ, ΑϨΕ, stare.

dare il cuore, cioè: piacere, aggradire, compiacersi, amare di.. — Gradire, fare secondo il proprio piacere. — Sost.: piacere, piacimento, voglia, volontà. — ΤΕΤ ΠϨΗΤ (T.), persuadere sibi; complacere, ΘΩΤ ΠϨΗΤ, ΘΗΤ ΠϨΗΤ (M.), idem. — Orde .... V. sotto sa.

— Confr. , all. 1, c).

du hemes, ΤϨΕΜϹΟ (M.), ΘΜϹΟ (T.), sedere facere, constituere, collocare.

(D'Orb. 11, 7; Harr.) far marciare, spedire, far partire, spedizione.

, V. all. 1, a) e d).

(Calend. Edfu) (ib.) (Sall. III, 6, 5) dare la via, cioè la libertà; concedere, permettere, dare il permesso, accordare, acconsentire a..

V. sotto hr.

(Dend. Mar.)

equiv. al caus. s-hz.

compiere la ruina, far la ruina; far cessare, far finire, dar l'ultimo colpo, uccidere, ammazzare. Confr. ΚΝΟϹ, ΚΩΝϹ, confodere, mactare, jugulare.

(D. H. T. 115) V. sotto χ e χū.

, V. sotto χaā.

(Chab.) ridurre.

, V. sotto χaī, χī.

, V. sotto χ pr.

equiv. a s-χm.

, costr. con , dare la fiamma a.., porre il fuoco a.., accendere, allumare, infiammare. ΤΑϨΤ (T., ΠΙ) incendium.

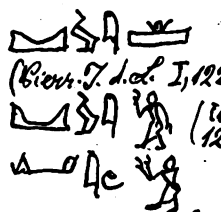
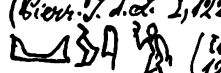
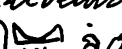
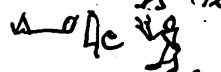
porre, collocare, mettere, gettare, lanciare, ecc. indietro; far indietreggiare, far ritirare, respingere.

du, 1) — Var. del prec. , dare, ecc. (V. di Londra 99, 9, al Rit. 54, 1).

2) — (Rit. 30, 1) equiv. a du. , V. ibid.

3) — Equiv. a du.

4) — L'ultimo gruppo (Libro dei Funerali, tav. IV, 10; L. 11, b, 3) è tradotto da Schiapar. (ib., testo, p. 62) toccare, stimolare.

— Brugsch ha proposto la lettura χu o χuu del segno . Ma Naville (Z. 1882, 191) non crede si possa ammettere questa lettura per le epoche antiche,

quantunque non neghi che più tardi il segno [hieroglyph] possa aver avuto il valore segnalato da Brugsch.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. freq.) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 108, 3; 145, 49) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 18, 78, 49) du, q. m., monte, roccia, montagna; regione o provincia montagnosa, paese montagnoso. Plur. [hieroglyphs] TOOT (T.), TWOT (M.), mons.

[hieroglyphs] du-dod? du, (E) scalpellum quoddam, quod ex arundine conficiebant.

[hieroglyph], du (Rit. 108, 3), probabilmente erroneo invece di [hieroglyph] du; oppure col signif. di dimora montana.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. freq.) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 146, 16) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 39, 10) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 125, quadro) [hieroglyphs] (ib. freq.) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 127, 12) du, tutto ciò che è opposto al bene ed è perciò a schivarsi, ad allontanare e levar di mezzo (TOTEIO, repudiare, repudium). Ciò che è cattivo, meschino, vile, basso, vergognoso, vituperevole, turpe, disonesto, malvagio, criminoso. — Ciò che affligge, contrista, accora, addolora, duole, fa male. — Il male, con tutti i significati compresi in questo vocabolo: colpa, peccato, errore, crimine, delitto, malvagità, turpitudine, sozzura, ecc.; malattia, infermità, languidezza; disgrazia, sventura, sciagura, disastro. — E gli aggettivi corrisp.: cattivo, meschino, vile, ecc.

Confr. דָּוָה esser ammalato, infermo; דָּוֶה languido, mesto, afflitto, infermo; דְּוַי, דָּוֶה, malattia, languore, infermità, dolore; — דָּאַב addolorarsi, esser mesto, doglioso; languire, dimagrare; דְּאָבָה affanno, angustia, dolore, mestizia, tristezza, doglia, male; — דִּבָּה calunnia, maldicenza, infamia; דָּוָה allontanare, gettare, scacciare, rigettare; — cosa turpe.

[hieroglyphs] machinator mali, l'autore del male, dell'ordura, della turpitudine, Tifone.

[hieroglyphs] equiv. a du come nome astratto: cattiveria, meschinità, malvagità, bassezza, viltà, ecc.

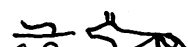
[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 125, 34) doppiamente malefico; (Birch) Double Evil; nome di uno dei 42 giudici od assessori del tribunale di Osiride.

[hieroglyphs], duā, Var. di [hieroglyphs] du. V. sotto [hieroglyphs] m-du, all'art. [hieroglyph] m.

[hieroglyphs], duà, freq. var. di [hieroglyphs] du

(Bon. Sarc. Seti I, 8, D, 37).
2) — Equiv. al seg. (Libro del Duau, III, 1).

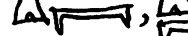
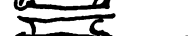
[hieroglyphs] (Pierr. V. d. L. I, 122) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 120) [hieroglyphs] duà, duàu, (Pierr.) alloqui, parlare, rivelarsi (a..., ...); V. [hieroglyphs] àdu. Confr. דבב parlare, rivelare, sparlare, calunniare; דִּבָּה calunnia, maldicenza. הודיע (Hiph. di ידע) manifestare, rivelare; דֵּעַ, דֵּעָה, דַּעַת, pensiero, parere, sentenza, scienza, sapienza.
2) — (Z. 1874, 145) L'ultimo gruppo è identico a ⲦⲀⲒⲞⲨ, ⲦⲀⲒⲞ, designazione del numero cinquanta.

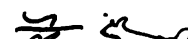
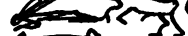
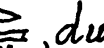
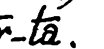
[hieroglyphs], duàu (Inscr. Pepi I, 398), (Masp. Rec. de trav. VII) liquor bollente.

[hieroglyphs], duī (Stel. C. 1, Louvre), Var. di [hieroglyphs] du, nell'espress. [hieroglyphs], V. sotto [hieroglyphs].

[hieroglyphs], duī, Var. di [hieroglyphs] dūa.

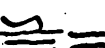
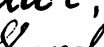
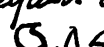
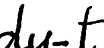
[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 42, 2it.) [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (ib. 125, 2; 79, 5; 86, 6; Harr. 500, 1, 5) [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 98, 4; 123, 1; 152, 1; 147, 12) dui, duu, V. [hieroglyphs] du.

[hieroglyphs], duu (Rit. 151, b), V. [hieroglyphs] du.

[hieroglyphs], duu, Var. di [hieroglyphs] du.
2) — (Z. 1866, 87) equiv. a [hieroglyphs] χru.

[hieroglyphs], duu (Rit. 133, 2), malfattori? i malvagi? i cattivi?

[hieroglyphs], duu, V. [hieroglyphs].

[hieroglyphs] (Tomba di Ti) [hieroglyphs] (Denkm. II, 69) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 146 a; Berl. Pietra delle off.) duuu, una misura di capacità o una bevanda. Nella iscrizione della tomba di Ti, al di sopra di persone che versano liquidi in un vaso, si legge [hieroglyphs] e [hieroglyphs].

[hieroglyphs], dum (Canop. 34), ?

[hieroglyphs], duma, (Lauth) ⲦⲎⲘ, acuere, ⲦⲘⲞ comminuere, τέμνω; דָּמָה distrusse (Osea 4, 5), דָּם sangue.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] du-mā, du-mer (Edfu; Düm. Tend. VII, 14; D. H. I. II, 57, a; Dict. géog. 1147), designa
1) — il cielo.
2) — il tempio.

[hieroglyphs] (P. Mag. Harr. 8, 6) [hieroglyphs] (Z. 1872, 121) dun, probab. var. del seg.: alzarsi, sollevarsi, risollevarsi.
— Equiv. a [hieroglyphs] dnd?

procedere? venire?

dun, duni, dunui, duner, signif. fond.: stare sopra... innalzarsi, alzarsi, sollevarsi, elevarsi, rizzarsi, levarsi su, salir in alto; - esser alto. - Rialzarsi, star ritto. 2) - Alzare, sollevare, elevare, innalzare, erigere. - Erigersi, essere eretto in alto, star sollevato. 3) - Aprire, stendere, allungare, allargare, distendere (la mano, le braccia, le gambe). 4) - Naville (Z. l.c.) traduce il 2° gruppo: brandir. - ⲧⲱⲛ (M.B.), ⲧⲱⲱⲛ, ⲧⲟⲩⲛ, ⲧⲱⲟⲩⲛ (?), elevare, ferre, deferre, sustinere, tolerare; (cum suffix. refl.) surgere, resurgere. נטה elevare, sollevare, alzare.

(Rit. 11,3; 26,4; 49,2; 92,2) (Z. 1876, 137) (B.H.T. 80,72) (Rit. 147,7) (Stel. Gian. n. 1.108) (Dic. géo. 1360) (Schiap. L. d. F. Testo, 100 e seg.) (Z. l.c.) (P. Bol. 1086, I, 8) (P. Vienn. 29, 34) (Chab. Not. Jos. I, 62 41)

(Rit. 11,3) alzare i piedi, opp. allargare le gambe, allungare il passo.

(B.H.T. 61,4; 80,72), stendere, allungare la mano verso qualche cosa. V. sotto tun.

(Rit. 147,7), fronte sollevata; (Birch) Heart-vexer; (Pierr.) celui qui a suscité le commencement; nome del portiere della 2ª edicola (arī) di Osiride nell'Amenti.

m-dun, (Brug.) niente affatto, per nulla, point du tout. - Secondo Chab. (l.c.), è una formola interdiante resistenza, opposizione, ed equiv. a: non resistete! non vi opponete! (P. Bol. l.c.) (Chab., P. Abbott)

dun-dod (Schiap. L. d. F. l.c.) nome di uno strumento uncinato, impiegato nell'operazione simbolica dell'apertura della bocca (āp-ro) del defunto.

- Questa forma dun è con ogni verosimiglianza composta del causat. s e del verbo un. Egli è perciò che Naville (Z. l.c.) contesta pei precedenti gruppi i significati intransitivi dell'all. 1. - Questi significati sono però dimostrati da Brugsch con molti esempi.

, dunnu (D.H.T. II, 53, a, 6), Var. di tun.

, dun-t (Chab.; Z. 1876, 137), Var. di dun.

, dunti (Dict. géo. 920) colui che sta eretto in alto. V. il prec. dun.

, dur (Edf., b.e.) Var. di tr.

[hieroglyphs], dur-ta (Düm. Flotte, 1). V. [hieroglyphs] tr-tā.

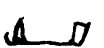
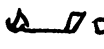
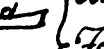
[hieroglyphs], de-ut (Tomba di Ti, N. 144). V. [hieroglyphs] d.

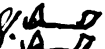
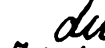
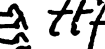
[hieroglyphs] du-t, equiv. a [hieroglyphs] du. V. anche [hieroglyphs] m-du-t, all'art. [hieroglyphs] m.

[hieroglyphs], du-t, V. [hieroglyphs] du.

[hieroglyphs], du-t, V. [hieroglyphs] du.

[hieroglyphs], du-t, V. [hieroglyphs] du.

[hieroglyphs], du-tā, var. del seg.: malvagio, scellerato, ribaldo. — Deveria (Journ. As. 1867, 467) lo connette al copto ϫⲟⲟⲩⲧ, ϫⲱⲓⲧ (M.), κίβδηλος, spurius, impurus, reprobus, haereticus; ebr. [Hebrew] (dal siriaco) turbare, perturbare, agitare, commuovere.

[hieroglyphs], du-ti (B. H. T. 71, 1) il Tifone scellerato, ribaldo, malvagio. V. [hieroglyphs] du.

[hieroglyphs] Si trovano questi segni come sillabici equiv. a [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], ed anche semplicemente [hieroglyphs] dd. Noi li abbiamo messi sopra quest'ultimo fonetico.

[hieroglyphs], dudu (Dict. géo. 722), rara voce (etiopica?) per designare il leone.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. fr.) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 126, 4) dudu, Varr. di du. V. [hieroglyphs] all'art [hieroglyphs] m. — Il 1° gruppo si legge anche dd ed è una var. di [hieroglyphs] dd.

[hieroglyphs] (E, 74, 15) [hieroglyphs] dudu, duduàt, duduàti (B. H. T. 76, 17 e seg.; V. Med. Berl. 7, 5. Trans. 1876, 4), ϫⲓϫⲓ, pomus, fructus autumnalis; [Hebrew], mandragole.

[hieroglyphs] dudui, Varr. di [hieroglyphs] dudu. Forma plur. [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 127, 4)

[hieroglyphs], duduīu, i servi, maschi o femmine, addetti ai lavori campestri, servi zappatori, bifolchi. Confr. ⲡⲉϩϫⲓϫⲓ truncans, resecans.

[hieroglyphs], dudu-īt-u (E.), V. [hieroglyphs].

[hieroglyphs], duduf opp. dodf (E). Var. di [hieroglyphs] ttf.

[hieroglyph], Lauth e Lepage Renouf (Trans. II, 313) danno il fonetico dūa a questo segno nelle

ultime epoche. V. ai fonetici mz e zt.

dūa, 1) — equiv. al seg. (Denkm. III. 84, c; Louvre, C, 232; Sepi I, 680) equiv. al seg.
2) — Equiv. a dūa (Inscr. Sepi I, 244). Plur. (Rit. 15, 23) le stelle; V. ai fonetici sū e sb.
3) — Il segno designa anche il numero 5, onde designa il numero 7.

dūa, glorificare, lodare, magnificare, esaltare, vantare, cantar le lodi, indirizzar lodi, inni; adorare, pregare, onorare, celebrare, salutare, riverire. (Inscr. Zeti, 242) (Descr. V, 40) (ib.) (ib. V, 41) (Z. 1873, 84) (ib. 1866, 100) (Rit. 13, 1; 15, 1; 139, 2 etc.; Canop. 33) (Rit. 160, 2. sost.) (Stel. Mendes) (Rit. 136, 13)
— Ed i sost. corrisp.: adorazione, onore, lode, glorificazione, saluto, inchino, riverenza, ecc.
ΤΑΙΟ, ΤΑΙΕ (Z. M.), ΤΑΕΙΟ, ΤΑΕΙΕ (T.), ΤΑΙΑ (B.), laudare, honorare, honore prosequi; sost. π—, honor, laus; ϯΤΑΙΟ (M.) honorem dare.
הוֹדָה, cald. יְדָא (all'Aphal) ringraziare, celebrare, lodare, dar gloria; הוֹדָיָה lode, omaggio, cantico, coro di lodi.
— A notare la seguente formola, frequentissima specialmente sulle porte delle camere dei templi: (Canop. 33) (Stel. Mend.) quadruplice saluto o riverenza alla divinità, quadruplice inchino a Dio.

dūa, (Brugsch, Z. 1875, 34) nome della prima sacerdotessa di Ammone di Tebe.

dūa, (E.) herba quaedam.

dūa (Rit. 149, 19), passare, invece di s's.

dūa, la profondità in generale — la profondità, l'abisso (del mare), abisso profondo. (Rit. freq.) (ib. 17, 19) (Br. Abh. Z. 178 e seg.)
— La bassa, il basso fondo, la profondità (di un fiume).
2) — La regione percorsa dal sole dopo il suo tramonto e fino al suo sorgere; l'emisfero celeste in cui si compie la corsa notturna del sole, l'emisfero inferiore, il cielo inferiore.
3) — (Rit. ovunque) Il regno dei Mâni; il dominio e il domicilio dei Mâni, degli spiriti, dei morti, il mondo sotterraneo.
4) — freq. equiv. al seg.
5) — V. al fonetico sba.

dūa, la stella del mattino, il pianeta Venere (Inscr. Zeti 276; Inscr. Sepi I, 244; Masp. Rec. de trav. VII, 148). — g. m. (Inscr. Zeti, 276) (P. Ebers, 19, 19) (Z. 1881, 34)
— La mattina, il mattino,

il tempo del mattino, in opposizione a [hieroglyphs] māsr. — Esser mattina, esser al mattino; — passare, trascorrere la mattinata.

TOOYI (M. B.), TOYI (M.), ϥTOOYE (S.) mane.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 109, 6) — il dio del mattino, la stella mattutina, la celeste stella del mattino,

cioè la stella Lucifero o Venere, chiamata in copto CIOYTOOYE, CIOYϥTOOYE; in opposiz. a [hieroglyphs] sīu-uāti (V. sotto sīu).

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 13, 1) al mattino.

2) — Stella, astro, in generale.

3) — Il prossimo mattino, il domani, domani, cras. — L'avvenire prossimo. — (B. Ch. e L. ll. cc.) attendere, aspettare il giorno seguente.

4) — Giorno; tempo in generale.

5) — L'ora, equiv. a [hieroglyphs] unnut.

[hieroglyphs] oroscopi, preti dell'ora, titolo sacerdotale.

6) — (Budge, Trans. VIII, 310) Sorgere, alzarsi, levarsi, spuntare:

[hieroglyphs] (Prisse, Mon. ég. 17, 13), io mi levo per sua adorazione ogni giorno.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 76, 1; 164, 16); [hieroglyphs] plur. (ib. 69, 3; 99, 4; 76, 1; 163, 15) — dua, equiv. al prec., all. 2.

[hieroglyphs] — dūa, Varr. delle b. e. di [hieroglyph], all. 1.

[hieroglyphs], dūaà (Rit. 119, 1; 121, 2), Var. di [hieroglyphs] dūa

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 64, 1; 15, 1. 9, 13; 17, 5, 6; 19, 16); [hieroglyphs] (Brugsch, Dict.) — dūaī, dūaīt, dūaàu, dūau, Varianti di [hieroglyph] dūa in tutti i suoi significati.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 13, 1); [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 109, 6) — dūau, V. [hieroglyphs] dūa.

[hieroglyphs] — V. sotto [hieroglyph] dūa, all. 1.

[hieroglyphs] (Rec. IV, 85, b); [hieroglyphs] (Karn.) — dūau, forme antiquate equiv. a [hieroglyphs] tūa-ut.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 17, 19; 46, 1; 146, fi.); [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 26, 6; 41, 1; 42, 15; 86, 7) — dūau, V. [hieroglyphs] dūa e sba.

[hieroglyphs], V. al fonetico sbau.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 15, A3), [hieroglyphs] (Guerra) — dūau, dūaui (Rit. pr.), V. [hieroglyphs] dūa.

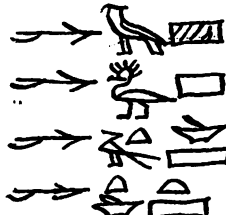
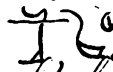
(Naville, Destruc. des hommes, 23) (B. H. I. 77, 34) (P. Mor. Bul. 7) (M. M. d'Ét. XXII, 6) — dūaui, dūauu, dūa-ut, V. … dūa. — V. … zd.

(P. Mor. Bul. 7) (Rit. 48, 3) (Rit. 9, 2; 15, 31, 2, 3; 163, 16) (ib. 127, 9) — dūau-ut, dūa-ut, V. … dūa.
— L'ultimo gruppo dūau-ti-u significa gli abitanti del Dūau, del mondo infernale, cioè gli spiriti, i mâni, i defunti.

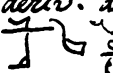
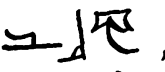
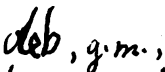
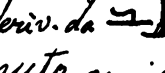
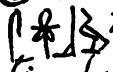
…, dūa-ūr
…, dūa-ūr-dod (Schiap. L. d. F. 100 e seg.; 163), nome di uno strumento uncinato adoperato per l'operazione simbolica dell'apertura della bocca (āp-ro) del defunto.
— Forse il secondo gruppo designa due diversi strumenti, cioè dūa-ur e mnh-dod-u.

(Inscr. Pepi I, 593, 600, 673) — dūa-mut-f, uno dei quattro genii funerari, guardiani del corpo del defunto (Rit. 17, 31, 35, 34; 99, 18; 112, 6; 113, 6, 8; 141, 9; 142, 4; 148, 37; e freq.).

…, dūa-t, V. … Tūa.

(Denkm. III, 195; Rit. 12, 1; 15, 29) (Rit. 10, 3; 15, 5, 31; 64, 7; 75, 1) (ib. 1, 18; 78, 15) — dūa-t, V. … dūa.

(Inscr. Pepi I, 244) (B. H. I. 58) (El Kab) (Br.) — dūa-t, V. … dūa.

(I. I. I. 33, 3) (ib. 9) (Stel. 135, Bul.) — dūa-ti, derivato da … dūa, signif. uno che è nel Dūau, che vi risiede e soggiorna; quindi mâne, spirito, defunto.

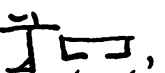
…, dūa-tu (Rit. 15, 13), V. … dūa.

(Dend.) (ib.) (P. Rhind, 12, 10) — dūr, Varr. di … tūr.

(Rit. 64, 31; An. V, 21, 7) (Z. 1875, 76) (Edfu) — deb, mattone, quadrello, embrice, tegola. ⲧⲱⲃⲉ, ⲧⲟⲃⲓ (M.), ⲧⲱⲱⲃⲉ (T.), ط, طوب, later.
2) — Tutto ciò che è simile ad un mattone, o ad una tegola; quindi lastra, lamina (di pietra o di metallo) (Rit. l. c.).
— Cubo, dado, zoccolo di un obelisco.

xe-deb, xe-tab, xe-teb-t (Z. 1870, 157; D. Brugsch: Taf. 16; Edfu; freq.), forma di legno per far mattoni.

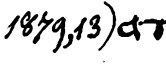
sexet deb, far mattoni.

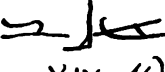
, far mattoni colla forma di legno.

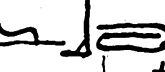
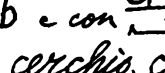
3) — (Masp. Genr. ép.) peso.

, deb (Rit. 93, 4; Camp. di Thotm. III), g. m., corno;

2) — Detto anche del corno, cioè dell'ala destra o sinistra di un'armata (Camp. l. c.); onde anche equiv. al seg..

(Masp. Rec. de trav. II, 56), l'ala nord.

3) — (Rit. l. c.) cozzare, percuotere colle corna.

, deb (Karn., Camp. di Thotm. III), deriv. dal prec.; corno, ala di un'armata.

(ib.) l'ala sud.

, deb, g. m., [plur. Rit. 31, 4), deriv. da db; ogni animale cornuto, ogni animale che porta corna od un'arma a forma di corno (per es. l'elefante, il rinoceronte, l'ippopotamo). Confr. ebr. צְבִי, cald. e siriac. טביא, arab. ظبي, cervo; ΤΒΝΗ jumentum.

(Rit. l. c.) castrati e buoi; (Birch) bullocks, pure cattle; (Pierr.) animaux de sacrifice.

— Secondo Chabas (Voy. 122), questo gruppo rappresenta due specie di quadrupedi, una selvaggia: volpe, chacal, lupo (זְאֵב) o simile; — ed una domestica: giumento, bue, vitello o simile.

— Lauth (Z. d. d. m. G., 1877, 626) identifica coll'ebr. דֹּב, דוב, arab. dubba, etiop. debb, aram. dèbbâ, assir. dabu, orso.

, deb (Stel. Mettern.), radice della forma deriv. adb, cogli stessi significati.

2) — (Z. 1879, 13) ⲦⲂⲰ, la moderna Edfu.

, deb (Birch Coffin of Amamu, XIX, 11) to aid, aiutare, soccorrere, porgere aiuto.

, deb (Rit. 31, 10), affine con tb e con dbn (N.); circolo, cerchio, circonferenza, periferia, moto circolare, circuito, giro, contorno circolare; disco.

סוב circondare, circuire; דוּד circoscrivere, סבב circolare, circondare, intorniare, girare; סָבִיב circuito, contorno.

io sto nel suo cerchio; (Brug.) Ich befinde mich in seiner Umgebung, in seinem Umkreise; (Birch) I am in his place; (Pierr.) Je suis, j'existe par les offrandes qui lui sont faites.

..., deb (Dict. géog. 1112, 25), Var. di ... àdb.

..., deb, (Chab.) fico; — (Brug.) forse equiv. al seq..
— Probab. var. del prec..

..., ..., ... (Denkm. III, 103 a; Rec. I, 36, 1) ..., ... (Anast. III, 2, 5) ..., ... deb, (Loret) fico; (Pierr.) melagrana?. L'albero che dà questo frutto si chiamava ... (Rec. l.c.).

..., deb (Nav. Les Stèles de Marseil, p. 14), provvedere, munire, armare, cingere, circondare con un muro.
— Cinta, recinto, muro, muraglia.

..., ... deb (per lo più al duale ..., ..., ..., db-ti, ...), suola, pianta del piede, tanto come parte del piede, quanto come parte della scarpa. — Piede.
... (C. 136. Louvre) ... (Stel. Aless. II, 2) di piede fermo, saldo; essere di piede fermo, saldo.
2) — Scarpa, sandalo, calzare, calzamento.
3) — (Z. 1874, 148) la base di una piramide.
... (P. Matem. di Londra), il perimetro della base di una piramide. — Revill. (Rev. égypt. II, 309) trascrive ..., lett.: ricerca del piede, e fa quest'espressione sinonima di ... senti, la base della piramide, o più esattamente il doppio apotema della base della piramide ābmer.

... (Ostrac. 5649, Mus. Brit.) ... (Birch, Coff. of Am. XIV, 1) ... (Nav. M. d'H. II) ... (ib.) ... (Leps. Ausw. 16) deb, rimunerare, ricompensare, pagare, soddisfare, retribuire, rendere; costrutto con ... della persona ed ... della cosa
ⲧⲱⲃ, ⲧⲟⲃ (M.), ⲧⲱⲱⲃⲉ (?, B.), ⲧⲟⲟⲃⲉ, ⲧⲱⲃⲉ, ⲧⲟⲟⲃⲉⲥ (?), retribuere, rependere, vicissim respondere, reddere, solvere, exsolvere.
2) — I sost. corrisp.: ricompensa, paga, retribuzione, mercede.
3) — Mutare, cambiare, permutare, scambiare, barattare; — cambio, contraccambio. סָבַב mutare, cambiare.
4) — In connes. coll'all. prec. (Brug. Rev. ég. I, 24) sostituire qualcuno, occupare il suo posto, tener luogo di, rappresentare, compiere le funzioni di, fungere da, amministrare. — Sostituito, vicario, vice, amministratore, luogotenente; equival. all'odierno وكيل (wakil).
— ... (Mar. Abid. I, 52, 21) ... (Brit. 78, 20) ... (ib. 75, 2) in ricompensa, per ricompensa, con soddisfazione, in cambio (di..., ...), in luogo di..., invece di..., in sostituzione di...

(Rit. 78,19) per sua ricompensa.

Confr. ЄΤΒЄ, ЄΘΒΗ, pro, caussā, gratiā.

— 5) — Empiere, colmare, riempire; ripieno; empimento.

6) — Turare, stoppare, chiudere, serrare, chiudere a chiave, to encase, incassare (Birch, Coffin of Amamu, l. c.).

ΤЄΒ (M.) claudere, sigillo obsignare.

7) — (Edfu, Tempio di Apet) in connessione coll'all. prec.; chiudere, serrare con un vestimento, con un abito; vestire, rivestire, coprire intorno, velare, inviluppare; metter indosso, vestire, vestirsi. — Ed i sost. corrisp.: abito, veste, coperta, velo, velame, copertura.

עטף coprirsi, ammantarsi, involgere, avvolgere, velarsi, inviluppare; ΘΒΙϹΟ (T.) vestimentum, indumentum, vestis, tegumentum.

8) — Fornire, provvedere, corredare, munire, dotare di..., armare, allestire, preparare, apparecchiare (Rit. 130,24; 131,3). — Ciò che appartiene al corredo, all'armamento, all'allestimento.

9) — In generale: ciò che spetta, che appartiene a qualche cosa od a qualcuno; possessione, possedimento, bene.

ЄΘΒЄ (M.), ЄΤΒЄ, quod spectat ad; טוב, bene.

10) — Equiv. a db.

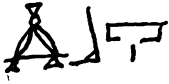
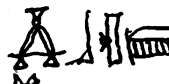
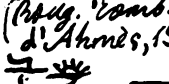
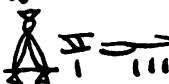
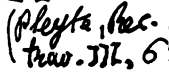
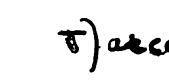
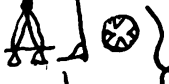
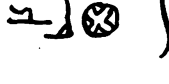
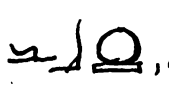
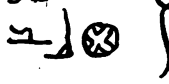
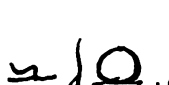
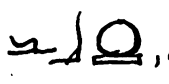
11) — Equival. a db.

(Karn., Temp. di Apet), b. e. (Dend.) deb, equiv. al prec. all. 7.

, deb, chiaverina, dardo, freccia, giavellotto, fiocina. (Tav. M. d'Ab. 22, col. 22 e seg.) 2) — Verbo: trafiggere, equiv. a db.

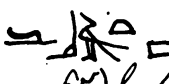
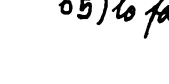
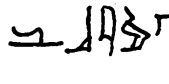
, deb (Edfu), la corda di una fiocina (V. il prec.), corda da tiro.

deb (Edf. freq.) pungere, trafiggere, puntare, forare. — Battere, percuotere, colpire, abbattere, atterrare, ferire.

دفع, دفا, דחה, spingere, offendere, colpire, ferire, urtare; אדב tormentare, affliggere; שׁוף ferire, opprimere, tritare.

, deb, lo scellerato, il malvagio, il nemico, l'avversario.

, deb (Stel. 46, Torino), un albero, le cui foglie () si staccavano facilmente, e che è nominato insieme all'albero ȧsta pesco. Brugsch traduce ipoteticamente albicocco. — Era uno degli alberi sacri ad Osiride (Rossi, Atti della R. Acc. delle Scienze di Torino, V. XVII, 1882).

Plur. , .

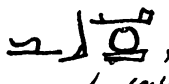
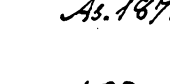
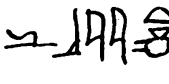
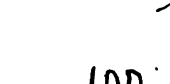
, debu-āāa (Torino, Stel. 1456 del nuovo Catal., l. 10),

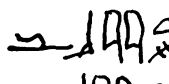
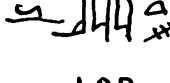
(Rossi, Atti l.c.) grande deb – Brugsch lo trascrive come il 2º dei prec. plurali. 2) – Ramo, ramicello; – nodo di un albero.

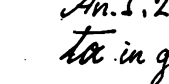
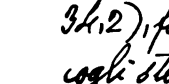
[hieroglyphs] deb, g. f., תֵּבָה, caldaico תֵּיבוּתָא, arab. تابوت, ⲧⲏⲃⲉ, ⲧⲏⲃⲏ, cassa, arca, forziere, cofano; – cesta, cassetta, cestella; – astuccio, custodia (Pleyte, l.c.); – La cassa che racchiudeva il cofano funerario, entro il quale era collocata la mummia; cassa funeraria, sarcofago, feretro, bara; ⲦⲎⲂⲈ (T., ϭ) arca sepulchralis. (Brug. Tomb. d'Ahmès, 136) (Gurnah) (Pleyte, Rec. de trav. III, 63)

[hieroglyphs] deb (Z. 1879, 13), ⲁⲧⲃⲱ, la città chiamata ancora oggidì Edfu.

[hieroglyphs], deb, V. [hieroglyphs] dbā.

[hieroglyphs], deb (Saqqar., Tomba di Ti), cassa, cofano, ecc. V. [hieroglyphs] tb e [hieroglyphs] db.

[hieroglyphs], deba (Inscr. Sepr. I, 690), V. [hieroglyphs] db.

[hieroglyphs], debau (P. Prisse 13, 9 e seg.) V. [hieroglyphs] dbu.

[hieroglyphs], deba-t, Birch (Z. 1874, 65) lo fa identico a [hieroglyphs] dbḥ-t (oppure ḥd-t), V.

[hieroglyphs], debàu (P. Med. 7, 11). V. [hieroglyphs] db.

[hieroglyphs], debā (Denkm. III, 224; Journ. As. 1870, 160), Var. di [hieroglyphs] zbā.

[hieroglyphs], debī (An. V, 17, 5), V. [hieroglyphs].

[hieroglyphs], debī, g. f., vino di melagrane (V. [hieroglyphs] db).

[hieroglyphs], debīt, V. [hieroglyphs] db.

[hieroglyphs], deb-īt (An. III, 3, 5), V. [hieroglyphs] dbī.

[hieroglyphs], deb-īt (An. I, 15, 3), V. [hieroglyphs] db.

[hieroglyphs], deb-īt (Denkm. III, 229), V. [hieroglyphs] db.

[hieroglyphs] deb-īt-u (An. III, 3, 3), V. [hieroglyphs] db.

[hieroglyphs], deb-īt [plur. [hieroglyphs] An. I, 26, 6), ruota di un carro; ruota in genere.

[hieroglyphs], debidebi (D. Z. T. I, 34, 2), forma raddopp. di [hieroglyphs] db, cogli stessi significati.

[hieroglyphs] debu (Stel. 46, Torino), V. [hieroglyphs] db.

[hieroglyphs], debu, (Rit. 78, 19, 20; 153, 6; 131, 3) V. [hieroglyphs] db. [hieroglyphs] sost. (ib. 130, 3, 24; 75, 2; Mar. Ab. I, 52, 21; Brug. In. H. 159, l. 26 e seg.) [hieroglyphs] (Serap., Stel. Amasi)

[hieroglyphs], debu (Rit. 131, d) equiv. al prec. db, all. 1. [hieroglyphs], il ricompensatore nascosto; (Birch) the Hidden Retributor; — (Pierr.) j'implore le caché.

[hieroglyphs], debu (Rec. IV, 46, a; P. Mor. di Bul.) equiv. a [hieroglyphs] db, specialm. nel senso dell'all. 9; possedimento, bene, ecc.

[hieroglyphs], debu (P. Hor-si-esis, Berl.), V. [hieroglyphs] db.

[hieroglyphs] debu (Masp., Gen. ep. 32), V. [hieroglyphs] debi.

[hieroglyphs], debu, V. [hieroglyphs] db.

[hieroglyphs], debu, plur. di [hieroglyphs] db.

[hieroglyphs], debu (Z. 1874, 65), Var. di [hieroglyphs] db. Onde il nome [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 85, 8) debu-her, che Pierr. trad. circulant sur ma route.

[hieroglyphs], debu (An. I, 2, 4), il calzolaio, il fabbricante di sandali.

[hieroglyphs], debui, V. [hieroglyphs] db.

[hieroglyphs] (Chab.) [hieroglyphs] (P. Rhind) debui, debu-it, V. [hieroglyphs] db.

[hieroglyphs] (secondo Masp.) [hieroglyphs] (secondo Brugsch) debuu (Sall. II, 8, 1), plur. di [hieroglyphs] dbu.

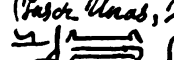
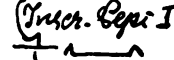
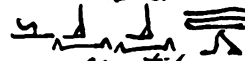
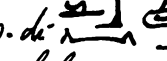
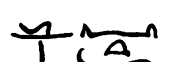
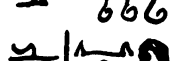
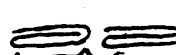
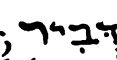
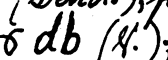
[hieroglyphs], debuui (Brug., 3 Festkal. VIII, c. 32), equiv. a [hieroglyphs] db.

[hieroglyphs], deb-ut, V. [hieroglyphs] db.

[hieroglyphs], debbu, (E.) ⲑⲉⲃⲓ, cavea, sacculus.

[hieroglyphs], debbenu (B. S. 83), nemico, empio, malvagio.
2) — (l. c.) In connes. con [hieroglyphs] tbn, signif. storcimento, stravolgimento.

[hieroglyphs] (Stela Nehi, Bul.) [hieroglyphs] (Var. al Rit. 144, 7) [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 144, 7) [hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Unas, 194) [hieroglyphs] (Stel. Nehi; Rit. 147, 10 e var.) [hieroglyphs] (P. di Berl. I, 7. 181) [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 148, 33; Deir el Bahari; Z. 1866, 100; 1874, 148) deben [Masp. (Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 155) e Birch (Dict.) hanno proposto la lettura mn dei gruppi cominciant per [hieroglyph] (e var.); Pierret li legge dn], circolare, girare, andar attorno in

circolo, camminar in circolo, circolarmente; fare, percorrere la circolazione, il giro, il circuito; correre attorno a....
— Giramento, volgimento, rotazione, rivoluzione, moto circolare, circolazione, circolo, cerchio, ecc.
— Scorrere, passare, correre a traverso, viaggiare attraverso, attraversare. — Traversata.
— Far girare, far voltare, voltare, rivoltare.
} (L. 1874, 148, dal P. Matem. di Londra), uno spazio circolare, un cilindro.
2) — V. dbn.

, deben, equiv. al prec. sostant., nel gruppo
(P. Matem. di Lond.), una superficie circolare, un piano circolare.

(Inscr. Unas, 288) (Inscr. Lepsi I, 265 (Birch, Coffin of Amamu XXV, sopra) } deben, cofano, cassa, arca, bara, feretro; (Birch) a vaulted box.
(Inscr. Unas, l. c.) la solitudine della tomba; (Masp., Rec. de trav. III 212) la retraite du cercueil.

} debenben, forma raddop. di dbn, collo stesso signif. verbale, ma piuttosto rafforzato: circolare con vivacità, correre da ogni parte.

, debennu (P. Vienna 29, 23 e 24), V. dbn.

} deben-t, deriv. dal prec., i capelli inanellati; anello, riccio o treccia di capelli; la treccia di capelli, che distingueva la gioventù.

, debendeben (Masp. legge mnmn, V.) (Pist. 78, 1), forma raddoppiata di dbn (V.), cogli stessi significati.

, deber (D. T. T. 103, 14), l'interiore, il luogo più recondito, più secreto e più santo di un tempio.
ⲦⲀⲂⲒⲢ (T., M.) adytum tabernaculi, internis cubiculum; דְּבִיר sacrario, luogo santissimo del tempio, il Sancta Sanctorum.

, debes (Dend.), forma riflessa di db (V.); vestirsi; indossare, vestire.

, deb-t, sost. equiv. a db.

, deb-t (Serapeum, Stel. Anasi),

(Brugsch) Var. del seg..
2) — Var. di db-t.

(Rit. 164,4; 164,6; Stel. Zoch, Cairo) (Br. Dict.; Sarc. Torino) — deb-t, V. db.

(Sall. II, 9,6; An. IV, 14,4) (Pap. Stat.; D. Bauurk. XV, 38) — deb-t, V. db. 2) — Equiv. al prec..

, deb-t (Rit. 99,18), V. db.

, deb-t (An. IV, 14,8), V. db.

, deb-t, g. f. (L. 1867, 64). Var. del prec..
2) — g. m. (Sall. I, 6,3), equiv. a db.

, deb-t, V. db.

, deb-ti (Edfu), trafiggere, ecc. V. db.

(P. 29, Vienn.) (Rit. 51,2; 124,3; 125, 66; Mag.-g. c. 24) (Rit. 52,2) — deb-ti, duale di db; le suole, le piante dei piedi; i piedi. — I sandali, le scarpe.

, debdeb (Hier. Pap. I, 810), ? — V. tbtb.

(Rec. III, 2,2°) (Edfu) — debha, Var. di tbh.

(D. H. T. 10, 33) (Var. al Rit. 146, d) — debeh, pregare, implorare, invocare, domandare, supplicare, pregare umilmente; chiedere, richiedere, mendicare, accattare; — esigere, pretendere. — Costr. coll'accusativo della cosa e con (freq.), (Rit. 35,3) (ib. 78,9) opp. (ib. 94; Dict.) della persona.
2) — I sost. corrisp.: preghiera, supplica, domanda, richiesta; — mendicità. — Formola sacra (Chab.), inno (Dever. e Pierr.).
— Cerimonia religiosa, culto.
— ⲧⲃϩ, ⲧⲱⲃϩ, ⲧⲟⲃϩ, ⲧⲱⲃⲁϩ (T. B.), orare, rogare, petere elemosynam, mendicare; precatio, oratio, petitio, mendicatio.

(Rit. 133, 6 e var.) (ib. 145, 18 e 77) (Denkm. II, 120) (V. sotto ḥd e tbh) (V. ib.) — debeh (V. anche Denkm. II, 85, 128 a 129), il richiesto, il necessario, l'occorrente, ciò che si vuole, il bisognevole, l'indispensabile, ciò che si richiede ed è necessario per.... (.....). — Ciò che è occorrente, necessario, bisognevole alle offerte (, ḥtp), offerta, sacrificio, offerta propiziatoria (H. L. 1871, 8 e 9).

, stimare, valutare,

ponderare, giudicare, ecc. ciò che è richiesto, ciò che occorre, ciò che spetta, che tocca a...

[hieroglyphs] (Rosetta), far mettere, far collocare ciò che è necessario.

[hieroglyphs] (Denkm. II, 85), eseguire ciò che è necessario, ciò che occorre ad un'offerta.

2) — Equiv. al prec., all. 2.

— V. [hieroglyphs] e [hieroglyphs] tbḥ.

[hieroglyphs] (P.T.M., I, 23) [hieroglyphs] (E.) debeḥ, deriv. dal prec., i vasi necessari; l'occorrente, il necessario.

[hieroglyphs] debeḥ, deriv. da [hieroglyphs] dbḥ; il grano, le biade occorrenti, necessarie alla nutrizione, al sostentamento.
— Anche una specie di grano impiegato nelle offerte. Confr. ספיח, ספיחים, grano nato spontaneamente.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 35, 3) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 78, 9; 28, 3; 64, 32; 94, Rit.) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 146, d, e; 165, 4; Sall. II, 8, 1; 13, 7) debḥi, debḥu, debḥui, debeḥ-t, V. [hieroglyphs] dbḥ.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 125, 19; 124, 8) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 1, 19; 99, 28; 125, 8) debḥu, debeḥ-t, V. [hieroglyphs] dbḥ

[hieroglyphs] (A, 93, Louv.; Masp. g. é. 62) [hieroglyphs] (Var. al Rit. 127, 6) [hieroglyphs] (Champ. Mon. 387) (Denkm. II, 85; IV, 3, a) ed il prec.. In Denkm. ll. cc. seguito da [hieroglyphs], nel senso di offerta, o ciò che occorre per un'offerta; e lo stesso senso ha il gruppo di Rit. 125, 19: [hieroglyphs], io non ho ammisurato scarse le offerte.

[hieroglyphs], debeḥ-tu, Chab. traduce utensili sacri: [hieroglyphs], utensili sacri della materia ast (V.).
— Molto probabilmente è var. del prec.

[hieroglyphs], debχu, דבחת, Τεβέχ, una città aramea, presso Hamath.

[hieroglyphs] (Sall. III, 4, 8) [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 136, 5) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 39, 7) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 163, 4) [hieroglyphs] (Pleyte, Rec. de trav. III, 62) dep, ingoiare, inghiottire, divorare, mangiare avidamente, mangiare. — Gustare, assaporare, assaggiare. — Sapere, avere il sapore. — Gusto, sapore. ⲧⲉⲡ, ⲧⲟⲡ, ⲧⲱⲡⲉ (T.), gustare, gustare facere; ⲧⲉⲓⲡⲉ, ϯⲡⲉ (B.), ϯⲡⲓ (M., T.), ϯ, gustus, sapor; ⲧⲁⲡ ⲧ mandere, devorare. שאף inghiottire, deglutire, assorbire; טרף divorare, dilaniare, ספד cibare.

2) — (Rit. 39, 7). la lingua.

dep (Rit. frag.), una località mistica del regno dei morti.

(Chab. Mél. 1473, 134) (Harr. I, 27, 1) dep. Varianti di tp.

dep (D. H. T. 36), (Brug.) forma capricciosa di db.

dep (El Kab; Stel. 35, Vienn.; Rit. 99, 22; 110, 10), la chiglia, la carena di una nave; — nave. ⲧⲟⲡ (T., π) carina navis. ספינה, ..., nave.

tep (opp. tep-ba) (Champ. Not. descr. T. II, 568), secondo Brugsch, è una var. di tep-ba, testa d'ariete.

dep, opp. tep (V.), l'ippopotamo, letter. divoratore (Confr. dp).

depa-t (Pietra delle offerte, Berl.), una specie di pane per offerta.

depī (Denkm. III, 5), il coccodrillo, letter. divoratore, ingoiatore (Confr. dp).

— anche l'ippopotamo.

depī (S. Gy. Berl., 12), derivato da dp; navigatore, marinaio, barcaiuolo, portolano.

depu (Z. 1866, 100, 5), V. dp.

depu (Rit. 136, 1), forse equival. a tp-t?.
N.N.
eseguito è l'esame delle parole dell'Osiriano N.N. insieme a loro; (Pierr.) les exécuteurs du jugement des paroles, l'Osiris N. est avec eux.

depu (Denkm. II, 146, a), una specie di pane o focaccia per offerta.

depur, la città Dabu-rieh, sul fianco occidentale del monte Tabor, Δαβειρὼθ della tribù di Issachar. — Alcuni identificano Daburieh con תָּבוֹר città levitica della tribù di Zebulon.
— Confr. anche דְּבִר (Giosuè 13, 26) all'Est del Giordano; בֵּית־דִּבְלָתַיִם una città moabita.

dep-t (Rit. 149) V. dp.

(P. Prisse 5,1) (E.) dept, ⲧⲁⲡⲧ. mandere, devorare. V. dp. 2) – dep-t, sostant. corrisp. al medesimo dp (V.).

(Rit. 99,2; 110,a,10) (Stel. Mettern.) dep-t, V. dp.

(Denkm. II, 85,a; 92; ib. 144; 69,70) plur. (L. Aelt. T. 40; Bir. Coff. of Am. XVII, 2º,6) dep-t, dep-tu, V. dpu.

, depdi (Mél. d'Arch. 1874, 128), var. etiopica di pd-ti.

, depeh (Loret, Rec. de trav. VII, 113) ϫⲉⲡⲏϩ, ϫⲏⲡⲉϩ, تفّاح, תפוח, pyrus malus, pomo, melo.

depeh (Gr. P. Harris 40,a,14), il frutto dell'albero precedente; mela, pomo; mele, pomi.

, depehu (An. III, 2,5), plur. di uno dei due voc. prec.

depeh-t, g. f., Varr. di , , tph-t.

, def, gocciare, stillare, trasudare; ⲑⲟϥ sputum, ⲑⲓϥⲓ ulcus, sanies, ⲑⲟϥⲧⲉϥ stillare. V. tf.

, def (Tomb. N.2, Meidum), pignatta, pentola (di argilla, ◯) con doppio manico.

, defen (D. Baugesch. 13,47), Var. di tfn.

, defen (D. K. T. 98,99), Var. di tfn.

, defrer, V. tfrr.

, defed (Inscr. Teta, 78), (Masp., Rec. de trav. V,12) bava, schiuma. — V. df.

(Karn.) (Inscr. Unas, 201) defdef, V. tftf.

, (Rit. 33,1; 163,15) (ib. 143,72; 148,17; Stel. Mettern.) (Stel. 102, Turin) (Prosell. Monum. 11) , sost. (P. Med.) dem, tagliare, troncare, massacrare, immolare, trafiggere colla punta della spada, colpire, distruggere

דמה, דמם, distruggere, rovinare, tagliare; passivo נדם; הֻדִּים far tagliare; דְּמָה distruzione, rovina; דְּמִי taglio, recidimento. — הֻדִּים distruggere; צמת tagliare, troncare, distruggere.

2) — Essere tagliente, acuto, aguzzo, affilato, pungente, detto anche delle corna (L.H.I. 18,7,8; Rit. 33,1); ed anche delle sofferenze (Rit. 148,17).

— Far tagliente, aguzzare, affilare. — Aguzzamento.

ⲦⲰⲘ (T.) acuere, ⲦⲎⲘ (T., M.) acui, ⲈⲦⲦⲎⲘ acutus.

— [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 53,1), io sono un toro aguzzante le corna; (Pierr.) je suis le taureau tranchant de cornes.

[hieroglyphs] (ib. 143,72), affilatrice di spada; (Birch) sharp Blade; (Pierr.) glaive frappant; [hieroglyphs] (ib. 148,17) (Pierr.) souffrance cuisante.

— 3) — L'arma acuta, aguzza, affilata, la spada che taglia; spada in genere.

— Il filo, il taglio della spada.

[hieroglyphs] / [hieroglyphs] (P. Med.) / [hieroglyphs] (Stel. Mat.) / [hieroglyphs] (P. Med.) } (Brug.) colui opp. uno che tiene il filo della spada, per designare uno che soffre e sopporta il male.

4) — Equiv. al seg. [hieroglyphs] dm.

[hieroglyphs] (Stel. 102, Torino), (Masp. Rec. de trav. II, 111) pronunziare il nome di ------ invano (à faux). — Però l'espress. [hieroglyphs] ha anche il signif. di: notare, distinguere, segnare, glorificare, magnificare il nome; in oppos. a [hieroglyphs] (V. sotto rui).

[hieroglyphs] / [hieroglyphs] } dem, 1) equiv. al prec. in tutti i suoi signif. 2) — Equiv. al seg.

[hieroglyphs] (Géog. I, 58, 20) / [hieroglyphs] / [hieroglyphs] } dem, pronunziare nettamente, precisamente; parlar nettamente, parlar con voce acuta, tagliente; parlar chiaro, nettamente, altamente. — Parlare, dire, pronunziare.

— Si noti l'ebr. דמה, דמם, דום, che esprime appunto il senso opposto: tacere, essere silenzioso, taciturno.

[hieroglyphs], dem (Goodw., Mél. III, 248), verme, baco, rettile, insetto; animale distruttivo. — Affine con [hieroglyphs] dnm.

[hieroglyphs] (Rosell. Mon. 40, 1) / [hieroglyphs] (Denkm. III, 75, b) } dem, stringere, raccogliere, riunire, ammassare, accumulare; prendere, pigliare; — continuare a raccogliere. — Raccogliere e poi mettere da parte; scernere.

ⲦⲰⲘ, ⲦⲀⲘⲒ, ⲦⲞⲞⲘⲈ, conjungere; טמן coprire, ricoprire, sovrapporre, apporre, aggiungere, congiungere,

legare, unire; [Hebrew] connettere, legare insieme.
— Affine con [hieroglyphs] dmàī e con [hieroglyphs] dmd.

[hieroglyphs], dem (Ipsamboul), Var. del prec. (Guieysse, Rec. de trav. VIII, 183) coalisé.

[hieroglyphs] (Horu.) [hieroglyphs] dem, g. f., l'ala, le ali. Lo sparviero è spesso chiamato [hieroglyphs], signore dell'ala.

[hieroglyphs], dem (Stela di 6, Torino), V. [hieroglyphs] dmam.

[hieroglyphs], dema (An. II, 3, 4), equiv. a [hieroglyphs] dm, all. 1.

[hieroglyphs], dema (E. 101, 8), deriv. da [hieroglyphs] dm; ammassamento, accumulamento, ammucchiamento, raccolta (nel l. c., di sangue).

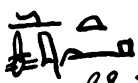
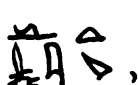
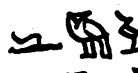
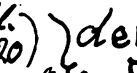
[hieroglyphs] (Hel. Zhotm. III, Bul.) [hieroglyphs] (Br. Dict.) dema, V. [hieroglyphs] dm.

[hieroglyphs] dema (Aurès, Metrologie Egypt.), specie di misura (di capacità e di peso) per le biade, per l'uva, per frutti e diversi prodotti secchi. Secondo Aurès (l. c.), è la metà del cubo del cubito reale di 7 palmi (0,525 m) come capacità, ed equiv. a 160 hen ossia a litri 72,352; — e come peso a 800 uden d'acqua.
— V. [hieroglyphs] dnà.

[hieroglyphs], demau (Rit. 124, 9). Var. di [hieroglyphs] dm.
[hieroglyphs]! io parlo distintamente, e dico a lui le parole.
— Oppure equiv. al seg., e allora la frase prec. si può tradurre: io raccolgo e dico a lui le parole.

[hieroglyphs], demam (Denkm. III, 223, c, 7), V. [hieroglyphs] dm.

[hieroglyphs] (P. di Leid. I. 32, col. 7, l. 17) [hieroglyphs] (Harr. I, 19, 6) [hieroglyphs] demam, demamu, deriv. dal prec., letter. raccolta, equivalente a [hieroglyphs] dmà.
2) — Raccolta, accumulamento di uomini (per es. di cantanti; coro, P. Leida, l. c.).

[hieroglyphs], dema-ti (Rec. 3, 81), freq. duale di [hieroglyphs] dm; le due ali, le ali.

[hieroglyphs], demà, 1) — (Mar. M. d'Ab. pl. XVI, 2), lucertola.
2) — (Edfu, Lotta d'Horo) (Brug.), equival. a [hieroglyphs] dmàī.
3) — Equiv. al seg. [hieroglyphs] dmà.

[hieroglyphs], demà (P. di Berl. I, l. 200), nell'espr.: [hieroglyphs],

che Masp. (Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 139) traduce: s'appliquer contre le sol.
— Equiv. a [hier.] dmàī, all. 1 e 2.

[hier.] (Geog. I, n. 134), [hier.], [hier.], [hier.] (Stel. Pianxi, retto, 4), [hier.] — demà, g. m., luogo abitato, città, villaggio, paese. ϯⲙⲉ (T.), ϯⲙⲓ (M.), ⲡ, ϫⲓⲟⲙⲉⲛ, pagus, vicus. Confr. sanscr. dama, grec. δόμος, lat. domus.

[hier.] (Inscr. Pepi I, l. 13), [hier.] (Der el Bahari), [hier.] (L. 1866, 101), [hier.] (Grande Cappella di Meidum, a.), [hier.], [hier.] — demà, demàī, il color rosso-scuro, la stoffa rosso-scura. — Stoffa in genere. V. [hier.].
2) — In connessione con [hier.] (V.), significa: sacco, veste avente la forma di un sacco. ⲧⲱⲙⲉ, ⲧⲱⲱⲙⲉ, ⲧⲟⲟⲙⲉ, crumena, marsupia, vestimentum, stragulum.
[hier.] (Rit. 102, 4) plur. stoffe; (Pierr.) les aliments.

[hier.] (Rit. 49, 2 i.f.), [hier.], [hier.] (Edfu, Lotta d'Horo), [hier.], [hier.] (Var. al Rit. l.c.) — demàī, demàīu, affine con [hier.] dm e con ⲧⲱⲙ, ⲧⲱⲙⲓ (M.), ⲧⲟⲟⲙⲉ (T.), congiungere, conjungere se, adhaerere; signif.: esser legato, incatenato con qualche cosa (צמד connettere, legare insieme), sospendere, appendere, attaccare, adattare, applicare, aggiungere, annettere, congiungere, aderire, connettere. — (Chab.) rinchiudere.
— Ed i passivi.
2) — Anche in senso traslato: stabilire, destinare (una persona), שׂים; — (Devéria, le P. Judic. de Turin, 100, 101; Masp. P. di Berl. I, l. 85) applicare una pena, conferire una dignità, un privilegio, aggiudicare a qualcuno ciò che gli è dovuto (costrutto con [hier.], P. di Berl. l.c.).
3) — Il 3° gruppo (Nav. M. d'Horus, pl. XVI, 2) signif. lucertola.
4) — Lo stesso gruppo (D. T. T. I, 4, 2) è equiv. al seg.

[hier.], [hier.], [hier.], [hier.] — demàī, demà-it, V. [hier.] dmà.

[hier.], demàīti (Rit. 89, 2), equiv. al prec. nell'espress. [hier.], terra, in cui si contano a migliaia le città; (Birch) the land with a million of fortresses in it; (Pierret) terre où des milliers se réunissent (V. [hier.] dmàī, all. 1).

[hier.] (P. Giudiz. di Rosso), [hier.] (Abido) — demàu, V. [hier.] dmàī.

[hieroglyphs], demà-t (S. di Berl. I, l. 85), V. [hieroglyphs] dmà

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] } demà-t, V. [hieroglyphs] dmà.
[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs]
(dep. Ausw. 6; Dict. geo. 1194)

[hieroglyphs] (Sall. IV, 20) } demu, V.
[hieroglyphs] (An. II, 3, 4) } [hieroglyphs] dm.

[hieroglyphs], demu (Sall. IV, 22), V. [hieroglyphs] dm.

[hieroglyphs], demu (Canop. 34), V. [hieroglyphs] dmam, all. 2.

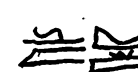
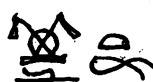
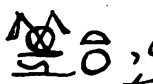
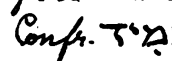
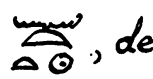
[hieroglyphs], demm (Karn.), pigliare, prendere. V. [hieroglyphs] dm.
Caus. [hieroglyphs] s-demm (ibid.), lasciare o far prendere.

[hieroglyphs], demmu (S. Harr. I, 19, 6, 2), V. [hieroglyphs] dmam.

[hieroglyphs] } demem, demmem,
[hieroglyphs] } Varr. di [hieroglyphs] tm.

[hieroglyphs] (Karn.) } dem-t, sost. equiv.
[hieroglyphs], a. (Brug.) } a [hieroglyphs] dm.

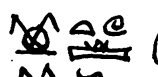
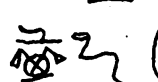
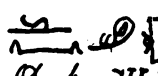
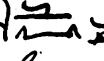
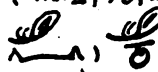
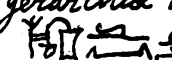
[hieroglyphs], demet, (Chab.) violento. — Forse equiv. al precedente, ed a [hieroglyphs] dm, all. 1.

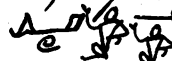
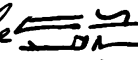
[hieroglyphs], dem-tt, duale di [hieroglyphs]

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 147, 23; 64, 14) } demed, forme deriv. da [hieroglyphs] dm, con simile significato: unire, riunire, congiungere, raccogliere, adunare, rassembrare, ragunare, accumulare, mettere insieme, attaccare.
[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (fr.) (ib. 78, 7; 149, 15; 17, 41)
[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Stel. Bitanxi, retto, 19)
[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Br. 3 Festkal. VII, 20 e seg.)
[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], (Champ. Gram. 209)
— sommare, fare la somma. — Riunirsi, rassembrarsi, annettersi. coalizzarsi, coalizzare. — Unione, aggregato, riunione, accumulamento, somma, totale.
צמד, unire, congiungere, attaccare, annettere.

[hieroglyphs], demed (Br. Rec. I, 99, 1), deriv. dal prec.; presentazione, rappresentazione sommaria, prospetto, confronto, raccolta, sunto, compendio, idea, quadro sinottico. — Rappresentazione chiara, netta, distinta.

[hieroglyphs] } demed (D. Z. T. I, 37, 9; 36, 17),
[hieroglyphs] } Var. di [hieroglyphs] dm.

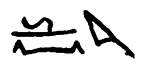
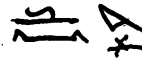
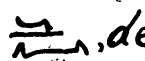
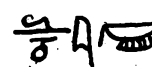
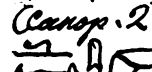
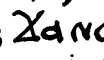
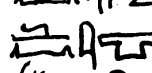
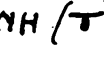
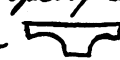
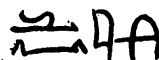
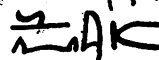
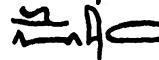
[hieroglyphs], demdu (Z. 1868, 33), Var. del seg.

[hier.] } demdu (Masp., Gen. ép., 60, 64), V. [hier.] dmd.

[hier.], demdem (D. T. T. I, 48, 2), V. [hier.] dm.

[hier.], demed-t (E.), V. [hier.] dmd.

[hier.], demed-t (Harr. I, 13, 5), specie particolare di anello d'oro fino. Confr. צמיד braccialetto, maniglia.

[hier.], demed-t (Dict. géo. 303), il tempo, come periodico e come epoca.

[hier.] (Rit. 76, 2) [hier.] (ib. 78, 7) } demed-tu, forme participiali di [hier.] dmd.

[hier.] (Tomb. Tef-ab, Osiut) [hier.] (Brug. Dict.) [hier.] (Inscr. Pepi I, 693) } demeẓ, Var. di [hier.] dmd.

[hier.] (Denkm. III, 219, e) [hier.] (An. I, 13, 2) [hier.], [hier.] } den, equiv. ad [hier.] e [hier.], àdn, in tutti i loro significati (V.); e più freq. 1) — Ascoltare attentamente, origliare, orecchiare, star in ascolto, ascoltare.
2) — (Chab.) auditore, grado della gerarchia degli impieghi; Onde [hier.] scriba auditore.
3) — (Chab.) disporre, organizzare, regolare.
4) — posto, grado. [hier.], io metto ciascuno al suo posto.
— V. anche [hier.] mādn, ed all'art. [hier.] snn.

[hier.] [hier.] } den, tagliare, amputare, staccare, separare, troncare, recidere, segare, tagliare in pezzi, tagliuzzare, dividere, spartire, dimezzare, smembrare.
— Divisione, partizione, ecc.
— Equiv. ad [hier.] àdt.

[hier.], den (Rit. 42, 13) nell'espress. [hier.] m-den-χer-s, in mezzo ad essa (?). Nè Birch nè Pierret non traducono questa espress.

[hier.] (Canop. 2) [hier.] [hier.] (Karn.) [hier.] (ib.) } denà, paniera, cestello, cesto, cesta, canestro, sporta, corba, טנא; ϫⲁⲛⲟ (M., ⲡⲓ) corbis, ϫⲁⲛⲏ (T) arca, corbis.
2) — Piatto di metallo (Karn. Cella di Thothm. III, specificato di ferro), di questa forma [hier.].
3) — Var. delle b. e. di [hier.] tràu.
4) — L'ultimo è anche equiv. al seg.

[hier.] (Rit. 140, 15) [hier.] (ib. 125, 10; 125, 69) [hier.] (ib. 145, 9, 134) } denà, misura di capacità, per i liquidi e gli aridi.

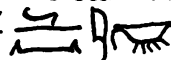
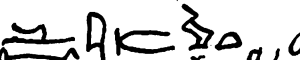
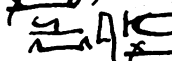
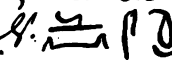
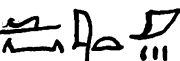
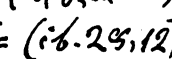
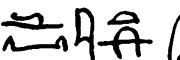
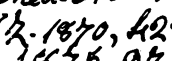
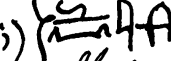
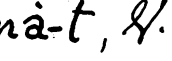
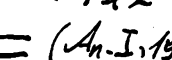
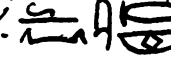
[hieroglyphs] (D. 2. T. 86, 2) [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] } Secondo Dümichen (Z. 1866, 13; 1870, 42 e 43; 1873, 97). questa misura comprendeva mezzo [hieroglyphs] àpt, cioè mezza epha, ossia 20 [hieroglyphs] hen, cioè circa litri 9,20.
Chabas (Z. 1869, 97 e seg.) ritiene che questo denà designi una misura ancor più piccola, cioè litri 0,61 circa. Tanto Dümichen quanto Chabas considerano il denà [hieroglyphs] del tutto diverso dalla misura [hieroglyph] o [hieroglyph] (che Dümichen legge ḥtp e fa equiv. a otto denà).
Secondo Aurès (Métrol. égypt.; Rec. de trav. VII, 57 e seg.), il [hieroglyph] (che egli legge dma, 4.) sta al denà ([hieroglyph]) nel seguente rapporto:
denà $= \frac{1}{2}$ àpt $= \frac{1}{8}$ dma, ed è eguale a litri 9,06 pei liquidi e 9,1125 pei solidi.
Revillout fa il [hieroglyph] di litri 72,72 ed equiv. a 4 àpt (1 àpt = 40 hn, ed 1 hn = 5 udn).
— Brugsch però ritiene tutte queste misure identiche ed equivalenti a 4 àpt = 160 hn = Litri 72,80.
2) — (Rit. 125, 10, 69) equiv. a [hieroglyphs].
3) — Il sost. corrisp.: parte, porzione, divisione, partizione.

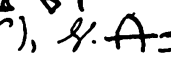
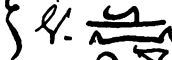
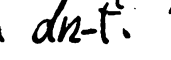
[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] } denà (Z. 1869, 134), equival. al prec., all. 3.

[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] } denà, in connes. col prec., designa il primo e l'ultimo quarto della luna, cioè il 7° ed il 23° giorno del mese lunare. Il 23° giorno è anche chiamato [hieroglyphs] denà sen, secondo denà (D. 2. T. 86, 2).

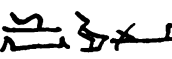
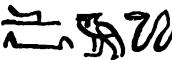
[hieroglyphs], denà, g. m. (D. 2. T. 79, 28), deriv. da [hieroglyphs] dnà, all. 3: taglio, ritaglio, parte o pezzo di campo, di terra. — Area, campo.
— Termine, confine.
ⲦⲎⲚⲈ terminus, limes campi, ϪⲚⲞⲞⲨ (B., ⲠⲈ), ϬⲚⲰⲞⲨ (M.), area, ἅλων.

[hieroglyphs], denà, De Rougé (Chrest. 121) lo fa identico od affine al prec., nel senso di una misura, probabilmente in rapporto colla superficie necessaria per produrre un denà ([hieroglyphs]) di frumento.

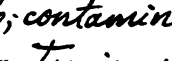
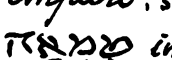
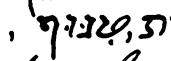
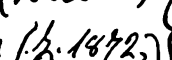
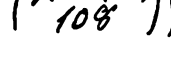
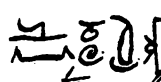
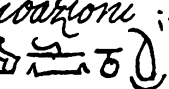
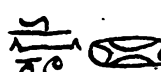
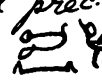
[hieroglyphs], denà (Rit. 100, 5; 125, 10), affine con [hieroglyphs] dn (4.), dividere, spartire, dimezzare, tagliare in pezzi, spezzare, scompartire, ripartire, distribuire.
2) — Il sost. corrisp.: 4. [hieroglyphs], all. 3.
3) — Rovinare, distruggere un tutto col dividerlo in parti.
4) — Respingere, scostare, stornare, separare, distinguere (Rit. 100, 5); impedito (ib. 125, 10).

[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] } denà (Stel. Nentef, Louvre), g. f., argine, diga, terrapieno,

ponte; arginatura di un fiume. ϪΟΝ, cavum, alveus fluminis, φάραγξ, vallis, convallis; ϪΕΝΑϨ, κοιλάδες, cavitates.

, denàanen (Harr. I, 17, b, 4) Var. di dnà.

, denà-ut (Rit. 100, 4) Var. di dnà, all. 4, separare.

, denàs (P. Rhind), V. dns.

(Harr. I, 48, 4) (ib. 29, 12) denà-t, V. dnà.

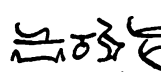
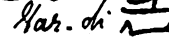
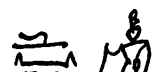
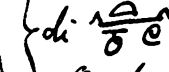
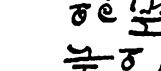
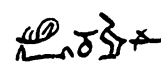
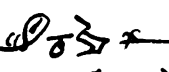
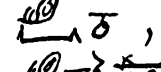
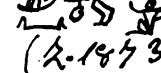
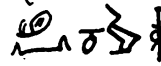
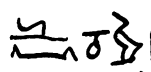
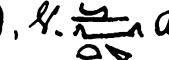
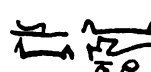
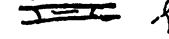
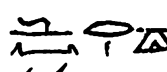
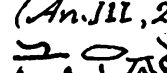
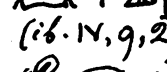
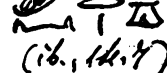
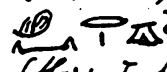
(Calend. di Med-Abu) (Z. 1870, 42; 1875, 97) denà-t, V. dnà, all. 1.

, denà-t, V. dnà.

(Bless. Et. 142) (An. I, 13, 5) denà-t, V. dnà e .

, denà-t (Br. Mat. pl. IV), V. dnà.

, denà-t (Geogr. I, N. 1266), V. dnà.

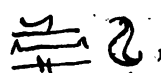
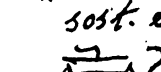
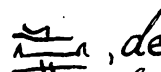
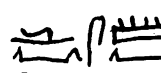
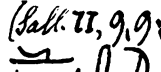
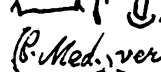
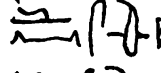
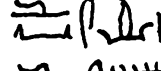
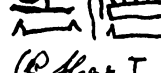
deni, den-it (Edfu), V. dn-t.

, denu (An. V, 7, 5), V. dn.

, denem. Var. di tnm.

, denem (Rit. 163, Lep.), verme immondo, da abborrire. Confr. תַּנִּים mostri marini, serpenti, dragoni. — V. dm.

denem (Rit. 125, 32 e var.) V. tnm.

, denemem (Rec. IV, 90, 2), essere sporco, sucido, sudicio, lordo, sozzo, impuro, turpe. — Sucidume, sudiciume, sporchezza, lordura, sozzura, immondizia. ⲦⲰⲖⲘ (T.), ⲦⲀⲖⲈϤ (B.), ⲐⲰⲖⲈⲂ (M.), inquinare, inquinari, sordescere; ⲠⲒ- sordes, inquinamentum, macula, pollutio. — טָמֵא essere impuro, immondo, contaminarsi: טִמֵּא profanare, contaminare, rendere o dichiarare impuro: טָמֵא immondo, impuro, טֻמְאָה immondizia, impurità, lordura. — טָנַף imbrattare, lordare, bruttare, טִנּוּף, טִנֹּפֶת, immondezza, immondizia, lordura.

(P. 1442, Berl.) (Z. 1872, 108) dennu, V. dn.

[hieroglyphs], dennu (Chab.) fare offerte o libazioni; — e questi sostant. — V. [hieroglyphs] udnnu.

[hieroglyphs], dennu, Variante delle b. e. di [hieroglyphs] tnnu.
— Equiv. al prec.
— Equiv. a [hieroglyphs] tn, quantità, ecc.

[hieroglyphs], dennu, V. [hieroglyphs] tnnu.

[hieroglyphs], dennu (Stel. etiop. II, 13, Mar.), Var. di [hieroglyphs] dnà.

[hieroglyphs] dennu (Dict. geo. 949), varr. di [hieroglyphs] tnnu; — Onde [hieroglyphs] (l. c.), Varianti di [hieroglyphs] tnnu.

[hieroglyphs] (L. 1873, 1) [hieroglyphs] (An. V, 23, 7; 25, 2) dennu, forme più freq. invece di [hieroglyphs] dn, [hieroglyphs] àdnnu e varianti.

[hieroglyphs], dennut, g. m. (Sall. I, 7, 3), V. [hieroglyphs] dnt e [hieroglyphs] dnà.

[hieroglyphs], den(n)nu (Dict. geo. 1112), Var. di [hieroglyphs] dnà.

[hieroglyphs] (An. III, 2, 3) [hieroglyphs] (ib. IV, 9, 2) [hieroglyphs] (ib., 14, 7) [hieroglyphs] (Harr. I, 40, 3) denroga, g. m. (Chabas, Mél. II, 132; Masper. Genr. ép. 32), una pianta fruttifera, di cui il frutto ed il midollo ([hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs]) erano stimati come conserve alimentari (An. IV, 14, 7), ed il cui gusto è comparabile a quello del miele (An. III, 2, 3 e 4). Secondo Maspero, forse è da questa pianta che si estraeva il vino o liquore chiamato [hieroglyphs] tnroku.
— Chab. (l. c.) traduce parterre.

[hieroglyphs], denes (Rit. 153, 3), probab. sost. equiv. al seg., carico, peso, ecc. [hieroglyphs], il loro carico è sulla terra; — (Birch) they stretch to earth. — Pierret non traduce questa frase.

[hieroglyphs], dens (Rec. IV, 61), Var. delle b. e. del seg..

[hieroglyphs] (Sall. II, 9, 9; An. I, 24, 7) [hieroglyphs] (P. Med., verso, 2, 6) [hieroglyphs] (El Kab) [hieroglyphs] (freq.) [hieroglyphs] (P. Harr. I, 15, a, 10) densmen, caricare, aggravare, sovraccaricare.
— Ed i passivi.
— Irritare (Masp. genr. épist.).
— Pesare; essere grave, pesante, oneroso, gravoso, molesto, importuno, incomodo.

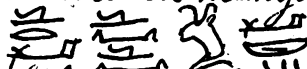
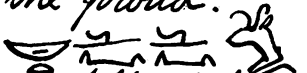
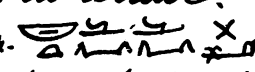
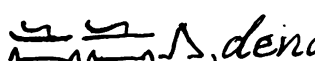
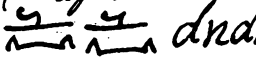
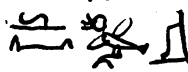
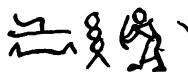
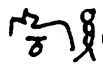
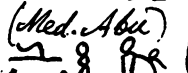
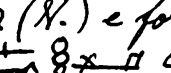
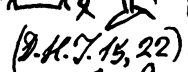
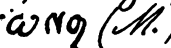
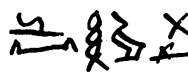
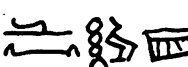
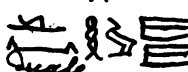
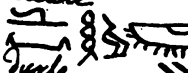
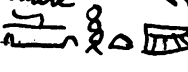
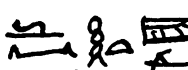
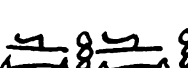
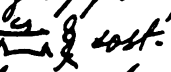
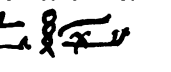
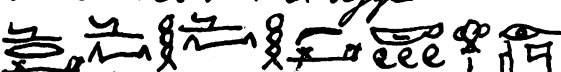
— Peso, carico, soma, gravità, gravezza; gran peso.
— Nome di un peso speciale.
V. tns.

, dent, q.m. (Edfu, Atto di donazione, col. 1), termine, confine.
V. dnà.

(Descr. V, 40) — (Pierr. I. H. II, 108) } den-t, V. dn.
} dent-bau (Pierr. l.c.), immolatrice delle anime, designazione della 3ª ora della notte.

, dent (Stela Betsa, Torino), Chabas (Trans. 1877, 471) trad.: puro.

, den-ti, V. dn.

(Rit. 1, 14; 17, 63) (D.?.T. 24, 3) } dend, staccar con violenza, prorompere, assalire, attaccare, precipitarsi su alcuno a danno di questo. — Danno, pregiudizio, discapito; attacco (Inscr. Pepi I, 473).
— Ciò che capita a qualcuno per caso.
ⲧⲱⲙⲧ (T, B.), ⲧⲱⲙⲛⲧ (T.), occurrere alicui, incidere in aliquem, offendere aliquem, contingere. — Onde il sost. ⲡ—, συνάντημα, occursus, eventus.
2) — Equiv. a dndn.
(Rit. 1, 14) in agitazione; (Birch) with exultation; (Brug.) in Trübsal; (Pierr.) avec ardeur; avec transport; (Devér.) craintif; (Lefeb.) en chancelant; (Reinisch) cum libertate.
— (ib. 17, 63), che essi non mi facciano violenza!; (Birch) they do not exult there; (Brug.) nicht wirken sie schädlich ein auf mich; (Pierr.) qu'ils ne sévissent pas contre moi!

} dend-it, sost. equiv. al prec. all. 1.
— Designazione della 10ª ora della notte.

(Rit. 39, 9) (ib. 63, 4) (ib. 146, 0; Am. I, 11, 7) (Rit. 145, 54; Stel. Metter.) (Dend. Mar.) (D.H.T. 41; 14, 13) (Dend. Mar.) } denden, forma raddoppiata di dn; tagliare, recidere, segare, troncare, amputare, separare, staccare, mozzare.
2) — Equiv. a dnd.
— (Rit. 39, 9) essendo mozzato il tuo capo da quelli che sono nel tuo capo; (Birch) elevating thy head to those who belong to thy head;

(Pierr.) pour que se précipitent sur ta tête les mangeurs de ta tête. (ib. 83, 4), annichilatore di tutti i malanni, epiteto di Xensu; (Brug.) welcher zurücktreibt alle losstürmende Widerwärtigkeiten; (Wiedem.) welcher Alles zertreibt, welcher vertreibt alle Widerwärtigkeit; (Masp.) qui anéantit tous les adversaires; (Pierret) dont l'ardeur triomphe de tout; (Birch) the piercer of all the proud.

(ib. 145, 54), signora della violenza, nome della 15ª sebex-t (pilone) della campagna di Aanru; (Birch) Lord of Pride; (Pierr.) Seigneur de la terreur. Si noti però che la var. di Rit. 146, 0, è tradotta da Birch the Mistress of Exultation e da Pierr. la dame de la terreur; questa espressione potrebbe anche tradursi, signora dell'amputazione.

denden (C, 33, Louvre), prendere una strada (verso..., ...), irrompere su..., precipitarsi su...

dendenu (Inscr. Pepi I, 473) (Masp. Rec. de trav. VII) sost. plurale di dndn, gli attacchi.

(Dict. géo. 731) (Denkm. III, 84) denza, Varr. di tnza.

(Med. Abu) (D. H. 7. 15, 22) (An. II, 5, 4) deneh, caus. di nnḥ (V.) e forma analoga a s-nḥ (V.); serrare insieme, stringere (per es. le braccia, le ali), legare insieme, attaccare. ϭⲱⲛϩ (M.) ligare, vincire; ϭⲛⲁϩ, ϭⲛⲁⲩϩ vincula.

deneḥu (An. V, 8, 11; 9, 1), equiv. al prec.

(Sall. I, 8, 1) (Rit. 77, 2) Duale (ib. 163, 14; 164, 13) Duale (An. III, 4, 2) denḥu, denḥui, denḥ-t, ⲧⲛⲏϩ, ⲧⲉⲛϩ, ⲧⲛϩ (T., π), ala.

denḥt (An. III, 4, 2), Var. di dnḥ (V.), stringere le ali, ecc.

denḥdenḥ (Rit. 146, 6), forma raddoppiata del prec. dnḥ, con eguale o simile significato (Brug.). — Forse questo gruppo è formato di due vocaboli sost. e verbo. Nel l. c. si legge che io tradurrei: distrutti sono i vincoli che stringevano le membra

ad Osiride; (Pierr.) je repousse ou enchaîne les membres pour Osiris. — D'altronde in altri codici si trova la var. [hierogl.], io distrussi ogni violenza da Osiride.

[hierogl.], der (Stela Piânχi, 138; Rit. 82, 3). Var. di [hierogl.] dr.

[hierogl.], derta (Stel. Harris; Insc. Unas, 28), battere, toccare la terra, il suolo; costr. con [hierogl.] od [hierogl.], significa: percorrere una strada che mena a..., rendersi a..., viaggiare direttamente a..., andare a..., giungere a.... — Viaggiare, attraversare, percorrere. — Detto anche del viaggio per acqua, nel qual caso è scritto anche [hierogl.] (Inscr. Unas, 30). — Chabas traduce questa frase pigliar terra, approdare. — Gréb. (Hymne à Ammon) respinger la terra.

[hierogl.], der nek (D.T.T. II, 19, 10). V. dr nkn, sotto [hierogl.] dr.

2) — (Stel. Mettern.), Var. di [hierogl.] tr.

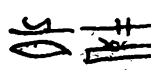
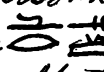
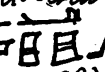
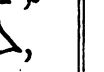
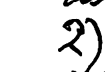
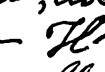
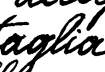
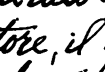
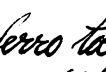
[hierogl.] (P. Rhind, 6, 2), [hierogl.] (Rosett. l. 2) } der, Varianti di [hierogl.] tr.

[hierogl.], der (P. Rhind, 4, 1), Var. delle b. e. di [hierogl.] trāu.

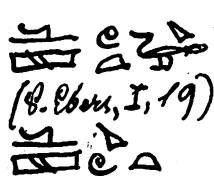
[hierogl.], der, equiv. al copto ϫεp, ϫop, ϫωp, acuere, acutum esse; acies, acumen; ϫнp acutum dictum, derisio, jocus.

2) — Equiv. al seg.

[hierogl.], [hierogl.] (Rit. 17, 11, 2; Sall. I, 8, 9), [hierogl.] (Stela A, 93, Louvre) } der, battere, battere fortemente, percuotere, picchiare, colpire, abbattere, sfondare, dar contro, dar giù. — Insinuare, introdurre, far entrare colpendo; ficcare, conficcare, fissare.

τωp infigi, דקר conficcare, sfondare.

2) — Ributtare, respingere, fugare, scacciare, distruggere; — respingere da se, rigettare (specialmente un male), onde: rimuovere, levar di mezzo un male, guarire una malattia. — Costr. con [hierogl.] od [hierogl.], tener lontano da, liberar qualcuno da un male.

טרד, [hierogl.], ributtare, scacciare; טרד cacciar fuori; טרד (ebr. e cald.) scacciare, spingere innanzi.

[hierogl.], scacciare, distruggere gli uragani.

[hierogl.] (Gréb. Hymne à Ammon) respingere la terra; (Brug.) toccare il suolo, il pavimento, il terreno coi piedi, equiv. a [hierogl.] tr-ta.

[hierogl.] (P. Med. 7, 11), designa una pianta del colore del χesteb, e che era impiegata al coloramento delle stoffe e ad usi me-

dicinali. — Forse l'indaco?
— 3) — I sost. corrisp. a tutti i prec. significati.

[hieroglyphs] der, derà, Varr. delle b. e. di [hieroglyphs] tr, [hieroglyphs] trà.

[hieroglyphs], deràu (Rit. 78, 37). V. [hieroglyphs] dr.

[hieroglyphs], derī, aggett. corrisp. al prec. — (Rit. 125, l. 3) sost.: percossa, ecc. [hieroglyphs], dai tuoi divini messaggeri, dalle percosse; (Chab.) de tes messagers de destruction (anges de la mort). (Pierr.) de tes émissaires, exécuteurs.

[hieroglyphs], derp (Rit. 69, 8), Var. di [hieroglyphs] trp.

[hieroglyphs] (Chab., Hymn. à Osiris) [hieroglyphs] (Stel. Piānxi, verso, 9) [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 69, 8) [hieroglyphs] (St. Piānx. verso, 21) [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] (Stel. 65, Viem.) [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 149, 17) derp, derpu. Il signif. fondam. di questo vocabolo, che non di rado si trova come var. di [hieroglyphs] dr, corrisp. al copto ⲧⲣⲟⲡ ictus, plaga, ed è: battere, percuotere.
Da questo signif. è derivata una moltitudine di significati affini, fra cui i più frequenti sono:
1) — far entrare battendo o percuotendo (una persona od una cosa), portar dentro, accogliere, ricevere.
ⲧⲱⲣⲡ, ⲧⲟⲣⲡ (S.), ⲧⲁⲣⲡ (B.), טרף, rapere, diripere, raptim capere.
2) — Offrire, riempir di offerte, presentar offerte, colmar di doni, riempire, colmare; — provvedere, fornire (di offerte, di cibi, di alimento). — Offerta, cibo, alimento (Rit. ll. cc.).
3) — Fornitore, provveditore, procuratore (C, 68, Louvre).

[hieroglyphs], derpu (Rit. 31, 9), plur. di [hieroglyphs] drp.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 110, 19; Mar. Harr. pl. 28) (C, 26, Louvre) [hieroglyphs] (Abyd. Mar., pl. 53, col. 9) [hieroglyphs] (Stel. Rā-hotep, Bul.) [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] (C, 232, Louvre) [hieroglyphs] (Ofsint) deref, disegnare, scrivere, dipingere lettere; scrivere, registrare.
2) — Lettera, lettere dell'alfabeto; scritto, scrittura; letteratura.
[hieroglyphs] (C, 26, Louv.) letterato.
[hieroglyphs] (Bul. l. c.) io fui erudito, istrutto nelle lettere, nella letteratura.
3) — Nel Rit. l. c. pare il gruppo abbia un altro signif.; ivi è l'espress. [hieroglyphs], che io tradurrei: in tutti i percorsi della terra; (Pierr.) par toutes les cul-

tures visitées sur terre; (Birch) from all his earthly sports:

, ders (Pierr. Insc. d. Louv. I, p. 113), nella frase , che Pierr. traduce: effectuer (?) une montée.

(?), dersa (?) (P. Harr. I, 20, a, 7); (Birch, Z. 1873, 70) giovane toro, torello.

, der-t, V. dr.

} der-ta, V. sotto dr.

, dergi-t, (E) ϫελϫοτ, vespertilio.

, des (D. T. T. I, 28, 9). Var. di tas.

(Inscr. Sepsi I, 188) (Rit. 145, 72) (Z. 1866, 99) (Br. Rech.; id. Chrest. 89) } des, signif. fondam. dividere, tagliare, fendere, ecc. in due metà (ϫοc, ϫεc, σοc, σιc, dimidium). — Quindi in generale: dividere, spartire, smembrare, tagliuzzare, tagliare in pezzi; tagliare, troncare, immolare; , troncare, tagliare, recidere:

, tagliato nella sua testa, cioè decapitato.

2) — Il tagliatore, il ferro tagliente; coltello, spada, lama (Rit. l. c.) plur. (P. Prisse, I, 2).

(Rit. freq.) (Sarc. Onnophr. Bul.) (Rit. 145, 14) (4, 88, Louvr.) } des, una specie di marmo o alabastro (Dict. géo. 699); } marmo od alabastro bianco, chiaro. , marmo scuro. , alabastro giallo.

— (Lep. Ben.) flint, selce, quarzo.

2) — La pietra dell'immolazione, della decapitazione; il patibolo, lo scannatoio, il luogo del supplizio; V. mãds.

3) — Spada (Rit. 17, 46; 145, 14).

4) — Equiv. al prec. all. 1. (Rit. 39, 8; 44, 1; 130, 8); immolazione (ib. 145, 14, Pierr.; 145, 42).

5) — Pietra in generale, marmo; pietra dura; — aggett.: duro. (ib. 28, 6; 108, 3; 111, 2; 125, 50 e 51).

} des (Rit. 99, 32 e 33; 154, 3 e 4), una specie di recipiente, vaso o fiasco, usato come misura per la birra; brocca, mezzina,

orcio, boccale, fiasco, bottiglia, boccia. — Un recipiente o vaso qualunque (Rit. 58, 5; 122, 4).
2) — Una speciale bevanda, opp. bevanda, bibita in generale (Rit. 99, l. c., 133, 3 e 4).

[hieroglyphs], des, plur. [hieroglyphs] (An. IV, 9, 2), nome di una pianta; mentastrum? una specie di menta?. Confr. דֶּשֶׁא verzura, erbetta, erba tenera.

[hieroglyphs] (Brug. Dict.) [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], (Rit. 122, 4; 58, 5) desi, desu, V. [hieroglyphs] ds.

[hieroglyphs], desu, V. [hieroglyphs] ds.

[hieroglyphs], deser (Denkm. III, 224, 3), Var. di [hieroglyphs] zsr-tt.

[hieroglyphs], deser, (Pierr. T. d. d. I, 156). modifier?.

[hieroglyphs], deses (Rit. 99, 32), Var. di [hieroglyphs], ds, all. 2.

[hieroglyphs] desdes (?) (Dict. géo. 1001), forma raddopp. di [hieroglyphs] ds? Confr. dsdsī.

[hieroglyphs], desdes (?), V. [hieroglyphs] zszs.

[hieroglyphs], desdesī (Inscr. Sepi I, 415). (Masp. Rec. de trav. VII), forma raddopp. di [hieroglyphs] ds; dédoublement.

[hieroglyphs], desexen (Inscr. Sepi I, 170; Masp. Rec. de trav. V, 169), forma caus. di sxn (V.), fare che qualcuno sia rinchiuso fra....

[hieroglyphs], des' (Dend.), voce di dialetto invece di [hieroglyphs] ds'r.

[hieroglyphs], des' (Asuan), V. [hieroglyphs] ds'r.

[hieroglyphs], des', V. [hieroglyphs] ds'r.

[hieroglyphs], des' (Harn.; Edf.), Var. delle b. e. invece di [hieroglyphs] tas'.

[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] des' (P. Med. 20, 1), V. [hieroglyphs] ds'r.

[hieroglyphs] (freq. in ierat.) [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 161, 3, secondo Brug.) [hieroglyphs] des', Varr. di [hieroglyphs] ds'r in tutti i suoi significati. (Il 2° gruppo fu erroneamente trascritto da Brugsch, bisogna leggere [hieroglyphs] ds', nome di un dio).

[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] des', Varr. di [hieroglyphs] ts. [hieroglyphs] (Masp.

Mél. d'Arch. II, 49) les maîtresses poutres du rebord sont très-grandes; aucune d'elles ne chevauche (littér. ne perce vers) sur l'autre.

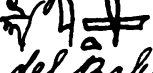
[hieroglyphs] (P. Ebers, I, 19) [hieroglyphs] des-ut, equiv. a [hieroglyph] dsr in senso cattivo; il rosso in quanto è il colore ed il simbolo di Tifone.
— Abbominio, orrore, abbominazione, esecrazione; — crudeltà; — mostro.
— (Naville, Z. 1874, 7 e 8) impuro.

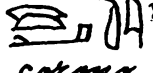
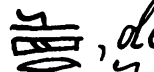
[hieroglyphs], desen (Düm. Result. 26, 12; Von Lemm, Ritualbuch, 64) nome di un dio.
— Var. di [hieroglyphs] dsr.

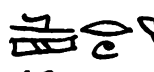
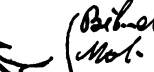
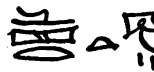
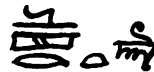
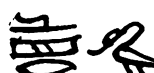
[hieroglyphs] (Stel. Mett.) deser (Dict. géo. 966), stupire, sbigottire, sbalordire, render attonito; spaventare, atterrire. — biasimare, rimproverare, sgridare.
θρωο, θερωο (T.) θαμβεῖν, φοβεῖν, obstupefacere, terrefacere, aggravare, increpare, arguere.
2) — Deriv. da [hieroglyph], esser rosso, il color rosso, in senso cattivo, cioè: essere tifonico, abbominevole, orribile, esecrabile, detestabile; terribile, crudele, mostruoso; — abbominio, orrore, esecrazione, abbominazione, terrore, crudeltà, mostruosità, mostro.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 52, 5; 84, 4 e 5) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 58, 3; 138, 2; 145, 40; 54) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 146, 0; 148, 15) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 96, 2) [hieroglyphs] (99, 5; 102, 4) [hieroglyphs] (E) deser, rosso, color rosso; esser di color rosso, esser rosso.
— La terra rossa, le sabbie rosse, il deserto.
— Il liquido rosso, cioè il sangue.
[hieroglyphs], grano rosso del Nilo, specie di grano, con cui si fabbricava la miglior qualità indigena di birra (49).
— Confr. τερωϣ, τορωϣ (T.), θωρωϣ (M.), rufum, rubicundum esse.
2) — L'ultimo gruppo è tradotto da Stern (E) θερωϣ, θερεωϣ, granum, semen lini.
3) — Equiv. al prec., all. 2, sost.
— Layard (Nineveh and its remains, II, ch. 3, note) identifica con ששר minio, sinopia.

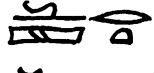
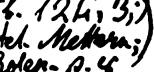
[hieroglyphs] (Rit. freq.) [hieroglyph] deser, nome di un uccello, forse l'airone (Rit. 31, 9).
2) — Più freq. equiv. al prec., all. 1., esser rosso, il color rosso. (Rit. 17, 40; 144, 7; 148, 13).
3) — Equiv. a [hieroglyphs], all. 2.

[hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Teti 246; Unas. 430) [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 134, 6; 146, 60) deser, letter. il liquido rosso, cioè il sangue.

deser, il pesce rosso.
2) — (Nav. Myth. d'H. 22.32), equivalente a dsr, all. 2.

deser (Tomb. Gurnah), il vitello rosso.
— Conf. זִשׁוֹן genere di capra selvatica, daina, damma; camoscio.

deser (Rec. IV, 8, 46), albero rosso, arbusto o frutice rosso, pianta incensifera di cattiva qualità. Il suo legno era impiegato nella costruzione di casse e del tavolato ( ) di un carro.

deser, nel nome del pianeta (V. sotto hr).

deser, i capelli rossi; il pelo rosso; rosso di pelo o di capelli.
(Rit. 141, 17)
(ib. 148, 31)

deser, la corona rossa, la corona del Basso Egitto, il simbolo del dominio sull'Egitto Inferiore, la corona dei re del Basso Egitto; chiamata anche nt (V.).
(L. 1867, 62) (Sep. Ben.) re del Basso Egitto.
, la corona bianca e la corona rossa sono sul suo capo, cioè egli è re dell'Alto e del Basso Egitto.
, coronato colla corona bianca e la corona rossa, cioè coronato re dell'Alto e del Basso Egitto.

deseri, equiv. a ed a dsr.

deseru (Brug. Rec. I, 103, 41), V. dsr.

(E.) (Bibl. Mol.) deseru, deser-t, V. dsr.

deser-t-u (Rit. 69, 8), plur. di dsr.

deser-t (Rit. 149, 12; Géog. I, N. 392), V. dsr.

deser-t, la terra o regione rossa, il deserto, attribuito a Tifone (Calend. Sallier, 27 Athyr), il quale era rosso (Plut. De Isid. et de Osir. 22; Diodor. I, 88).

(Rit. 145, 51; 146, p) (ib. 124, 3; Stel. Metern.; Golen. p. 4) deser-t, equiv. a e, dsr, in tutti i loro

significati:
(Rit. 143, 51)
(ib. 146, p)
rossa di capelli.

deser-t, deser-ti, s. f. (Z. 1873, 29), pignatta, pentola, caldaia di color rosso o di terra rossa.
, duale

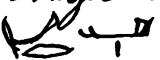
deser-ti, sost. equivalente a dsr, all. 2.

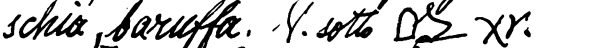
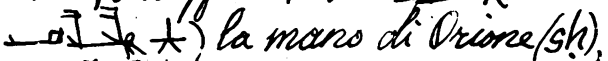
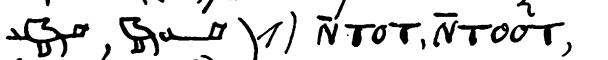
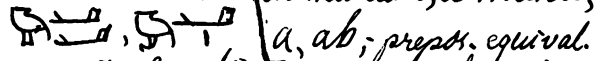
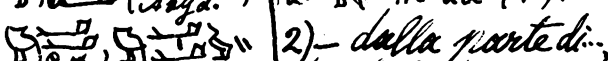
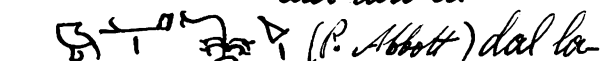
deser-ti (Rit. 42, 14), equiv. al prec.:
, egli non conosce l'orrore del loro volto contro di lui; (Pierr.) on ne connaît pas le sang qui est en elles; (Birch) the redness of their faces is unknown to him.

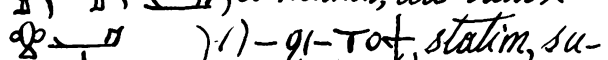
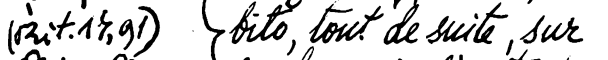
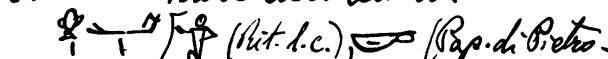
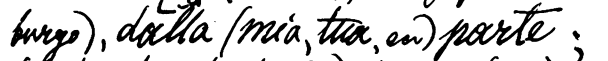
desel, Varianti di dsr. L'incenso (ānti) che se ne estraeva era di color nero e di nessun valore (Düm. l. c.).
(An. IV, 16, 9)
(Düm. Rec. IV, 86; 98, 24)

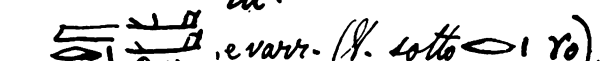
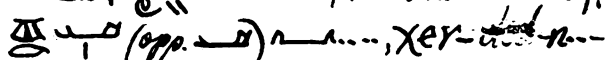
deses (Dend.)? — Forse annientare, annichilare, od i passivi. Confr. ... (V. sotto ds.

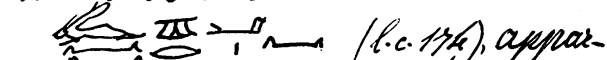
deses, desdes, in connessione col seg.; V. ... tsts.
(Z. 1869, 139)

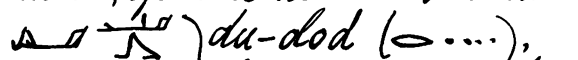
desdes, V. ... e ..., tsts. — Il 1° nel l. c. equiv. al prec.
(Var. al Rit. I, 6)
(Rec. IV, 15; 88 e 89)

de-t (Med. Ab.), V. ... d.

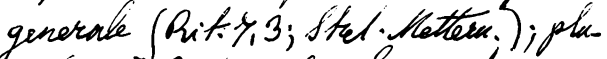
dotmāt (Rit. 137, 2), nella frase:
..., stabilendogli il posto nella divina barca; (Birch) he has approached the place of the divine keel; (Pierr.) il a rejoint la barque divine.

dod, ⲦⲞⲦ manus, la mano, il braccio, le braccia. Duale ..., ..., ..., ..., ... (Rit. 7, 3), ... (Inscr. Sepi I). V. sotto ā. 427
(a)
(b. e.)
... (Chab. Voy. 271) lett. la porta delle braccia, cioè la forza delle braccia (V. ro-dd col seg.)
... (Leps. Ausw. IX) l'uscita delle sue braccia, cioè il suo talento.
... (Rit. 153, 8; Sharpe e Bonom., IV, D), letter. aprire la mano od il braccio di qualcuno, signif. rendergli il potere

di agire.

) stender la mano, le mani

, egli stende le sue mani sulla sua figlia.

, lotta a pugni, mischia, baruffa. V. sotto XT.

) la mano di Orione (sh), parte di questa costellazione.

(V. anche mā) (Tav. di Abyd.) 1) ÑTOT, ÑTOOT, in manum, a manu, a, ab; prepos. equival. m-du (V.). 2) — dalla parte di..., dal lato di...

(P. Abbott) dal lato (o dalla parte) di mezzodì.

3) — possibile, lecito, permesso, in potere.

(P. Rhind, 12, 6 e 7) in loco manus, ad latus.

(Rit. 17, 91) 1) — gi-Tot, statim, subito, tout de suite, sur le champ, à l'instant.

2) — Dalla parte, alla parte.

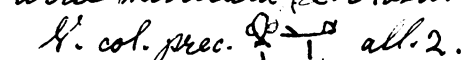
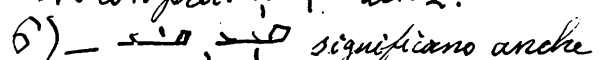
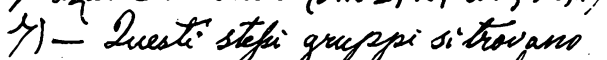
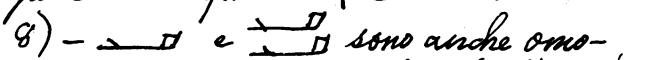
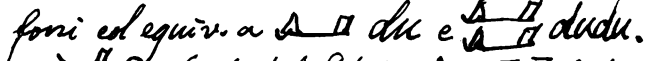
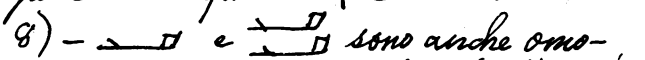
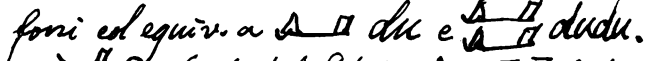
, alla parte settentrionale dell'adito.

(Rit. l. c.), (Pap. di Pietroburgo), dalla (mia, tua, ecc.) parte; (Liebl., Aeg. Denkm. 32) wegen (meiner, deiner, ecc.) Lage, per la (mia, tua, ecc.) posizione.

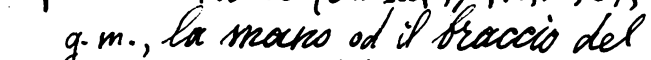
) la palma della mano opp. la punta delle dita.

, e varr. (V. sotto ro).

(opp.) ..., xer-...

(Erman, Z. 1882, 167) sotto la guardia, la custodia di...

(l. c. 174), appartenere, spettare alla custodia di...

) du-dod (...), V. all'art. du.

— 2) — Membro, parte del corpo in generale (Rit. 7, 3; Stel. Mettern.); plurale (Rit. l. c.) le membra. — Il corpo, il busto.

3) — (Rec. I, 68, 4) Il colpo, il tratto, nel giuoco; ciò che anche da noi si chiama la mano.

4) — Articolo, punto, capo, numero (nell'enumerazione) (Sall. III, 3; Z. 1868, 38; Med.-Abu).

5) — Pezzo, parte, porzione di una cosa misurata, specialm. di una città o terra misurata (L. Ausw. 12, 4).

V. col. prec. all. 2.

6) — , significano anche possibilità, nella posizione o disposizione di stato (An. I, 23, ult.; 24, 1).

7) — Questi stessi gruppi si trovano pure come equiv. a dod.

8) — e sono anche omofoni ed equiv. a du e dudu.

(Calend. di Edfu) = (Sallier III, 6, 5). V. art. du.

, dod (An. III, 6, 7; IV, 16, 3), g. m., la mano od il braccio del carro, analogo all'ebr. יָד, plur. יָדוֹת, assi o perni delle ruote, la sala delle carrozze, dei carri.

[hieroglyphs], dod (Stele C, 4, 9, Louvre), braccialetto, anello del braccio, fibbia o fermaglio da braccio.
ⲧⲱⲧⲉ (?), plur. ⲧⲱⲱⲧⲉ, fimbria, brachiale, armilla, monile.

[hieroglyphs] dod (opp. dudu, V.) il frutto dell'albero [hieroglyphs] dd.

[hieroglyphs], dod, V. al fonetico d.

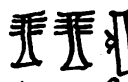
[hieroglyphs], dod, var. di [hieroglyphs] dd.
2) — (Tomba di Ti, N. 38), equivalente a [hieroglyphs] d.
3) — (Rit. 113, 3; 127, 9) equiv. al seg.: [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 78, 34) letter. dalle mani, signif. da (loro).

[hieroglyphs], dod (Rit. 42, 11), la mano; le mani; duale [hieroglyphs] (ib. 113, 4).

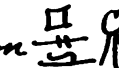
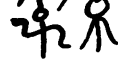
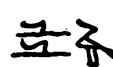
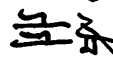
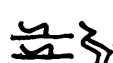
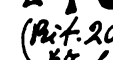
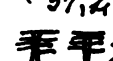
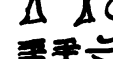
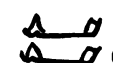
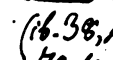
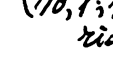
[hieroglyphs], ded (An. III, 3, 7; 2, 5), il pomo, il melo, ϫⲓϫⲓ (M.), ὀπώρα, fructus autumnalis, pomus; ⲧⲓⲥ mandragola.
— V. [hieroglyphs] dd op. dudu.

[hieroglyphs], ded, g. f., pometo, orto piantato di pomi, di meli.

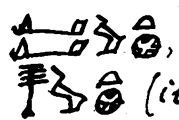
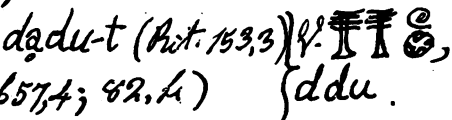
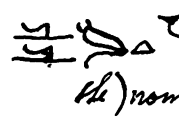
[hieroglyphs] (L. Ausw. 16, 6) [hieroglyphs] (Rit. freq.) [hieroglyphs] (Dend.) dad, g. m., nome di una colonna con quattro verghe o sbarre trasversali, il simbolo e l'emblema della stabilità (confr. [hieroglyphs] dd); — amuleto di legno rivestito di metallo prezioso.

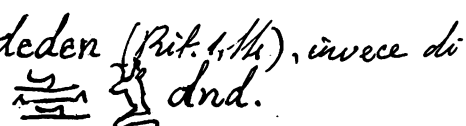
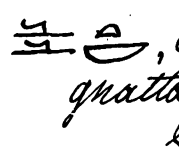
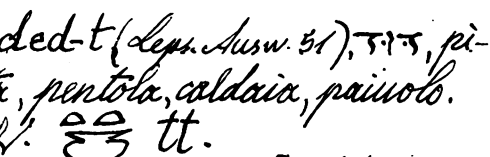
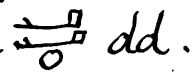
[hieroglyphs] (Rit. Mat. 42) [hieroglyphs] (id.) (Lepsius Ausw. l. c.) [hieroglyphs] (Dend.) [hieroglyphs] (Med. 11) s-hā dad, alzare, erigere il dad, l'erezione del dad, una cerimonia che era compiuta nella città di Busiris ai 30 del mese Chojak.
2) — Rappresenta simbolicamente il dio Osiride, onde il gruppo [hieroglyphs] dad-ta-ui, avente il mistico significato di Osiride in mezzo alle sue sorelle Iside e Nephty (Birch, Z. 1877, 32).
3) — Il segno [hieroglyph] è anche equivalente a [hieroglyphs] dd:
[hieroglyphs] ānx-dad-ūas. V. sotto [hieroglyph] ānx.
[hieroglyphs], nome della piramide di Teta (VI din.).
4) — Nella grande iscrizione della piramide di Pepi I si trova il segno [hieroglyph] in principio di molti capitoli, immediatamente dopo la rubrica iniziale [hieroglyph]; cosicchè l'espress. [hieroglyphs] si potrebbe tradurre, in conness. coll'all. prec.: a dirsi perpetuamente.

[hieroglyphs], dad (Rit. 1, 4), nome di un dio;

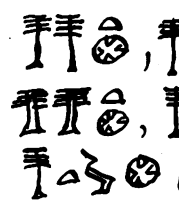
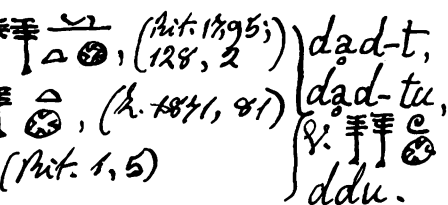
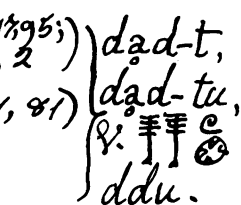
in connefs. col prec. all. 3 e col seg. all. 1,2,3,4: lo Stabile, l'Eterno; la personificazione e deificazione della Stabilità, Perpetuità, eternità; — lo stato di stabilità perfetta, divina.

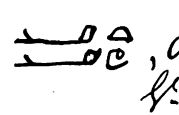
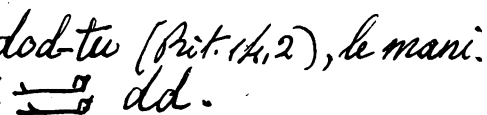
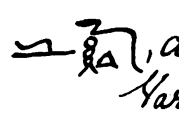
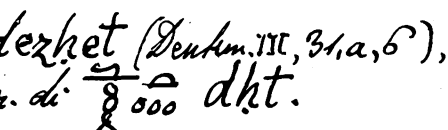
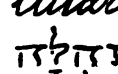
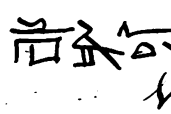
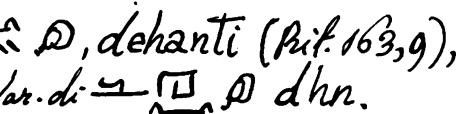
(Rosett. l. 5) (Rit. 101,5; 142,26; 154,2) (Bon. Sarc., 16,25) dad, durare, essere in permanenza, essere durevole, continuare ad essere, continuare, sussistere, durare perpetuamente.
2)— Perpetuare, render perpetuo, stabilire, confermare, firmare, διαμένω (Rosett.).
3)— Perpetuità, stabilità, durata, continuità della vita.
4)— Durevole, perpetuo, stabile, eterno.
— s-dad (Rit. 15,47), forma caus. col signif. dell'all. 2; — ed anche perpetuarsi (Pierr. J. d. L. 72 e seg.).
— 5)— TAATE, extendere, expandere, spandersi, dilatarsi, stendersi, distendersi.
6)— Erigere, alzare, rizzare; — ed i passivi (Bon. l. c.).
7)— Il 2° è anche equivalente a ddu.

dad (B. H. T. 55), equiv. al preced., all. 5; spandersi, dilatarsi, detto del raggiare della luce; freq. in parallel. con psd, con hz e verbi affini (B. H. T. 53). TAATE, splendere, splendor, lux.

dad (P. Harr. I, 46, 9), nome di un pezzo speciale della colonna egizia.
2)— Equiv. a dd, all. 1.

ded, dedaa (Rit. 125, 15 e var.), V. dada.

dedu (An. IV, 16, 2), sidro, vino di pomi (V. dd).

dadu, V. dd.

(Rit. 20,2,3 e freq.; 57,4; 142,19) (ib. 18,10; 1,4; fr.) (ib. 18,10 e freq.) (ib. 38,4; 52,4; 57,4; 70,1; 78,1,26,34) dadu, la città Tattu del IX Nômo, la Mendes dei tempi posteriori (Z. 1871, 81). — Località mistica del regno dei morti; ne erano capi Osiride, Nephty ed il loro figlio Horo.

dadui (Pierr. J. H. I, 24), Var. di dd.

[hieroglyphs] dadun, nome di un dio. (Inscr. Rep. I, 669)

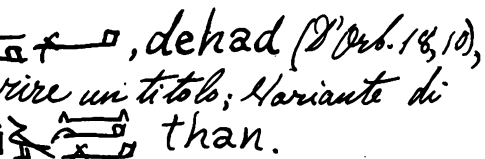
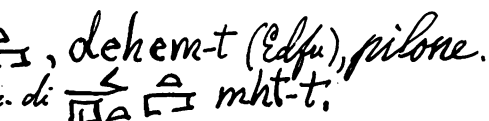
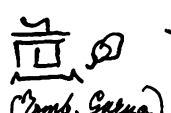
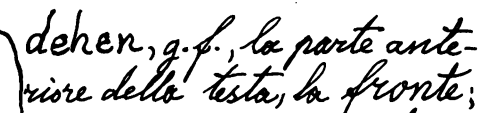
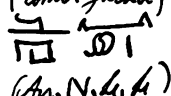
[hieroglyphs], dadu-t (Rit. 153,3) (165,4; 82,4) V. [hieroglyphs] ddu.

[hieroglyphs], dedem-t (Masp. Genr. ep. 46) nome di una pianta commestibile.

[hieroglyphs], deden (Rit. 1,14), invece di [hieroglyphs] dnd.

[hieroglyphs], ded-t (Leps. Ausw. 31), דוד, pignatta, pentola, caldaia, paiuolo. V. [hieroglyphs] tt.
— Altri lo fanno equiv. a [hieroglyphs] dd.

[hieroglyphs], dad-t, sost. di [hieroglyphs] dd.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], (Rit. 1795; 128, 2) [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], (L. 1871, 81) [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 1, 5) dad-t, dad-tu, V. [hieroglyphs] ddu.

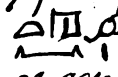
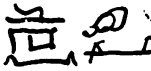
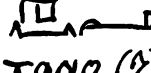
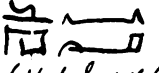
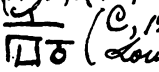
[hieroglyphs], dod-tu (Rit. 14,2), le mani. V. [hieroglyphs] dd.

[hieroglyphs], dedhut (Rec. III, 53, 4), il dio Thot, Var. di [hieroglyphs] dhuti.

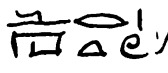
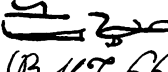
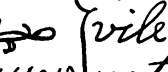
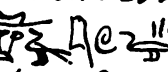
[hieroglyphs], dezhet (Denkm. III, 31, a, 6), Var. di [hieroglyphs] dht.

[hieroglyphs], dehani (P. Rhind 9,10), rendere omaggio, prestar omaggio, lodare, dar lodi, encomiare, salutare; ed i sost. corrisp.
הדה lode, encomio.

[hieroglyphs], dehanti (Rit. 163,9), Var. di [hieroglyphs] dhn.

[hieroglyphs], dehad (D'Orb. 18,10), conferire un titolo; Variante di [hieroglyphs] than.

[hieroglyphs], dehem-t (Edfu), pilone. Var. di [hieroglyphs] mht-t.

[hieroglyphs] (Tomb. Gaeua) [hieroglyphs] (An. N, 4, 4) [hieroglyphs] (Rec. IV, 58) dehen, g. f., la parte anteriore della testa, la fronte; ⲦⲈϨⲚⲒ, ⲦⲈϨⲚⲈ (T.), frons.
2) — La parte anteriore di una nave, la prora.
3) — Frequentemente detto di una fortezza, propr. la fronte, la testa, il capo, a cagione della posizione sporgente di questa costruzione. — La facciata, il dinanzi di una città — e di un edifizio (Rit. 163, 9).
4) — Fronte, cima, vertice, sommità, in generale.
5) — (An. l. c.) equiv. a [hieroglyphs] dhni.
6) — (Rec. l. c.) equiv. al seg.
7) — Equiv. a [hieroglyphs] dhn.
[hieroglyphs] (B. H. T. 55), (Brugsch) es genehmigt ihr Wille (zu...., [hieroglyphs]....), aggradisce al suo cuore di....

, dehen (Rit. 17,4), in connessione col prec., all. 1, toccare colla fronte, toccare; (Brugsch) forma caus. di avvicinarsi, e affine al copto ⲧⲱϩⲛⲟ (?), ⲑⲛⲟ, admovere. — Incontrare, incontro (Rit. l.c.). — Equiv. al seg..

dehen (Rit. 111, 1 e 2), in affinità col prec., essere in contatto con..., trovare un appoggio su, sostenersi su, innalzarsi, ergersi su (Ꝑ1). — Sostenere, appoggiare, innalzare, fondare su... (Ꝑ1...). שׁען onde נשׁען toccare, posarsi, appoggiarsi. — Nel Rit. l.c. è vari. di tha. Confr. ib. 108,1.

(Abyd; Z. 1876, 96) (C, 123; Louvre) dehen (contr. con), innalzare, esaltare, promuovere (con partecipazione per iscritto) a... per es. ad un grado; elevare al grado di..., conferire il titolo di.... V. than. 2) — Prescrivere, ordinare, commettere; assegnare, dedicare, designare.

, deheni (Harr. I, 75, 9), Var. del prec.. — (Eisenlhor, Trans. 1872, 364) designato, probabilmente con atto di scrittura.

, deheni (Stela di Londra), nell'espressione: che Masp. (Rec. de trav. II, 110; 112) traduce: la cima d'Occidente, od anche semplicemente la Cima, la Fronte; designa propriamente una montagna funeraria, e probabilmente, come l'indica il suo nome (V. dhn), il vertice, in forma di piramide naturale, che domina la Valle dei re, Deir el Bahari e Drah Aboul Neggah.

, dehro-tu (Chal.) דנורא fornace, fornello.

, deh, V. dht.

, deh, opp. ht (?V.), b.e., collo, gola, trachea.

(B.H.T. 66) (Denkm. VI, 113, 27) deh, deha, esser basso, umile, inferiore, vile, abbattuto, costernato, mesto, triste, afflitto. — Ed i sost. corrisp.; onde il plur. (P. Mor. Bul. 8,7). — In B.H.T. 66 in appos. a qa. דחה, דכא, abbassare, umiliare, atterrare, fiaccare, abbattere, opprimere;

– ed i passivi; דַּכָּא contrizione; – דַּכָּא, דַּכָּה, דַּךְ, דָּךְ, afflitto, misero, oppresso, contrito, abbietto, fiacco, umile; חַת rotto, costernato, חָת costernazione.

, dehạ (Burt. 43; 27 e 28), forma caus. di ḥa, dietro, indietro; signif. andar indietro, far andar indietro, far ritornare; – incagliare, sconcertare, frustrare.

, dehạ (Ramesseum), paglia, stelo, fuscello portato dal vento.
ⲧⲟϩ (M.), ⲧⲱϩ (T.), ⲡ, palea, pabulum, fœnum.

, dehạāu (P. Mor. di Bul. 8, 7), plur. di dhạ.

(Harr.) (Sall. III, 4, 6) dehạu, dehạ-ut, Var.

(B. H. T. 34) dehạ-t, Varianti di dhṭ.

, dehạ, (Chab.) aspro, brutale, rozzo, burbero.
– Probab. var. di dhạ.

(P. Med. 4, 4) (Chab.) dehạā, dehạu, (Brugsch) nome di una pianta medicinale. (Chab.) una specie di grano o frutto, di cui si faceva uso nelle preparazioni medicinali. Ne era importato dall'estero.

, dehạu (An. V, 17, 7); (Brugsch) piombo, Var. di dhṭ. (Chab.) equiv. al prec..

, dehạu (B. H. T. 66), Variante di dhạ.

, dehạu (Goodw. Z. 1874, 38), l'uccello ibis.
Confr. ⲦⲒϦⲒ grus.

(B. H. T. II, 35, e 6) (freq.) dehạu-ti, letter. il doppio ibis (V. il prec.); il dio Thot, il patrono degli scribi e dei letterati, quale inventore della scrittura. – Era Thot che al tribunale infernale di Osiride, proclamava il risultato della psicostasia del defunto e dichiarava questo mā-xru (V. Rit. 125, quadro – e freq.). – Scritto anche il doppio grande ibis.
– Molti nomi proprî sono formati col nome di questo dio, per es.:

, Thotmes, nome di quattro faraoni della XVII e della XVIII dinastia del. 1º figlio di Thotmes IV e di un figlio di Amenofi III (successore di Thotmes IV).

, Thot-m-ḥeb, nome di un regio scriba.

Si trova pure Thot come nome proprio di un individuo qualunque.

, deḥūaz (Z. 1868, 72), Var. delle h.e. del prec.

(Inscr. Pepi I, 315), invece di dbḥ (V.) pregare.

, deḥer, pelle, cuoio, pergamena. V. dḥrà.

— (Stern, E.) animal quoddam pingue.

(E.) deḥer, timore, paura, tema, ambascia, angoscia, ansietà, affanno, pena, orrore, raccapriccio, terrore, spavento, tremito. ϩⲣⲟⲓ (?) pavere, horrescere. cald. דחל temere, aver spavento, esser spaventato; spaventare; דחיל da temersi, terribile.

2) — ⲧϩⲟ, ϩⲟ, malum, pejorem fieri; putredo.

3) — (E.) morbus cutis.

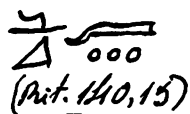
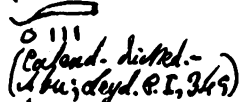
, deḥerà, Var. di dḥr.

(Harr. I, 19, b), scarpe o sandali di cuoio.

, deḥerert (Roug. Edf. 49), pianta.

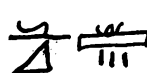
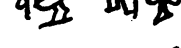
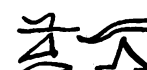
, deḥer-t (E.), V. dḥr.

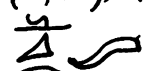
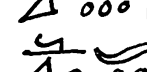
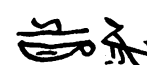
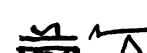
(E.) deḥer-t, equival. a dḥr.

, (Tav. Stat.; L. Met. 102) (Harr. I, 21, b, 11; 40, 6) (Leps. Metall. l.c.) deḥet, deḥeti, ⲧⲁϩⲧ, ⲧⲁⲧϩ (M., ⲧⲓ), ⲧⲁϩⲧ (?, ⲧ), plumbum, μόλυβδος, piombo.

, deḥdeḥ (Inscr. Pepi I, 302), pendere, penzolare:

(l. c.), mammelle pendenti (Masp., Rec. de trav. VII).

, deḥdeḥ (Nav. M. d'H. 11, 16), ⲧⲉϩⲧⲱϩ mixtum esse; detto del cibo delle oche: cibo mescolato, triturato, tagliuzzato, (?).

— V. dxdx.

, deḥez-t (opp. dzḥ-t?) (Denkm. III, 31, a, 6), Var. di dḥt.

(Rit. 140, 15) (Calend. di Med. Abu; Leyd. P. I, 349) deq, il frutto, il prodotto commestibile e nutriente di un albero o di una pianta; frutto, prodotto del suolo; i frutti del campo; — grani (Masp. Z. 1879, 54). Confr. ⲧⲱϭⲉ, ⲧⲟϫⲓ, planta; frumento, pane.

2) — Massa molle, massa coerente, compatta; mucchio, cumulo, ammasso, grumo, pasta. ⲧⲁϭ (P., T.), βῶλος, massa (mellis, ficuum, manducabilis, etc.). Confr. dqr, dga.

, deq (Rit. 112, 2). ? Forse equiv. al prec.; pasta, midolle? (Lefeb. e Pierr.) offerte.

degu (Abyd.), forme plurali di dq.

(P. T. H. I, 23) (Z. 1881, 27) degem, l'ulivo.

, deger (P. di Berl. I, 162). (Brug.) ϫⲱⲕ, ϫⲁⲕ, ϫⲉⲕ, absolvere, perficere, finire, transigere, consummare; passivo ϫⲏⲕ. — Consumare in, passare in. (Masp., Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 151) fattitivo di qrà, qrr, ed equiv. a , dga (P.); andar errando, fuggirsene. (Goodw. Records of the Past) to beseech.

(E, 109, 4) (Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 152) deger, (Brug.) in connes. col prec.; دكر, coprire. — Identico od affine con dga (P.). — (Masp., Mél. l. c.) piantare. — Il 2° è anche equiv. al seg.

(D. H. T. II, 10) (P. di Berl. I, l. 82) (Lep. Ausw. Tav. 12, col. 14) (Mél. d'Arch. I, 65; Lieb. Dict. N. 407) deger, deq-t, V. dq. (Pierr., Mél. d'Arch. l. c.) la ferme, letter.: il deposito dei frutti, dei prodotti della terra.

(D. H. T. 74) (D. E. T. II, 41, 5) deka, Varianti delle l. c. invece di dga.

, deken (P. Harr. I, 8, 9; Birch. Z. 1873, 36). Var. di tkn, avvicinarsi, ecc.

, deker (D. H. T. 110, col. 1). Var. di tqr.

[hieroglyphs], deg (P. di Berl. 3, l. 4). Maspero lo fa affine a [hieroglyphs] dga, e traduce: nascondersi coricandosi a terra, se tapir.

[hieroglyphs], deg (Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 152), V. [hieroglyphs] dga.

[hieroglyphs], deg, V. [hieroglyphs] dga.

[hieroglyphs] (Dend.), [hieroglyphs] (Sarc. Louvr.), [hieroglyphs] (Sarc. 41, Bul.), [hieroglyphs] (S. I. P. II, 31, 6), [hieroglyphs] (Sall. II, 4, 2), [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 15, 4; 90, 2), [hieroglyphs] (ib. 112, 3), [hieroglyphs] (ib. 15, 24) — deg, dega, vedere, guardare, osservare, contemplare, mirare, considerare, guatare, dare un'occhiata, riguardare, rimirare, fissar l'occhio o lo sguardo su..... V. [hieroglyphs] tga.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] — dega (P. Harr. I, 7, 1, 5 e 12), ⲦⲈϬⲒ, ⲦⲈϬⲈ, ⲦⲒϬⲈ (T.), ⲦⲰϪ, ⲦⲰϪⲒ (M.), piantare, fare una piantagione. 2) — Coprire, ricoprire; coprire, rivestire (d'oro, Harr. I, 7, 1 e 6); guarnire, ornare, fregiare di.... ⲦⲰϬⲈ, ⲦⲰⲰϬⲈ, ⲦⲰϬⲒ, adnectere, adjungere, agglutinare, cohaerere, affigere; — plantare, inserere; — pinsere, coquere panem: Cfr. ⲦⲎϬ. — ⲦⲞϬⲈ ornare.

[hieroglyphs], tega, equiv. al prec. all. 2; coprire, nascondere; nascondersi.
— Raro radicale della frequente forma causat. [hieroglyphs] s-dga (V.).
— (Bouriant, Rec. de trav., VIII, 171) essere nascosto, esser difficile a trovare (Prisse V, 10).

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] — dega (Masp. Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 151) fuggirsene, andar errando.
— Equiv. a [hieroglyphs] dgas.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] — dega (E.), erroneamente scritto invece di [hieroglyphs] dgm (V.).

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 83, 2; 100, 6), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (ib. 140, 14 e 15; 144, 29; Harr. I, 8, 3 e 4), [hieroglyphs] (Journ. As. 1883, 16), [hieroglyphs] (Chab. Mél. 1873, 126) — dega; degaī, il midollo, pasta, conserva di frutte, equiv. od affine a [hieroglyphs] dq. Però al Rit. 140, 14 e 15 sono citati l'uno dopo l'altro i due vocaboli dga e dq, il che parrebbe dimostrare che essi designano due cose diverse. — Birch trad. dga conserve e dq flour; — Pierr. trad. il 1° gâteaux ed il 2° grains.

[hieroglyphs], degaau, V. [hieroglyphs].

[hieroglyphs], degam (E.), Variante di [hieroglyphs] dqm.

(An. I, 19, 2) (Rit. 1, 19) degas, degasa, degasāāu, far dei passi, camminare, marciare, procedere, premere col piede una via; passare, passare su, andare al passo; calpestare; — avanzare.

2) — (Masp. Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 151) fuggirsene, andar errando.

3) — Passo, traccia, orma, pedata, pesta, vestigio; — cammino, marcia. — ⲦⲀϬⲤⲈ (T., T.), βῆμα, vestigium, gressus: ⲦⲀⲦⲤ, ⲦⲀⲦⲤⲒ (M.), gressus, vestigium, planta pedis, διαβήματα.

dega-t (E), sost. corrisp. a dega.

degadega (P. Rollin 1887, l. 7), impastare insieme, comprimere, intridere, stringere. ⲦⲀϬⲦⲀϬ (T.) in massae modum. פרט, טרט, pestare, calpestare, comprimere, opprimere.

degadegaī, forma raddop. di dga, ed equiv. a dgg.

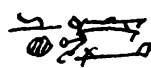
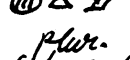
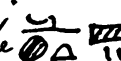
deg-īt (E), una specie di uccello, secondo il Billharz, ottarda, otis. — Brugsch confr. però con ϬⲀϪ, ϪⲀϪ, passer.

(Beni-Hassan) (B. Prisse V, 10) deg-īt, degu, V. dga.

2) — Il 1° gruppo nel l. c. è equival. al prec.

degem (E), Varianti di dqm.

deges (D. H. T. 8, 15), Var. di dgas.

deg-t, V. dga.

(Denkm. III, 207, d; D. H. T. 17, 9) (Bul. Naos di Sâft) degdeg, secondo Brugsch, varr. di tktk e tkk, e forma raddopp. di un radicale dg, che pare sia in connes. col copto ⲦⲰϬ (T.) inserere, adnectere, adjungere; e Brug. trad. eindrücken, imprimere, improntare.

— Masp. (Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 151) fa questi gruppi equiv. od affini ai verbi dga, dgas, fuggirsene, andar errando.

(Stel. 31, Londr.) (Lepr. Auswr. 9) (Stel. 46, Torino) degg, forma raddoppiata di dg, cogli stessi signif.; e più propr. guardare attentamente, fissamente; spiare, osservare attentamente.

degga (Masp. Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 151) fuggirsene, andar errando. Identico od affine a

dga e [hierogl.] dgdg.

[hierogl.], degeg-t (Stel. Thotmes III, Bul.) V. [hierogl.] dgg.

[hierogl.] (P. H. T. 17) [hierogl.] (Med.-Abu) [hierogl.] dex, abbattere, gettare, buttare a terra, atterrare, far cadere, rovesciare, fouler aux pieds — Sovente impiegato per esprimere lo schiacciamento dei nemici per mano dei Faraoni (Denkm. III, 246).
— Schiacciamento dell'erba sotto le zampe del toro al pascolo (P. di Bul. IV, 23, 2).
דיך, דכך, pestare, contundere, opprimere, fiaccare; דכה, דכא, דחח, abbattere, gettare a terra, atterrare, fiaccare, calpestare; תכך (cald.) offendere, danneggiare; תוך, תֹּךְ, oppressione, violenza.

[hierogl.], dex, navigare, valicare un corso d'acqua (per nave). Sinonimo di [hierogl.] za (Confr. J. de Roug. Edfu, 20, X con 52, X).

[hierogl.], dex (Inscr. Unas, 568), (Maspero, Rec. de trav. IV, 68) nascondersi, Var. di [hierogl.] dxn.

[hierogl.], dex (P. T. T. I, 28, 8), V. il seg.

[hierogl.] (Rec. I, 44, 2) [hierogl.], [hierogl.] (Dendera, Mar.) dex, dexu, varianti delle b. e. di [hierogl.] txu.

[hierogl.] (P. T. T. II, 35, 12) (Mar. Dend. I, 15, b) [hierogl.] (Dend.) dexu, dexut, g. m., ceppo di vite, vite, vigna. Var. di [hierogl.] tx.

[hierogl.] [hierogl.] dexen (Dend., Mar.) Varr. di [hierogl.] txn.

[hierogl.], dexen (Mar. Dend. I, 50), nome di un dio (V. Von Lemm, Ritualbuch, p. 64).

[hierogl.] (Rec. I, 62, 1) [hierogl.] (Rec. de trav. III, 62) [hierogl.] (P. Prisse, 26 bis) dexen, dexennu, costr. con [hierogl.], battere, suonare uno strumento musicale, far musica, suonare.
2) — Sost., g. m. e f., musicante, suonatore o cantante (Rec. de trav. l. c.).
תקע suonare, suono.

[hierogl.], dexennu (Rein., Miramar, p. 163), Var. di [hierogl.] txn.

[hierogl.], dexen-t (Dict. géo. 1063, l. 53), Var. di [hierogl.] dxn.

[hierogl.], dext (Rit. 28, 6) equiv. a

dx (?); schiacciato.

dext, dextu, deriv. dal prec. dx, significa: la pietra caduta giù, precipitata, rotolata.
plur. (An-I, 23, 3)

— Al plur. (anche), ciottoli, massi o detritus di roccie, rotolati.

— Confr. però ... malta, calce, calcina, gesso.

-96

(anche tз)

(Stel-Harris; Sepi I, 597) Levi, Cassa mummif. di Brera

ze, parlare, dire, chiamare; cantare; — ed i sost. corrisp.: parola, detto, discorso, appello, chiamata, canto, inno.
ϪΕ, ϪΩ (T. M. B.), dicere, loqui; ϪΩ (T. M.) canticum; ρεϥϪω musicus, cantor.
— V. ai fonetici zd e qmd.

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
ze, fare, generare, produrre, creare, procreare.
ϪΟ, ϪΩ (T.), ϬΟ (M.), ϪΑ (B.), serere, seminare, semen, satio, seminatio; ϪΩΟΥ (M.) generatio.
2) — Generazione, essenza, natura, maniera di essere, qualità, condizione, guisa, stato, disposizione, costituzione; — forma corporea, corpo, forma, figura, aspetto, forma esterna; detto per lo più delle persone, ma anche delle cose inanimate, come: piante, metalli, pietre, ecc.

ze (D. H. T. 104, 2), deriv. dal prec., all. 1; il membro generatore, il phallus.

[hieroglyph], ze (Inscr. Unas), (Masp. Rec. de trav. IV, 41) pane.

[hieroglyph], ze? (D. Z. T. II, 162, 14), b. e., cantare. 2) — Arpa; — arpista.
— V. al fonetico ḥs.

[hieroglyph], ze o za? (Stela Harris), V. [hieroglyph] zat, all. 1; designa il numero 20.
2) — Equiv. a [hieroglyph] zat.

[hieroglyph] } za, varr. antiq. di [hieroglyph] e di [hieroglyph], za; onde le forme caus. [hieroglyph] (Inscr. Pepi I, 602), [hieroglyph] (ib. 609), equiv. a [hieroglyph] s-za, V. sotto i predetti za.

[hieroglyph] (P. Harr. I) [hieroglyph] (Inscr. Philae) } za, (Birch, Z. 1873, 12) ferro. — È un prodotto della terra Meht nella Nubia.

[hieroglyph], za, nome di una costellazione Decano, nel segno zodiacale del Leone. Essa era costituita di due parti:
[hieroglyph] [hieroglyph] } trascritto in greco ΗΤΗ, ΕΤϮΕ, la parte anteriore della costellazione Za,
[hieroglyph] [hieroglyph] } trascritto in greco ΦΟΥΤΗ, ΦΟΕΤϮΕ, la parte posteriore di Za.

[hieroglyph], za (Brug. Géog. 1363), struzzo? gru?

— V. [hieroglyph] zat.

[hieroglyph] [hieroglyph] (Inscr. Pepi I, 604) [hieroglyph] (Rit. 122, 4) [hieroglyph] (ib. 58, 4) [hieroglyph] (Masp. g. é. 6) [hieroglyph] (Mél. d'Ég. 1873, 126) (Ins. Pepi I, 646) } za, attraversare in barca, attraversare, passare, percorrere, navigare; in senso attivo, costr. coll'acc.
[hieroglyph] [hieroglyph] [hieroglyph] [hieroglyph] (Stél. 56, Bul.) } percorrere il cielo, percorrere la via del cielo; detto degli astri e della barca solare.
[hieroglyph] (Rit. 1, 18; 64, 6) [hieroglyph] [hieroglyph] (Pepi I, 807)
[hieroglyph] [hieroglyph] [hieroglyph] } (Z. 1872, 20 e seg.) fare un viaggio per terra, percorrere la terra, viaggiare, fare un viaggio.
2) — Navigare, viaggiare, portarsi, recarsi in un luogo (per acqua o per terra). — Viaggio, traversata, passaggio, percorso, navigazione.
3) — Passare nel senso di oltrepassare; uscir fuori, avanzare oltre; raggiungere, avvicinarsi a, giungere sino a, estendersi a, andar da un luogo ad un altro; arrivare, giungere, pervenire a (Inscr. Pepi I, 646). — Stendersi, distendersi, spandersi, dilatarsi (R. Edfu, 61, X).
4) — Condurre, imbarcare, passare, fare attraversare, (Inscriz. Pepi I, 643, 604); — e perciò equiv. alle forme caus. [hieroglyph] (Pepi, 807), [hieroglyph] (ib. 602), [hieroglyph] (ib. 613), [hieroglyph] (ib. 643) e varr. s-za (V.).

— Confr. ϫⲱⲧⲉ, ϫⲱⲱⲧⲉ (T.), transire, pertransire, pertingere, pervenire. [Hebrew] trasmigrare, migrare, camminare, vagare, scorrere; [Hebrew] andar verso qualche luogo; [Hebrew] uscire, uscir fuori, partirsi, comparire, spuntare.
— 5) — Il 1°, 2°, 5° e 6° anche: nave, barca, navicello, chiatta ϫⲟⲓ (T. M. ⲡⲓ) [plur. ϫⲏⲟⲩ (M.) ϫⲏⲩ, ϭϫⲏⲩ (T.)] navis; [Hebrew] nave, naviglio.
— 6) — Equiv. a [hier.] za, stendere, distendere, estendere.

[hier.] za (Rit. freq.), 1) — equiv. al prec., in tutti i suoi signif. [hier.] allungare, stendere i piedi, le gambe, onde [hier.] (Z. 1879, 147), i suoi piedi sono immobili, fermi, le sue gambe non camminano. [hier.] (Stel. Pianxi, sinistra, l. 28, 29), volgere il viso (su......). [hier.] (Rit. 115, 2) stendere il braccio. [hier.] (ib. 48, 27) essi stendono le loro braccia verso di me. [hier.] (ib. 62, 3), allargare la coscia; opp. attraversare la Coscia (costellazione).
2) — Equiv. al seg.
3) — Tenere, conservare, serbare, ritenere, onde è derivato il significato di resto, residuo, ecc. (V. il seg. all. 3) (Wiedemann Rec. de trav. VII). — E quindi:
4) — Var. di [hier.] za.
5) — In Rit. 136, 6 pare sia equiv. a [hier.] za, all. 1: bruttura, turpitudine, ecc.

[hier.] za, stendere, distendere, estendere, allargare, allungare. [hier.] (S. H. T. II, 31), lett. allungare, stendere la bocca, significa: tirare il discorso in lungo. — Confr. il prec., all. 1.
2) — Gettare, lanciare su.
— ϫⲁⲩ (B.) mittere, emittere, ejicere. ⲧⲁⲁⲧⲉ (T.), [Hebrew], extendere, expandere.
— 3) — V. [hier.] zat ed il seg.
4) — Equiv. a [hier.] za, all. 1, 2 e 3.
5) — Equiv. al prec., all. 3 e 4.

[hier.] (Rit. 124, 7; Z. 1871, 51; 1879, 127) [hier.] b. e. (P. Matem. Rhind) za, Deriv. da [hier.] za, all. 3; il resto, il residuo di una sottrazione aritmetica; ciò che manca, il mancante; Onde freq. l'espr. [hier.] (P. Rhind citato) mancante...., manca...., cioè resta ...., seguito dal numero costituente il resto della sottrazione.
V. [hier.], [hier.] e [hier.], zat.

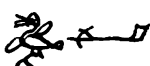
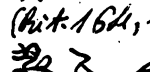
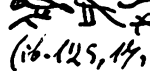
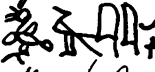
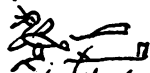
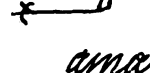
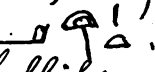
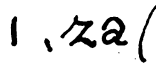
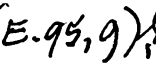
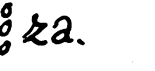
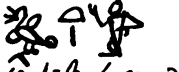
[hier.] (Stel. Mettern.) [hier.] (Rit. 134, 3) [hier.] (S. H. T. II, 35, 8) za, l'impuro, l'immondo, il cattivo, perverso, maligno, mal-

vagio, vergognoso, vituperevole, turpe, disonesto; il nemico (Masp.).
— Impurità, immondezza, perversità, malignità, malvagità; vergogna, vituperio, turpitudine, bruttura.
צוא imbrattare; lordo, sozzo; צֹאָה, צֵאָה (costr. צֹאַת), צוֹאָה (costr. צֹאַת), sucidume, lordura, immondezza, sterco, escremento. — ϭⲁⲉⲓⲟ (T.), ϫⲁⲓⲱⲟⲩ (M.), turpe, indecorum esse; ⲙⲉⲧ-ϫⲁⲓⲉ (T.), turpitudo.
[hieroglyphs] N (Bit. 134, 3), ogni sorta di malvagità atterra l'Osiriano N.
2) — [hieroglyphs] si trova anche equival. al prec.

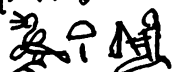
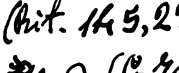
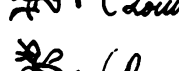
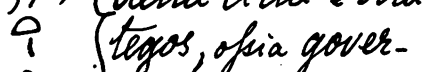
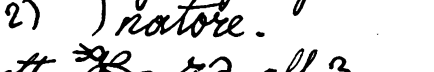
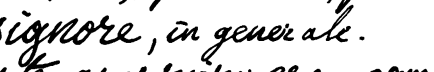
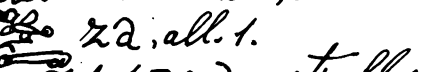
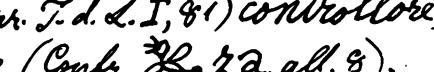
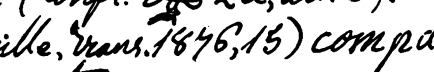
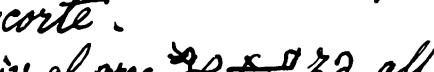
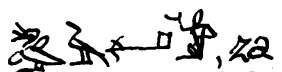
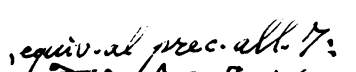
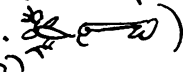
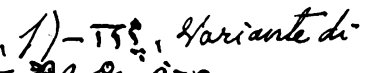
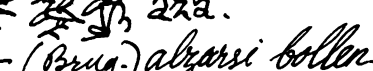
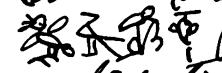
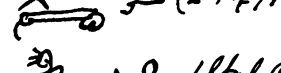
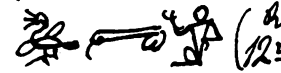
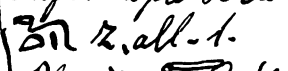
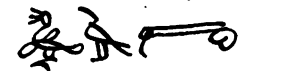
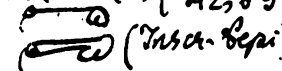
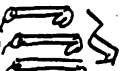
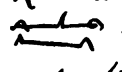
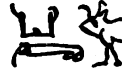
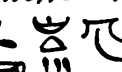
[hieroglyphs], za-u (Louvre, Vaso di libazione, N. 908), (Pierr. Et.) genii?

[hieroglyphs], za (Tomba di Seti I), bastone forcuto, forca, forcina, o simile.

[hieroglyphs], za (D. H. T. II, 35, c, γ, 3), ampio vestimento, mantello o sacco, che era fabbricato di [hieroglyphs], sutenu, [hieroglyphs] māku e come [hieroglyphs] (Harr. I, 14). — Pallio, stola, ornamento, περεβολή.
— V. [hieroglyphs] zaau.

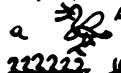
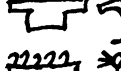
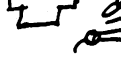
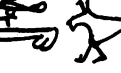
[hieroglyphs], za (Erman è di opinione che il valor fonetico di questo segno sia [hieroglyphs] ta, V. Z. 1833, p. 64, Nota; questa opinione non è però ancora divisa dagli altri egittologi)
1) — equiv. a [hieroglyphs] za, per es.: [hieroglyphs], porta-ombrello, flabellifero; V. sotto seri.
[hieroglyphs] (Stela di Firenze) } porta-cesello, cesellatore, scultore.
[hieroglyphs] (Leemans, Leyde Mon.) }
(V. Masp., Rec. de trav. III, 108, 125).
[hieroglyphs] (Stela 81, Torino), porta-armi, scudiere, armigero (Masp. l. c.).
[hieroglyphs] (Lieb. Dict. N. 1291) incisore
2) — Equiv. a [hieroglyphs] za, coppia, paio (Br.).
3) — Equiv. a [hieroglyphs] za (Mar. Abyd. I, p. 73; D. H. T. I, 35, 4, 5: Schiap. L. d. F. tav. 70; Z. 1873, 29).
4) — Equiv. a [hieroglyphs], za, fanciullo. [hieroglyphs] (Gensler, Theb. Tafeln, Tav. XXII) letter. il bel fanciullo, nome di una costellazione.
5) — (Inscr. Sepi I, 635) equiv. a [hieroglyphs] za.
6) — Equiv. a [hieroglyphs] za.
7) — Equiv. a [hieroglyphs] za, capitano, comandante, ecc. (a., Denkm. II, 97).
8) — Pierret (Inscr. d. Louvre I, 81) dà a questo segno anche il valore controllo, nelle espressioni
[hieroglyphs] (Louvre D. 49) } che egli traduce controllo delle scritture, sezione dell'amministrazione presso gli Egiziani.
[hieroglyphs] (V. p. 61 col. 1) }
Nel l. c. del Louvre si legge [hieroglyphs], capo del controllo delle scritture. — Noi non crediamo dover accettare questa interpretazione di Pierret, e rimandiamo questi gruppi all'all. 1, dove sono dati esempi equival.

[hieroglyphs], za (Inscr. Sepi I. 661), Var. a. di [hieroglyphs] za.

[hieroglyphs] (Bik. 164, 1) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 125, 17, 21) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 17, 73) [hieroglyphs] } za: 1) signif. fond.: portare, portar via, prender via, togliere, rubare, involare, rapire, furare, predare, afferrare.
[hieroglyphs] (Pap. Mor. di Bul. 8, 6) prendere, rapire il cuore, significa sedurre, innamorare, farsi amare.
Confr. ϫⲓⲟⲩⲉ (T.), ϭⲓⲟⲩⲓ (M.), furari, rapere; fur, latro.
2) – I sost. corrisp.: ladro, rapitore, ecc.; – furto, rapina, presa, taglia. – dose, raccolta, prelevamento, scelta (Chab. Ant. hist. 212).
3) – Portare, condurre, menare; portare ecc., a..., in..., verso..., costrutto coll'accusativo o con [hieroglyph].... (D'Orb. I, 10).
4) – Colui che porta, il porta..., il ....fero, il ...foro.
[hieroglyphs], il porta-ombrello, il flabellifero. V. sotto ⲥⲣⲧ.
[hieroglyphs] } il porta-ventaglio, il porta-piuma, il pteroforo.
[hieroglyphs], letter. il conduttore della mano di bronzo, designa il conduttore, il porta stendardo dei lavoratori in metallo.
[hieroglyphs], il conduttore dei conduttori, il porta-bandiera dei porta-bandiera.
5) – Maneggiare, governare uno strumento; e quindi: maneggiatore, conduttore di uno strumento: per es.
maneggiatore del timone = timoniere;
" del cesello = cesellatore, incisore.
– Ed in questo senso si deve pure verosimilmente tradurre il 3° esempio dell'all. prec..
V. anche gli es. sotto [hieroglyphs] za, all. 1.
– Quindi anche l'azione stessa eseguita collo strumento relativo; per es. le espressioni precedenti che significano timoniere, incisore, ecc. significano anche governare col timone una nave, incidere, cesellare, ecc.
6) – Riprendere, biasimare, rimproverare; – ed i sost. corrisp.
7) – Remissione di un delitto, di una colpa, ecc. (P. Giudiz. di Torino, freq.). V. [hieroglyphs] za.
8) – raro, equiv. a [hieroglyphs] za.

[hieroglyphs], za (E. 95, 9) Var. di [hieroglyphs] za.

[hieroglyphs] } za, equiv. a [hieroglyphs] za, all. 1, 2, 6 e 7.
Freq. nel P. Giud. l'espr. [hieroglyphs] (3, 2) i loro delitti furono rimessi (opp. cancellati od espiati).
[hieroglyphs]

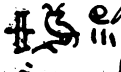
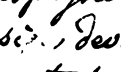
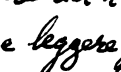
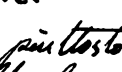
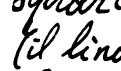
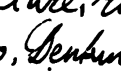
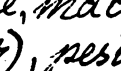
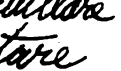
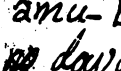
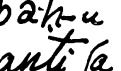
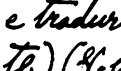
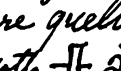
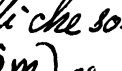
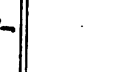
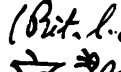
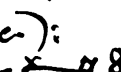
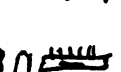
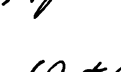
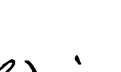
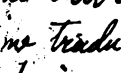
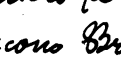
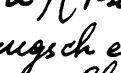
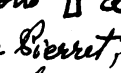
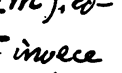
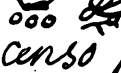
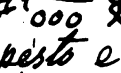
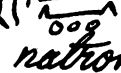
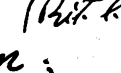
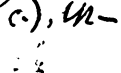
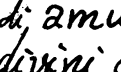
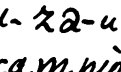
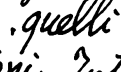
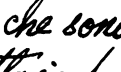
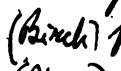
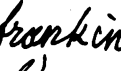
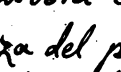
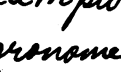
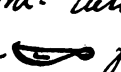
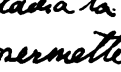
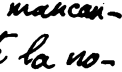
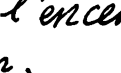
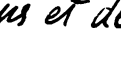
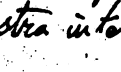
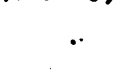
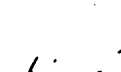
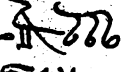
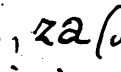
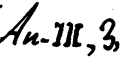
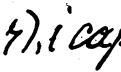
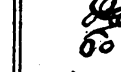
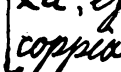
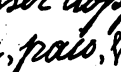
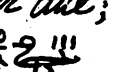
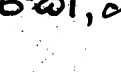
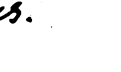
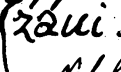
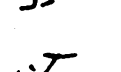
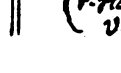
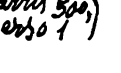
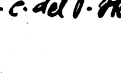
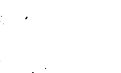
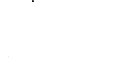
(ib. 4, 4) senza che fosse fatta loro grazia.
(ib. 5, 6) non gli fu fatta grazia.

(P. di Bologna, 1094, 11, 4) (B. H. T. 81, 74) (B. H. T. 26) (Rit. 145, 23) (C. 74 Louvre) (Bul.) za, del tutto identico al greco στρατηγός, sign. 1) — capitano generale, condottiero (B. H. T. II, 25, 3). 2) — prefetto, governatore, comandante, direttore di una provincia o di una città. Designa il più alto ufficio civile e militare in una città. — Lo za era anche giudice supremo nei sommi tribunali.
(Denkm. II, 97) (P. Prisse, 4, 2) capo, comandante della città e strategos, ossia governatore.
V. anche sotto za, all. 3.
3) — (P. Bol., l. c.), patrono, protettore, signore, in generale.
4) — Forte, guerriero, eroe, campione; letter. il maschio, il virile. V. za, all. 1.
5) — (Pierr. I. d. L. I, 81) controllore, ispettore (Confr. za, all. 8).
6) — (Naville, Trans. 1876, 15) compagnon, escorte.
7) — Equiv. al prec. za, all. 4, — e nome d'agente nel senso dell'all. 5, scritto anche

za, equiv. al prec. all. 7: (An. I, 26, 7), maneggiatore di cesello o bulino, cioè cesellatore, incisore.

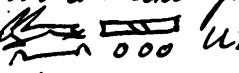
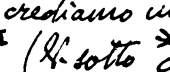
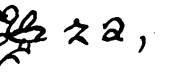
za (Z. 1874, 90), fanciullo, ragazzo, garzoncello, putto, infans (Stern) — ἀρρεγόνος (mares generans, Confr. il seg.) (Horapollon, Hierogl. I, 2).

(P. Prisse 5, 10) za, 1) — ... variante di ... àza.
2) — (Brug.) alzarsi bollendo, andar in collera, stizzirsi; essere impetuoso, violento; essere indispettito, irritato, stizzito. — (Masp.) sfidare, bravare. (Prisse, l. c.), (Masp.) essere di sentimenti provocatori, essere provocante di cuore, nutrire sentimenti provocatori (contro ....).

(Inscr. Sepi I, 777) (Stel. C. 100, Louvre) (Rit. 125, 14) (ib. 108, 7; 111, 4; 115, 3) (a) (Denkm. II, 34; 42, 65) (Inscr. Sepi I, 678) za, essere maschio, maschile, virile, esser di sesso maschile; — maschio, uomo, vir; il maschio, l'animale maschio. Confr. il copto sotto z, all. 1.
Plur. (Rit. 148, 31), (Setta delle

min. d'oro); (Pepi, l.c., in opposizione a hm-t-u, femmine).

(Rit. 125, 14), io non stuprato femmina o maschio; (Pierr.) Je n'ai pas eu commerce avec femme mariée.

(Rit. 148, 13 e 31) il toro, marito delle vacche (le sette vacche mistiche); (Pierr.) taureau, fécondateur des vaches.

2) — Il maschio, il virile, cioè forte, guerriero, eroe, campione.

3) — Nell'antico impero equivalente a za, all. 1 e 2, come in (Denkm. ll. cc.), giudice supremo e strategos.

, za (Rit. 3, 2), equiv. al prec. all. 2: campione divino, forte dio.
— Ma forse l'espressione del l.c. , sic, deve leggersi piuttosto àmu-bah-u e tradurre quelli che sono davanti (a te) (V. sotto àm), come traducono Brugsch e Pierret, invece di àmu-za-u, quelli che sono fra i divini campioni. Tuttavia la mancanza del pronome permette la nostra interpretazione.

, za (An. III, 3, 7), i capelli. ϭⲱⲓ, cincinnus.

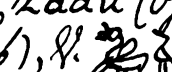
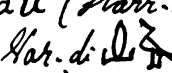
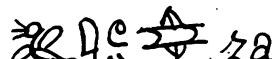
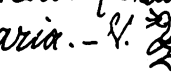
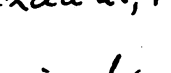
za (Inscr. Pepi I, 361, 157), q. f., ⲦⲎⲞⲨ, ⲐⲎⲞⲨ (contr. ⲦⲞⲨ, ⲐⲞⲨ), ϪⲎⲞⲨ, ϪⲎⲞⲨ, (Π), vento, brezza, aria, soffio, respirazione.
, il soffio della vita.

2) — (J. de Rougé) Var. di zau, tempesta, grande tempesta.

, (Rec. IV, 88, A, 2 e seg.) (Rit. 79, 4) (E. 95, 9) za (Horapol. Hyerog. I, 2; Z. 1873, 29; Schiap. L. d. F. tav. 70, testo p. 37), pallottolina, globetto, grano, granello, globo, palla, sfera, bolla.
(E. l.c.), letter.: grano di salute, nome di una specie di grano che si impiegava in iscongiuri (V. l'opera di Maspero nell'esemp. dell'art. seg.).

2) — (Brug.) strappare, svellere, spiccare, staccare, stracciare, squarciare, rompere, maciullare (il lino, Denkm. III, 107), pestare (Rit. l.c.):
(Rit. l.c.), incenso pesto e natron;
(Birch) frankincense, balls of natron; (Pierr.) l'encens et des doses de natron.

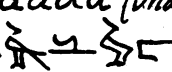
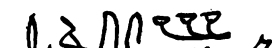
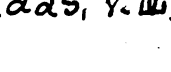
(Brug.) (P. Harris 500, verso 1) za, esser doppio, esser due; coppia, paio. V. zaui.
— Nel l.c. del P. Harris 500 si trova

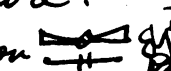
l'espressione
[hieroglyphs], letter. coppia di lupi (?). — Secondo Masp. (Journ. As. 1883, 21), letter.: graine ou baie (V. il prec. all. 1) de loup; designa probabilm. una pianta analoga alle [hieroglyphs] uns che in Mar. Dend. I, 14, 21 sono messe in parallelismo col vino. Si tratta di grani aventi proprietà inebbrianti, ma non è certo che debbano essere grani d'uva. Potrebbe darsi che fossero quei grani che gli Egiziani mescolavano col vino per dargli un aroma particolare. V. l'es. di E. 93, all'art. prec.

[hieroglyphs], Noi lo crediamo una variante di [hieroglyphs] (V. sotto [hieroglyphs] za, all. 1 e 8).
— Brugsch legge za e dice nel suo Dizionario: "È dubbio se sia variante di [hieroglyphs] t, poichè questo è di g. f. e quello di g. m... Propriamente significa girato ductum (V. [hieroglyphs] za), ciò che è tratto collo stile, messo in iscritto; — anche in senso di parte di uno scritto."
— (Pierret) controllo delle scritture (V. [hieroglyphs] za, all. 8).

[hieroglyphs], zaa (Inscr. Pepi I, 412), navigare. V. [hieroglyphs] za.

[hieroglyphs], zaa, V. [hieroglyphs] za.

[hieroglyphs], zaau (Osiut. Cappella funer. di Tef-àb), V. [hieroglyphs] za.

[hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Pepi I, 677), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Boug. Tombeau d'Ahmès, 191) — zaa-t, zaà, Varianti di [hieroglyphs] za.

[hieroglyphs], zaàu (Harr. I, 20, b), V. [hieroglyphs] za.

[hieroglyphs], zaàu (Harr. I, 14, b, 3; P. 482, Vienna), Var. di [hieroglyphs] za.
— (Birch, Z. 1873, 66) nome di una specie di tela. — (Brug.) forse una benda ricamata o colorata.

[hieroglyphs], zaàui (Chab.) respirazione; (Masp.) aria. — V. [hieroglyphs] za.

[hieroglyphs], zaà-ut, V. [hieroglyphs] za.

[hieroglyphs], zaàud (Mar. Abyd. I, 51, a, 42), V. [hieroglyphs] zadu.

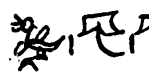
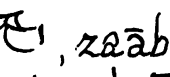
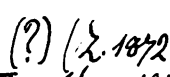
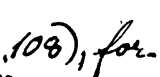
[hieroglyphs], zaanà (Harr. I, 19, 4), (Birch, Z. 1873, 70) dattero.

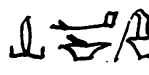
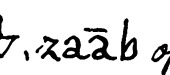
[hieroglyphs], zaàs, V. [hieroglyphs] zas.

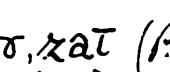
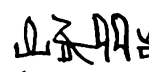
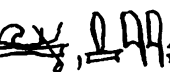
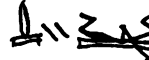
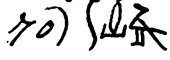
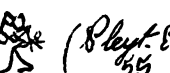
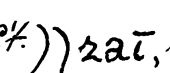
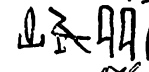
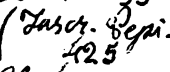
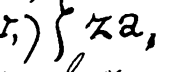
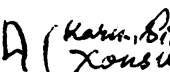
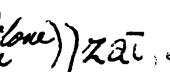
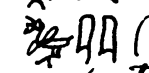
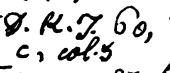
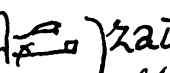
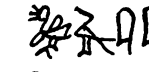
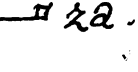
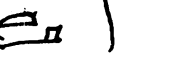
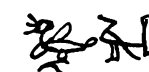
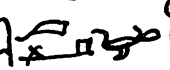
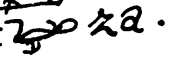
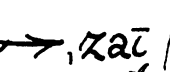
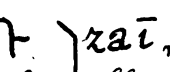
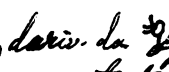
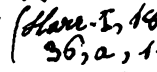
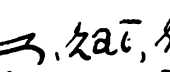
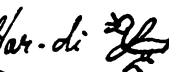
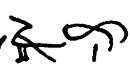
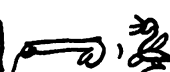
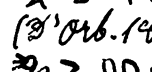
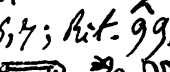
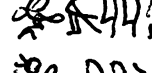
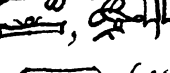
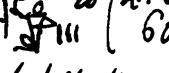
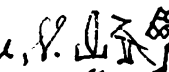
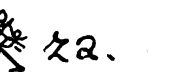
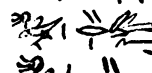
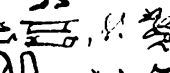
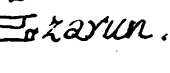
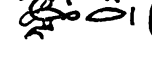
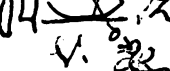
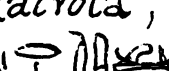
[hieroglyphs], zaàs (Osiut. Tomb. Tef-àb) ϫⲟⲉⲓⲥ, ϭⲥ, dominus, herus, padrone, signore.
2) — Affine con [hieroglyphs] ts (V.), in

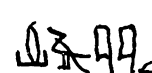
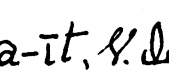
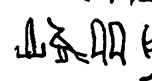
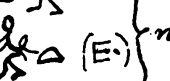
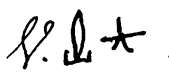
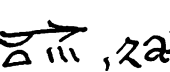
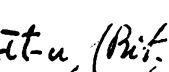
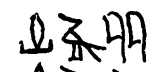
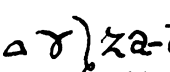
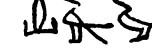
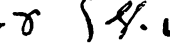
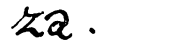
guerriero eminente.

(Karn. Colonne Xensu) zaȧs, parlar degnamente, parlar morale, esser moralista; parlare, dire; proclamare (Pierr. al Rit. 109). (Z. 1872, 6 e 7) (Rit. 109, 8)
— discorso (Rit. l.c.), proverbio, sentenza, morale, orazione, sermone. (Rit. 71, 11) (Z. l.c.) (ibi) Sost.
2) — Moralista, oratore, arringatore, maestro di sentenze, saggio. (B. H. T. 60)
— Confr. ϪⲞⲤ, ϪⲞⲞⲤ. dictum, res narratu digna.
— 3) — Equiv. al prec., all. 1.
4) — Equiv. al seg. (Rit. 71, 11; Z. l.c.).

(Z. 1872, p. 6) zaȧs, deriv. dal prec.; al sing.: il dio della parola o della saviezza; secondo Chab. (Z. l.c.) designa lo sparvière sacro. (B. H. T. 61, 1) (Louvre, D. 7) , b. e. (ts? op. zas?) (Z. l.c.)
— Al plurale: i (sette) dei della parola, oppure i (sette) signori, speciale designazione dei sette grandi genî, demoni o spiriti del regno dei morti (Rit. 71, 11). Essi presiedevano alla pittura e sono perciò citati in connessione con Thot.
2) — Equiv. al prec. all. 2 e 3.

(B. Brissa, 5) zaȧsu, l. , zaȧs.
(ib.; Z. 1872, 6) — Il 2° nel senso dell'all. 2.

, za-ȧt (Harr. I, 14, b. 13).
V. za e zaȧu.

, zaȧtȧ-u (P. Harr. 500, verso), (Masp. Journ. As. 1883, 43) marjolaines, maggiorana, i cui fiori servivano a fare le ghirlande delle quali si ornavano gli egiziani nei festini e nelle cerimonie.
arabo زعتر maggiorana, l'acinos (ἄκινος) di Plinio.
— Confr. però anche זית olivo.

, zaā, (E.) semina quaedam.

, zaāuq (D. H. I. I, 15, 27), identico all'ebr. צעק, gridare, esclamare; convocare, adunare a grida; צְעָקָה grido, esclamazione, clamore, querela; זעק implorare, esclamare.
— Maspero (Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 138) trad. lamentation; ma è tuttavia l'opinione che il gruppo si debba leggere zaāu e ritenere come var. di za.
— V. zā.

zaāb (?) (Z. 1872, 108), forse var. di ... dbu (V.); ... lupo.

zaāb opp. zāb; V. sotto zāb.

zaām opp. zām; V. sotto zām.

zaī (P. Bul. N. 3, pl. 7), V. ... za.

zaī, V. ... za.

zaī, Varr. di ... (Leida, V, 70) ... za.

zaī, V. ... za. (Pleyt. 84. 55) (Inscr. Sepit. 125) — Il 2° freq. equiv. al prec. ed a ... za.

zaī, equiv. a ... za in tutti i suoi significati; ma più freq. equiv. al seg. (Karn. Bilone Xonsu) (D. R. 7. 60, c, col. 5) 2) — (Brugsch) equiv. a ... za.

zaī, V. ... za.

zaī, V. ... za.

zaī (Harr. I, 34, 13), oggetto di legno, portatore, sostegno.

zaī, deriv. da ... za, all. 3; portata, carico, soma; misura di capacità, secondo cui erano misurate le frutta. — Carico, in generale. (Harr. I, 18, 6; 36, a, 16) (ib. 17, b, 2; Z. 1873, 68)

zaī, Var. di ... (V. sotto za).

zaī, Varr. di ... za. (D'Orb. 16, 7; Rit. 99, 2) (Z. 1873, 60) (Stela delle Min. d'oro)

zaiu, V. ... za.

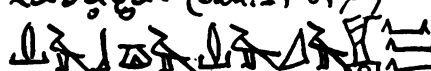
..., V. ... zarun.

zairotā, V. ... zartā.

za-īt, V. ... za, nel senso di sost. astratto. (E.)

za-īt, V. ... za.

zaīt-u (Rit. 153, 4), forse chiatta o barchetta, Variante di ... za. (Birch) the poles (?).

za-īt, zau (Harr. I, 14, a, 11), V. ... za.

} zau, Varianti di … e …, za.

(Inscr. Pepi I, 409, 410, 653), letter.: espandersi il cuore, espansione del cuore, signif. rallegrarsi, gioire (di…, …), gioia del cuore (Masp. Rec. de trav. VII e VIII).

…, zau (P. di Berl. I. l. 53), (Chab. e Masp.) pillards, predoni, predatori.
— (Goodw.) violenza.
— V. però sotto … rzau.

…, zau (a), nel titolo … (Stel. C, 164, Louvre), scriba del tesoro, preposto, capo, direttore della spesa (Confr. ϫⲟ, ϭⲟ, ϭⲉ, erogare, expendere, sumtus facere) della casa del tesoro.

…, zau (Tomba di Seti I), V. … za, strumento od ordigno in forma di forca o forcina.

… (Karn., Tempio di Apet) … (Siut, Stabel Antar) … (Rec. I, 79, 5) } zau, il tempo dopo il tramonto del sole, l'imminente notte, la notte che si avvicina, il crepuscolo, la notte. V. … uzau.

… (Nav. M. d. H.) … (Inscr. Pepi I, 707; Unas, 429) … (Pepi I, 334; Teta, 246, 244, 257) …, plur. (Pepi I, 157) } zau, V. … za.

…, zau, ladro, V. … za.

… (B. H. T. 63, 3) } zau, za-ui, furto, rapina, ecc., Varr. di … za. …, m-zaui, ⲛ̀ϫⲓⲟⲩⲉ, ⲛ̀ϫⲓⲟⲩⲓ, furtim, clam, secretamente, clandestinamente, di nascosto.

…, zaui-u (P. 29 di Vienna, ediz. Bergm.), plur. di … za.

… (Rit. 164, 11) … (ib. 71, 6; 109, 11) … (Denkm. II, 146, a, 28) … (Rit. 125, 3) … (Denkm. II, 147) } za-ui, esser doppio, esser due; paio, coppia; — i gemelli. … (P. Xonsmes, Londra, e il Rit. 125, 3) colui che preserva il paio dei suoi occhi, titolo di Osiride Unnefer. Il Rit. di Torino ha semplicemente … e il P. Minutoli: ….
2) — Gli ultimi sei gruppi si trovano anche come desi-

gnazione del numero venti; V. z, z.
3) — Gli stessi sei gruppi sono anche semplici duali di za (V.), due palle.

, zaui (Dend.), V. zau.

, zaufi (Z. 1875, 8), Var. di tufi.

, zaut, designazione del numero venti, 20. — V. zat.
ⲭⲟⲩⲱⲧ, ⲭⲱⲧ, (m.), ⲭⲟⲩⲱⲧⲉ (f.), viginti.

, za-ut
, za-ut-àut
(Z. 1871, 138), Varianti del precedente.

, za-ut-u (Schiap. L. d. F. p. 34), plur. di za; grani, granelli.

, zaūa (Champ. Gramm. 73) i capelli. — V. za.

, zaūa-tā, g. f. (An. IV, 12, 4), forse var. di za.

, zab (De Rougé, Tomb. d'Ahmès, p. 191), Var. di qb e di gabu.

, zab (E.), una specie di grande vaso, servente anche di misura (confr. il seg.) — Var. di tbu.

, zab (Roug. Edf. 21, 13), misura per le biade; — una certa quantità di grano.
(Brug.) Confr. ⲭⲁⲡⲁⲭⲓ, ⲭⲁⲡⲓⲭⲓ, ⲥⲁⲡⲓⲭⲏ, ⲭⲟⲓⲛⲓⲝ, mensura capiens quatuor cotylas.

(Z. 1874, 144)
(An. I, 26, 9)
(Brit. Exc. d. Meneg., col. 18)
zabaà, zabaàu. צבא, schiera, esercito, milizia, armata, truppa; — guerrieri, στρατός.

, zaba-t (An. III, 7, 2), g. f., mazza, bastone (l. c., per percuotere, colpire).
שֵׁבֶט bastone, verga, bacchetta; scettro.
— Secondo Maspero (Genr. ép. 74), questo vocabolo significa piuttosto lancia, giavelotto, e si ritrova nel copto ⲭⲏⲃ (?), ⲉϥⲭⲏⲃ, ⲉⲧⲭⲏⲃ, ὀξύς, acutus; ⲭⲉⲃ (?) acutus, acidus; ⲭⲏⲃ (?) acies, acumen; onde ⲭⲉⲃⲏⲗ (?. 00), ⲭⲉⲃⲉⲗ, ζιβύνη, lancea, jaculum, arcus, τόξον; dictum acutum.

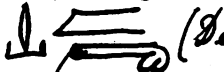
, zabu (*Karn. Santuario di Thotm. III, camera delle statue*) plurale di zab.

, zab-t (*C. Leyd. I, 344, IX, p. 5*), *V.* zab.

zabagat (*Sall. I, 6, 7*) (*Brug.*) scritture capricciose ed erronee, che si dovrebbero correggere così:

zabgazaga (*An. V, 16, 7 e 8*)

zaza-begat, confr. ϫⲱⲃⲥϫⲱ inclinare caput, ϫⲉⲃⲥϫⲱ inclinatio capitis. — E perciò il Brugsch traduce capo inclinato (confr. zaza e bg).
V. anche Masp., Genr. épist. 39.

, zapur (*Sall. IV, verso, 1, 6*), soprannome di bār (בַּעַל); e forse il prototipo di צָפוֹן nel nome della città egizia בַּעַל צְפוֹן, oppure di צָפוֹן settentrione, Nord.

, zapuromā (*C. Mag. Harr.*), designazione di un animale selvatico.
Lauth identifica con צֹפֶה רָמָה, letter. esplorare l'altura, cioè: animale che sta in insidia, in vedetta sulle alture, sui luoghi elevati.

, zapuro-tā (*P. Harr. I, 35, 13*), anello, cerchio, cerchietto, anelletto, ciambello; — forma di certe pasticcerie.
Confr. צְפִירָה (costr. צְפִירַת) diadema, corona a forma di cerchio; benda.

, zapuga (*An. V, 5, 7*), (*Mas. p. Genr. ép. 41*) caserma; metatesi di zagapu (*V.*).

(*Pit. 145, 34; An. II, 5, 2*) (*E.*) zaf, zafi, zafef, vampo, ardore, fuoco gagliardo, fiamma, vampa. — ϫⲟϥ, ϫⲱϥ (*M.*), ϫⲟⲣϥ (*T.*), κατάκαυμα, ustio, adustio, fervor; ϫⲟϥϫⲉϥ (*T. M.*), ϫⲉϥϫⲱϥ, ϫⲟϥϫϥ, ardere, fervescere, assare, coquere.
שָׂרַף, שָׂרַף, ardere, abbruciare; צָרַף fondere (metalli), assir. asruup abbruciò; שָׂרַב (ebr. e cald.) ardere, ardore, arsura. — שְׁבִיב, הִשִּׁיב, avvampare, ardere, accendere; שָׁבִיב, (cald.) שְׁבִיב e שְׁבִיבָא, vampa, scintilla, fiamma, favilla.

(*Denkm. II, 125, d, col. 185*) (*Dend.*) (*B. H. 7. 57, 4*) zam, generare, procreare. ϫⲱⲙ (*T. B.*), ⲟⲩϫⲱⲙ (*T.*), ⲡ, generatio.
Confr. anche צָמַח germinare, germogliare, nascere, prodursi;

onde הִצְמִיחַ produsse, fece nascere; צֶמַח stirpe.

(Denkm. II, 134, a) (Champ. Mon. 157) (Mar. Abyd. I, 52, 17) zam, deriv. dal prec.: generazione, famiglia, razza, stirpe, prosapia, discendenza, figliuolanza: — la gioventù, la giovane generazione. — In particolare la gioventù guerriera; giovane recluta, giovane combattente: sinon. di hunnu. — Per lo più al plurale nelle forme (Denkm. II, l.c.) (Harr. I, 5, 9) (D. H. T. 6, 72) (P. Tomb. d'Abou. 190) (Düm. Flotte, 4) cogli stessi significati: discendenti, generazioni; — (Masp., Trans. 1880, 21) equiv. alla moderna classe di coscrizione, classe di leva, una stessa generazione di giovani coscritti, gli uomini nati in uno stesso anno.
— Chab. traduce il sing.: famiglia, associazione di individui, compagnia. — ed il plur.: discendenti, ϫωμ, generationes.

, zam (Inscr. Sepi I, 611). ? forse equiv. a zam; ivi è la frase: , tu inviluppasti (?) le mani.

(Rit. 125, 43) (P. Rhind) (Descr. V, 24) zam, inviluppare, involgere, avvolgere, ravvolgere, velare, coprire intorno; attorniare, palliare, vestire.
— Inviluppo, velo, velame, coprimento; abito, veste, vestito.
ϫωμ (M), ϫωωμε (T.), involucrorum, res convoluta.
צמם coprire, connettere, legare insieme; צַמָּה velo, nodo, laccio, raff. n. צִמְצֵם coprire, coprirsi.
— V. māza.

zam (Edfu), il leone.

(Harr. I, 19, b) (Rit. 162, 9) zamā, il papiro, il biblos lavorato, e quindi 1) — papiro da scrivere, rotolo di papiro, rotolo, volume (Rit. l.c.).
2) — Sandali (Harr. l.c.).
3) — Sacco, involucro qualunque, fatto con strisce di papiro intrecciate.

, zamā (Z. 1875, 45), equival al prec., all. 3.

, zamā (D. H. T. 48, 6, col. 4), sedile, sedia, seggiola, seggio, trono.

— Forse a questo è affine [hieroglyphs] dmau.

[hieroglyphs], zamā, (Chab. Voy. 102) salato.
(Brugs.) arido, secco. Confr. צָמָא soffrir la sete, aver sete, sete; sitibondo, arido, asciutto; onde צִמָּאוֹן paese arido, terra asciutta; sete, siccità, aridità.

[hieroglyphs] (Z. 1843, 60), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] } zamu, plurale di [hieroglyphs] zam.

[hieroglyphs] } zam-t (Z. 1870, 86) designa il Nomo Tentyrita, ϫⲏⲙⲓ.

[hieroglyphs] } zanana, zanini, g. m. (Chab. Voy. 231 e seg.) approssimativamente: incomodità, scommodo, disagio, molestia; — ciò che è spiacevole. — Miseria, calamità, infelicità.
Confr. ϫⲛⲁⲁⲧ (T.) gravari, ϫⲁⲛⲏ (M.) humilis, depressus; ענו esser modesto, sommesso, umile.
— Confr. anche il cald. צנן aver freddo.
— Queste interpretazioni dei due vocaboli geroglifici abbisognano però ancora di prove ulteriori.

[hieroglyphs], zanih, g. m. (P. Rhind, V, 6) il braccio, l'osso del braccio.
ϫⲛⲁϩ (T.), ϭⲛⲁϩ (M.), ⲡ, brachium, ossum brachii; זְרוֹעַ, זְרֹעַ, זְרוֹעַ, braccio.

[hieroglyphs] (An. I, 24, 1) [hieroglyphs] (P. di Bul.) } zanuna, equiv. ed affine a [hieroglyphs] zanana.
— Lauth traduce: rizzarsi i capelli; in parallelismo con [hieroglyphs] sanuroui (?).

[hieroglyphs], zanu (Inscr. Pepi I, 418), (Masp., Rec. de trav. VII) gardiens.

[hieroglyphs], zanuro (Harr. I, 23, 3), סלה, elevare, alzare, innalzare, sospendere alla bilancia, controbilanciare, contrapesare, pesare, bilanciare, appianare; tener pari, dritto.
2) — Ondeggiare, fluttuare, librarsi; detto di rami pieghevoli e sottili.

[hieroglyphs], zanuro (An. IV, 13, 4; Liebl., Pap. di Torino 29), deriv. dal preced. equiv. a ϫⲗⲗⲉ, ϫⲉⲗⲗⲉ (T.), racemus, pampinus; ϫⲁⲗ ramus.
סלון, סלון, spina, stecco; סַלְסִלָּה ramo, tralcio; ramicello pieghevole, sottile, ondeggiante.
— (Chab.) baccello, guscio, siliqua, ϫⲓⲛⲓⲡⲓ.

[hieroglyphs], zanurōt (P. Med. 7,6), designa una malattia cutanea. Confr. ϫιηρι (M., π) sordes; צָרַעַת lebbra.
— Riehl (Z. 1886, 81) dichiara erronea questa trascrizione e traduzione, e doversi il gruppo del Papiro leggere

[hieroglyphs] (P. Med. 7,6) [hieroglyphs] (Leid. I, 349) } zanurōt, zanurrīt (Riehl, Z. 1886, 81), scorpione; forme primitive di [hieroglyphs] zar.

[hieroglyphs], zanuroh (An. I, 9,7), סלח, condonare, perdonare; accordare, conceder perdono.
— Altri traducono: ϫολ (T.), ϫωλ (M.), negare, abnegare, dir di no, far contradizione. Confr. זוּלָה praeter, nisi, fuorchè, senonchè.

[hieroglyphs] (Sarcof. a Vienna) } zant, zant-īt, Varianti per metatesi di [hieroglyphs] tnza.

[hieroglyphs], zand (Nav. M. d'H. pl. XXII), ? arma o strumento di guerra? — Equiv. al prec.?

[hieroglyphs] } zar (Mar., Dend.), vedere, guardare attentamente, acutamente; adoperare tutta l'energia dello sguardo; ϫερ, ϫορ (M.), esplorare; תור esaminare, investigare, esplorare, spiare; שור, vedere, guardare, mirare, riguardare, vegliare.

[hieroglyphs], zar (An. I, 23,9), derivato dal prec.: spia, esploratore, ϫηρ (T., M.).
— Chab. (Voy. 229) traduce guida, e dice esser forse lo stesso che l'ebr. צִיר ambasciatore, messo, legato. — Ma Brugsch contesta questa interpretazione.

[hieroglyphs], zar (Mar. Dend.), lo scorpione, ϭλη (M., T.) scorpius.
— Confr. צִרְעָה vespa, calabrone.

[hieroglyphs] (Rec. IV, 90, 8; 91, 4 e 5) [hieroglyphs] (Edfu) (Z. 1879, 108) } zar, essere consumato dal fuoco, bruciare, ardere, consumarsi. — Consumare, far bollire al fuoco.
ϫερε (T.) accendere, ϫερο, ϫερω (B.), accendere, ardere. — צלה arrostire, onde צְלִי, costr. צְלִי, arrosto.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Obelisc. tomb. refab.; Z. 1876. 108) [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (D. Res. 44, 29, 30; D. T. Y. II, 23, 3; Ant. 64, 21) [hieroglyphs] (D. H. T. II, 35, 6, 2, 23) } zar, pesare, bilanciare (confr. [hieroglyphs] zanr); calcolare, computare, con-

tare, supputare.
— Pesamento, bilanciamento, determinazione della giusta proporzione sulla bilancia; – computo, calcolo, conto.
2) — Il bisogno, il necessario, l'occorrente.
[geroglifici] (D. Res. l.c.), corrispondente alla sua proporzione di misura; conforme, secondo, proporzionato al suo peso.
[geroglifici], notare, registrare i bisogni; mettere in iscritto, segnare i bisogni bilanciati, pesati.
[geroglifici]..., zar-n- (seguito da un numero), designa il risultato di una sottrazione; resto, residuo, שְׁאָר.

[geroglifici], zar (D. A. T. Taf. 55), ? ciò che è impuro, immondo? Oppure deve assimilarsi a צָר, צַר, avversario, nemico; calamità, afflizione, angustia, angoscia?.

[geroglifici], zar (Chab. Voy. 23), in connessione col copto ϪⲒⲢ (T., M., Π) salsamentum, liquamen salitum; onde ⲁⲛϫⲓⲣ pigmentum, ⲟⲩⲁⲙϫⲓⲣ (T.) edulium cum salsamento ϫⲓⲣ praeparatum.

[geroglifici], [geroglifici] (Liste dei Nomi), [geroglifici] (ib.), [geroglifici] (Geog. II, 112) } zar, (Maspero, Journ. As. 1880, 164; Geur. ep. 49) area, spianato, piattaforma. ϪⲎⲢⲈ (T., T) area.
— Brugsch lo ritiene equiv. al seg.
— Io tradurrei: forte, fortezza, torre, recinto fortificato.

[geroglifici] (L. 1873, 8), [geroglifici] (Denkm. III, 5), [geroglifici] (Rit. 74, 3) } zar, signif. fondam.: circondare, cingere (per es. con una siepe, confr. ϬⲖⲞ sepes, sepimentum), e con ciò rendere forte; fortificare, assicurare.
[geroglifici] (Liste dei Nomi) ϬⲰⲖⲈ (T.), ϪⲞⲖ (M.), circumdare, ϪⲈⲖ circumdare, cingere, ϬⲖ induere se; — ϪⲞⲢ, ϪⲞⲞⲢ, ϪⲰⲢⲒ, ϪⲰⲰⲢⲈ, fortem, potentem esse; validum, solidum, munitum esse; onde ⲘⲀⲈⲦϪⲞⲞⲢ locus fortis, munitus, ⲚⲎⲈⲦϪⲞⲢ loci muniti, munitiones, munimenta. — צוּר constringere, stringere, serrare, assediare, legare; propugnacolo, rocca, fortezza; צָרַר involgere, legare, serrare; דּוּר cingere, circondare, accerchiare, aggirare. — Confronta anche طور, סור, דור, שור (onde il sost. طوار septum).
2) — (L. l.c.) forza, robustezza, potenza, vigore; — e gli aggettivi corrisp. (Confr. עריץ).
— V. [geroglifici] daar.
— 3) — Il 1° gruppo significa anche avversario, nemico; ed i verbi corrisp.. — Confr. צוּר nemico, usare ostilità; צָרַר esser nemico, rivale; assalire, far guerra, angustiare, nimicare, assediare, opprimere; צַר, צָר,.

צָרִיר, nemico, oppressore, avversario. 1) — Gli ultimi due gruppi sono anche equiv. al prec. (Liste dei Nomi).

[hierogl.], zar, צר, צוֹר, Τύρος, Tiro.

[hierogl.] (Rit. 114, 1) [hierogl.] (Z. 1869, 2; 1872, 18) [hierogl.] (Z. 1872, 18) zar, alcuni identificano colla città Dior (Chab. Mél.; P. Abbott); altri (Z. l. c.) con Zanis o con Avaris. Confr. צען Heroonpolis, Zanis; צוער città sulla riva del Mar Morto, chiamata una volta בֶּלַע. — Lauth (Z. d. d. m. Ges. 1871, p. 628) riferisce questi gruppi a זָר straniero, זוּר essere straniero; ϭοιλε, ϫωιλι hospes, hospitari, advena, ϣϭορ.

[hierogl.], zar (Z. 1872, 18), Var. del prec.

[hierogl.], zar (opp. zarāa?) (Med. Abu), verosimilm. in conness. con ϫωρ (T.), σπιλβόω, coruscare facere; vibrare, brandire un'arma, sventolare, זרה.

[hierogl.], zarāu, צָרְעָה, ora Surah, città dei Daniti nella tribù di Giuda.

[hierogl.], zari (Dend.), (Brug.) derivato da [hierogl.] zar, signif. sodo, fermo, forte (V. [hierogl.] zar, all. 1 e 2), nel l. c. detto delle carni del corpo di Osiride.
2) — V. l'altra interpretazione di [hierogl.].

[hierogl.], zari (Chab. Mél.), il zariano, l'abitante o l'oriundo della città Zar ([hierogl.]), nome di uno dei prevenuti nel processo del P. Abbott.

[hierogl.] (Rec. I, 54, 1, 6) [hierogl.] (Abusimbel) zarīna, armatura, corazza, lorica, panciera, usbergo, piastra, סִרְיוֹן, שִׁרְיָן, שִׁרְיוֹן, θώραξ.

[hierogl.], zar-un (P. Mag. Harr., verso, A, 3; Testo, p. 124) forse composto di zar circondare, ed un essere aperto, aprire, signif. non vedere, non esser veduto. — (Brug.) esser fatto invisibile. — Nel l. c. si legge: [hierogl.], far per essi (animali malefici) l'oscurità, non far per essi il chiarore; far per essi la cecità, non far per essi la vista.

[hieroglyphs], zarbu (Z. 1868, 38), una specie particolare di vaso; (Birch) patera; — (Brugsch) ϭⲉⲗⲙⲁⲓ (T.), ϭⲉⲗⲙⲁⲓ (T.), ϭⲉⲗⲙⲉⲓ (B.), urceus, dista, urna, phiala, στάμνος. — (Lauth) probabilm. in connessione con צרבר goccia, da צרב stillare.

[hieroglyphs], zarputā, צָרְפַת, Sareptah, Σάρεπτα, Σάρεφθα, città fra Sidone e Tiro.

[hieroglyphs] zarm, zarmā (Ricette del Kyphi; Rec. IV, 8, 96, 83), nome di una pianta chiamata anche [hieroglyphs] zbā.

[hieroglyphs], zarna (De Rougé, Attaq., 29), V. [hieroglyphs] zarina.

[hieroglyphs] (Journ. As. 1880, 168) [hieroglyphs] (Sall. II, 3, 9) zar-t, V. [hieroglyphs] zar.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 114, 3) [hieroglyphs] (Z. 1869, 2) [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Z. 1869, 2; 1872, 18) [hieroglyphs] (ib.) zar-t, V. [hieroglyphs] zar.

[hieroglyphs] zar-t, (E.) malum citrium — (Brug.) ϫⲟⲗ, cepa. — (Chab.) equiv. a [hieroglyphs] zar.

[hieroglyphs] zar-t (Stel. Mettern.), V. [hieroglyphs] zar.

[hieroglyphs], zartā (Harr. I, 12, b, 11), g. f. (Z. 1869, 27), specie particolare di nave, barca o battello, pel trasporto del bestiame, ϭϭⲏⲣ, ϣϭⲏⲣ, ϭϣⲏⲣ. — Confr. סִירוֹת barchette.

[hieroglyphs], zartā opp. zaltā (An. IV, 1, 3), equiv. al prec.. — Masp. (Genr. ép. 46) lo confr. con צלל demersus est, צוּלָה profundum, vorago.

[hieroglyphs], zard (Nav. M. d'H. 22, col. 23), Var. delle epoche tolomaiche invece di [hieroglyphs] zartā.

[hieroglyphs], zareḥ opp. zaleḥ (An. IV, 1, 4), un verbo di moto di avanzamento non ancor ben determinato. Brugsch confr. con ϭⲗⲁϩ (M.), περισπᾶν, in diversum trahere; צָלַח, صلح, transiit, pervasit, irruit; e traduce invadere, avventarsi, varcare, passare; — posare; — prosperare. — Lauth riferisce a זרח apparire, spuntare, levarsi, detto spec. del sole;

– ma poi anche al predetto ϭⲗⲁϩ, però preferibilmente a ⲕⲱⲗϩ irruere ed a ϭⲱⲗⲕ, ϫⲱⲗⲕ, inundare.

zas (E), una pianta od erba impiegata nelle ricette; – ed il suo frutto.

(D. Z. T. II, 13, 13) (ib. 10, 11) (Ä. Z. 7. 87, 5; Z. 1872, 4) zas V. zaàs.

zasàs (opp. zaàss?), Var. di zaàs.

zat, V. za, specialmente nel senso di capitano comandante, ecc.

zat, V. za. occupare la sommità, stare sulla sommità.

za-t (E), V. za. In Denkm. III, 107, nel senso dell' all. 2.

za-t (Trans. 1880, 134), trono, sala del trono; il mastabat degli Arabi odierni. – Costruzione a piani, nell' interno della quale si poteva penetrare.

zat, 1) – designazione del numero venti. ϫⲟⲩⲱⲧ, ϫⲱⲧ (M.), ϫⲓⲧ, ϫⲱⲟⲩⲧ, ϫⲟⲩⲧ (T.), viginti. (Z. 1868, 108).
2) – Equiv. al seg. (Z. 1875, 27; Journ. As. 1881, II, 223).
3) – Var. di za-t.
4) – Equiv. a za-t: così Rit. 98, 3 distendendo le antenne dell' albero maestro; (Brug.) es strecken sich aus die Rahen des Mastbaumen; (Birch) my arms pull the paddle; (Pierr.) mes bras poussent l'aviron.
5) – Var. di za-t.

(P. Matem. Rhind) za-t (De Roug. Chrest. 125; Z. 1875, 27; Journ. As. 1881, II, 223) rimaner di resto, restare. V. za. – Sost. freq., l'eccedente, eccedente per bilancio; resto, residuo di una sottrazione. È seguito ordinariamente da cui segue il numero di resto (V. Z. l. c.).
2) – Il 1º gruppo è anche equivalente a za-t.

za-t, V. za.

(Rit. 78, 27; 99, 22) (62, 3 16) zat, equiv. a za, (V.); ed anche al seg. nel senso spec. di stendersi, distendersi, spandersi, dilatarsi

(V. J. de Roug. Edfu, 61, X).
[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 8, 27), essi stendono le loro braccia verso di me.
[hieroglyphs] (ib. 99, 22), stender il braccio per...
[hieroglyphs], stendere le gambe, il piede
[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 62, 3) allargare le coscia.

[hieroglyphs] (P. Prisse, 8, 2), [hieroglyphs] (Bul. Stel. 52) [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 110, 11), [hieroglyphs] (Karn.) } zat, za-t, V. [hieroglyphs] e [hieroglyphs], za, in tutti i loro significati.

[hieroglyphs], zat (Rit. 125, 25), nell'espr. [hieroglyphs], il recesso del trono (Confr. [hieroglyphs] zad); (Pierret) le couloir du passage (confr. il prec.).

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 134, 3), [hieroglyphs] (Stel. Metter.), [hieroglyphs] (ib.), [hieroglyphs] (Calend. di Esne) } za-t, equiv. a [hieroglyphs] za (V.), specialm. come nome astratto: impurità, sozzura, malvagità; Confr. ϪⲞⲞⲨⲦ (T.), spurius, impurus, reprobus; impuritas, insinceritas.
2) — (Goodw.) morte.

[hieroglyphs], zat (Z. 1866, 100), in conness. con ϪⲞⲦ (T.) transfodere, transfigere, signif. propr. trafiggente, trasfossor; designa una particolare arma tagliente o contundente.

[hieroglyphs] (Tomba di Ti, N. 20), [hieroglyphs] (D. Z. T. II, 35, 8), [hieroglyphs] (Z. 1876,) } zat, un uccello, secondo il Billhars, una specie di gru e precisamente la Grus cineria; altri trad. struzzo; Birch traduce uccello acquatico. Nell'antico impero era un animale domestico; nelle b. e. era presentato come offerta sacra.

[hieroglyphs], zat (?) (Inscr. di Eto), (Maspero, Rec. de trav. V, 15) propr.: palmata, la quantità (d'acqua) che si prende nel cavo della mano; nel l. c.: sorso, sorsata (d'acqua).

[hieroglyphs], zatā, Var. di [hieroglyphs] za.

[hieroglyphs], za-ti (Denkm. III, 194, a, l. 17), Var. di [hieroglyphs] za-t.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] } za-tu, Id. [hieroglyphs] za-t, sost.

[hieroglyphs], zatu (Rit. 146, h), il vampo, l'ardore, la gagliardia del fuoco che consuma, divora e tutto penetra (ϪⲰⲦⲈ, T. confodere, penetrare). Confr. צִיָּה, צִיבְיוֹן, ardere, abbruciare, accendere.

Corrisponde a [hier.] zaf del passo parallelo del C. 145, 34.

[hier.], zatui, V. [hier.] za-ui.

[hier.] (Q. 117, 8, 25), [hier.] (Trans. 1880, 134), [hier.], [hier.] (ib. 135) (Harr. I, 49, 10), [hier.] (Dict. géo. 236) } zaten, Naville li fa equiv. a [hier.] za-t. — Brugsch li ritiene varianti di [hier.] tnza, e forse identici con [hier.] zadu, od anche con [hier.] zazau (V.).

[hier.], za-tt (Chab. Ant. hist. 212), deriv. da [hier.] za, significa: presa, dose, taglia, raccolta, prelevamento, scelta.
[hier.], zatt tep, il primo prelevamento, la prima scelta, il fiore, le premier ban, l'élite.

[hier.], zat-t (Grande Calend. di Edfu), V. [hier.] zat.

[hier.], [hier.] } zatt, Var. di [hier.] zaza.

[hier.], zad, (Stern, Z. 1874, 91) atrio o portico a gradinata, aula, sala.

2) — (Brugsch) deriv. da ϫⲧⲉ, ϫⲧⲟ (Z.), reclinare, signif. seggiolone, sedia a bracciuoli, poltroncina, trono.
V. [hier.] e [hier.].

[hier.], zad-it, V. [hier.] zat.
— (E.) urina, Rabbin. צָדֶשׁ.

[hier.], zadu (Harr.), V. [hier.] zad.

[hier.], zadef (Edfu), Var. di [hier.] zdf.

[hier.], zad-t, V. [hier.] zad.

[hier.], zad-t, V. al fonetico zat.

[hier.], [hier.] } zaza (?). Noi abbiamo messo al fonetico āz i vocaboli comincianti con queste iniziali.

[hier.] (Rit. 31, 10; 70, 2; 93, 3), [hier.] (ib. 64, 3 e 8), [hier.] (ib. 93, 6), [hier.] (An. IV, 14; Dirb. 10), [hier.], [hier.] (Leyd. Stel. K, 15) } zaza [Brugsch (Z. 1868, 16) ritiene il segno [hier.], che entra in alcuni di questi gruppi e dei seguenti, come lettera indicatrice che questi gruppi si debbono leggere nzaza o nzaza-t; questa lettura non è però ancor provata] il capo, la testa, di un

uomo o di un animale qualunque.
2) — La punta, l'estremità, la più alta cima, la sommità, la vetta.
3) — Equiv. al seg.
— ϫⲱϫ (M.) ⲡⲓ, caput, princeps, dux.

(Rit. 19,6; Rit. 128,7; ib. 134,8; ib. 1,21; 17,35; ib. 17,32; 17,66; 18,6; ib. 18,36; ib. 18, fr.; 17,41, 62; ib. 20,1; 39,1) zaza, padrone, capo, superiore, principale (Rit. freq.).
2) — Al plur., coll'art. femm. … dei nomi collettivi (Denkm. II, 29), la società, il ciclo degli dèi superiori. — Gli stessi plurali, senza il predetto articolo, sono i plur. dei signif. dell'all. prec. (Rit.).

zaza (Stel. C, 3, Louvre)
Var. del prec.

zaza (?) (Tomba di Ti), deriv. dai prec.; il primo, il capo di impiegati od ufficiali governativi.
ϫⲱϫ, ⲁⲛϫⲱϫ, princeps, dux; ⲉⲣϫⲱϫ praesem esse, dominari.
2) — Suonator d'arpa, arpista.

(Bib. el Mol.; Boug. 54, 123; S. H. T. 119) zaza, forma raddoppiata di … za (V.) con eguale signif. ϫⲁϫⲉ (T.), ϫⲁϫⲓ (M.), ϫⲉϫⲓ (B.) ⲡⲓ, inimicus, hostis, … insidiare, … volgere il volto, ripugnare, … nemico, avversario, … perseguitare, insidiare; … superbo, insolente, empio.

zaza (Liste del Nilo), adacquare, innaffiare, bagnare, empir d'acqua, inondare, versar acqua dentro …
V. … nzaza e la nota in principio dell'art. … zaza.

(Edfu) (Dict. g. 1161) (L. 1861, 116) zaza, difendere, proteggere, riparare, con mura, cinte, recinti, ecc.; e quindi
2) — Sost. g. f., muro, cinta, recinto, baluardo, bastione, parapetto.
Confr. ϫⲟⲓ murus, sepes.
3) — V. il seg., all. 2.

(Stel. Bokenxons., Monaco) (Mar. Karn. 40,4) (Dend.) zazau, zazauit, equiv. al prec., all. 2.
2) — Var. di … zad, o ad esso affine; trono, sala del trono.

… zazau, (E.) ϫⲁϫⲱ, sartago; — padella, paiuolo.

… zazaui (Tomba di Ramesse III), l'arpa. — 2) — arpista.

[hieroglyphs] zaza-ui, zaza-ut (Harr. I, 57,12; 58,6; 59,12), v. [hieroglyphs] zaza.

[hieroglyphs], zazasat, Variante di [hieroglyphs] zsza.

[hieroglyphs], zaza-t, v. [hieroglyphs] zazau.

[hieroglyphs], zaza-t (Inscr. Pepi I, 577), (Masp. Rec. de trav. VIII, 89), Var. di [hieroglyphs] zaza.

[hieroglyphs], zaza-t (P. Leyd. I, VII, l. ult.), l'arpa.

[hieroglyphs], zaz-t (Inscr. Pepi I, 386). ?

[hieroglyphs], zahi, la Palestina.

[hieroglyphs], zaḥabu (An. IV, 2, 5), scuola di cavalleria, cavallerizza, maneggio.
Brug. confr. con ⲁⲛϩⲏⲃ (M.), ⲁⲛϭⲏⲃⲉ, ⲁⲛϩⲏⲃ, ⲁⲛϩⲏⲃⲉ (B.), T. schola.

[hieroglyphs], zaḥir (Journ. Asiat. 1880, 378), (Masp.) brutale, grossolano, rustico, villano, screanzato, maleducato; — ed i sost. corrisp.
Secondo Masp., da questo vocabolo è forse derivato il copto ϫⲓϩⲣⲁ (?) cavillari, verbis contendere, ludere, jocari; verbo che Peyron connette a ϫⲓ-ϩⲣⲁ elevare vocem (Confr. צָהַל strillare).

[hieroglyphs], zaht (Birch, Coffin of Amamu, XXI, 16) the chief Gods.

[hieroglyphs], zaḥḥui (D. H. T. 93), Var. di [hieroglyphs] tḥḥui.

[hieroglyphs] zakair, zakar (Harr. I, 57, 58, 59; 4, 2), (Birch, Z. 1873, 10) hall, sala.
— (Brugsch) סוּגַר recinto, chiusura (ad una fortezza).
— Confr. סוּגַר chiostro, carcere, tana.

[hieroglyphs], zagapu (An. III, 5), caserma, quartiere, alloggiamento di soldati.
— Lauth (Z. d. d. m. Ges. 1871. 628) confr. con שכב e perciò traduce giacitoio, dormitoio.

[hieroglyphs] (Z. Ausw. 12, 34) [hieroglyphs] (Pap. Stati) zagu, un albero straniero, ed una specie di legno, onde erano fabbricati specialm. oggetti di durata, o di continuo uso.

zā (P. di Berl. I, l. 199), (Maspero, Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 138, 158) lamentarsi (per un morto). V. zāāu.
2) — Sfidare, bravare; V. za.
— (Goodw.) to vie, gareggiare, contendere.

zā, bastone, mazza, con cui per es. si batte ad una porta (confr. zār).

zā [plur. anche (P. Leyd. I, 344, 11)], vento; vento forte, impetuoso; turbine, vortice, bufera, colpo di vento, tempesta, grande tempesta (J. de Roug.).
(Denkm. III, 196, a)
(Prisse 10, 11; An. I, 18, 5; P. Med. verso, 1, 5)
pl. (An. l. c.)
pl. (Dict. géo. 887)
ⲑⲏⲟⲩ (M.), ⲧⲏⲟⲩ (T.), ⲡⲓ, ventus, spiritus; ⲁⲣⲁ-ⲑⲏⲟⲩ, turbo, procella, ventus vehemens, septentrionalis. סַעַר, שַׂעַר, turbine, procella, tempesta, burrasca, bufera.
(An. l. c.), (Max Müller, Z. 1886, 86) colpo di vento, Windstoss, Sturm.
(Text. rel. au Myth. d'Hor. XXI, 13), (Lefeb., Myth. Osir. 101) turbine violento.
2) — (Masp.) anche semplic. aria.
3) — (P. Med. l. c.) lasciar andare un vento; — flato, ventosità.

zā, (Brug.) giacer deserto, solitario, ⲍⲁⲓⲉ, ⲍⲁⲉⲓⲉ, desertus, solitarius, desolatus, vastatus.
lasciarsi commovere, ⲡⲍⲁⲓⲉ, desertum esse, desolari.
— Masp. (Genr. Épist. 46) traduce il primo gruppo conto, calcolo; e quindi la frase prec.: fare i conti.

zā, zāā, ⲍⲏ, ⲡ, festuca.
(R. Edfu, 26, X1)
(P. Med. 92)
(Z. 1877, 75)
2) — Nome di una pianta.
3) — Sinonimo di s'b.

zāir (An. IV, 2, 8), V. zār.

zā-u, forme plurali di zā, cogli stessi significati.
(E)
(Descr. V, 40)
(Leyd. I, 344, 11)
(Inscr. Unas, 449, 429)
— V. l'ultimo gruppo anche al fonetico zau.

zāu (Abyd., Mar.), V. zā.

zāu (An. IV, 1, 2), specie particolare di pesce.

zā-ut-u (Masp. Genr. ép. 46), V. zā.

[hieroglyphs], zāb (Ossiut), var. di [hieroglyphs] zbā.

[hieroglyphs], zāb, (Stern, E., p. 53) equival. a [hieroglyphs] zāb-t, all. 2. — (Masp., Trans. 1880, 30) palla. — 2) — Equiv. a [hieroglyphs] zbā.

[hieroglyphs], zāb (Inscr. Pepi I, 282) nel gruppo [hieroglyphs] zābu-sen, che Masp. (Rec. de trav. VII, 152) traduce: cheveux couronnés de verdure (Confr. il prec. all. 2).

[hieroglyphs]; [hieroglyphs] l.c. (Stel. Mettern.); [hieroglyphs] (Harr. I, 37, 12 e 13); [hieroglyphs] (D. R. T. 9, B, l. 47); [hieroglyphs] (An. IV, 14, 18; 17, 5) — zāb, zābu, zāb-t, infuocare, arroventare; — fare arrostire sui carboni; arrostire, seccare. — Esser rovente, infuocato. [hieroglyphs], aes ustum. — V. le voci ebraiche affini all'art. [hieroglyphs] zaf. 2) — Carbone, carboni da bruciare; fuoco sulla gratella; gratella. ϫⲉⲃⲥ (M.) ϫⲉⲃⲥⲉ, ϫⲉⲃⲃⲉⲥ (T.), carbo.

[hieroglyphs]; [hieroglyphs] — zāb-t, V. [hieroglyphs] zāb.

[hieroglyphs], zām (Z. 1878, 48), Brugsch lo assimila a ϫⲟⲙ vis, robur, potentia; e trad.: essere potente, poderoso, mächtig. — Forse equiv. al seg. [hieroglyphs].

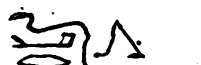
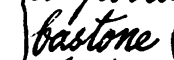
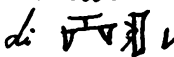
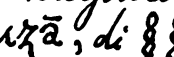
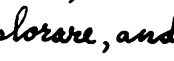
[hieroglyphs] (Rec. III, 43, 4); [hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Pepi I, Pyr.); [hieroglyphs] (Dict. géo. 1388, 11, 1); [hieroglyphs] (e varr., V. ai fonetici ūas, ūasm) — zām, bastone, mazza, verga, bacchetta, canna, di legno. — Una specie di scettro (di metallo), che serviva anche come arma.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs]; [hieroglyphs] — zām, zāmu, opp. ūasm, ūasmu, V. sotto questi fonetici.

[hieroglyphs] (Bonom. Sarc. 2, D, col. 30); [hieroglyphs] (ib. 9); [hieroglyphs] (Z. 1863, 10) — zāmu, zām-ut, zām-t V. [hieroglyphs] zām.

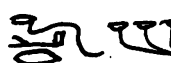
[hieroglyphs], zām-ut, var. capricciosa del S. Mor. di Bulaq, invece di [hieroglyphs] zām.

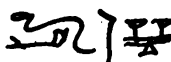
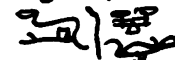
[hieroglyphs], zām-t opp. ūasem-t (?), Tebe; la Tebaide. — V. sotto ūasm-t.

[hieroglyphs], zān-t (Z. 1872, 16) צֹעַן, la città di Tanis.

[hieroglyphs]; [hieroglyphs] — zār, ⲑⲗⲟ, זָרָה, stacciare, crivellare, vagliare.

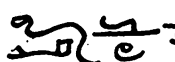
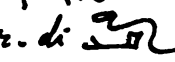
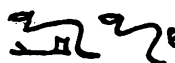
— sost.: זֵרוּ, מִזְרֶה, crivello, staccio, vaglio.

(Rit. 5, 1; 113, 2; 125, 61; 157, 1) (Ib. 38, 3; C. 167, Louvr.) (Rim. Holte, 18, a, 12) zār, propr. picchiare alla porta, picchiare col bastone (zā, V.), bussare, ricercare se alcuno è in casa; — quindi in generale: andar ricercando, andar cercando, cercare, ricercare, esaminare, esplorare; (Rierr.) chercher sa voie; — esaminare se qualche cosa è in ordine.

2) — Cercare, nel senso di aver bisogno di; cercare il necessario.

— Sinonimo di uzā, di kh, ed in oppos. a qm (Rit. 113, 2; C. 167, Louvre).

— דוּר esplorare, andar attorno, ricercare, esaminare, investigare, spiare; שׁאל cercare, ricercare, mendicare, accattare. Ϫⲉⲣ, Ϫⲟⲣ (M.), explorare, ϪⲎⲢ (T. M.) explorator.

(An. IV, 2, 8) zār. zāru, in conness. col prec. (V.): cercar cogli occhi per iscoprir qualche cosa, spiare, osservare, esaminare, esplorare, scrutare. (Confr. l'ebr. ed il copto all'art. prec.).

ⲙⲛⲧϪⲁⲣⲃⲁⲗ acumen visus, perspicacia, sagacitas.

— Confr. anche zar.

zāru (Stel. Antef, Louvre), Brugsch lo fa equiv. a zār. — V. il seg.

zār-t, (Birch, Z. 1866, 87) ramo, ramoscello, nocchio.
Ϫⲁⲗ (M., πι) ramus; דָּלִיּוֹת, זַלְזַל e זמר, ramo, tralcio.

zār-t (Rit. 133, 6), equiv. a zār, nel senso di: investigare, esaminare, ricercare, ecc. — Ricerca, esame, investigazione.

zā-t (D. H. I. 11, 8), V. zā.

oppure zāt (E.), nome di un ingrediente particolare.

zādu (R. di Bul. VI, 5, 6), Var. di zā.

zāz (Leid. Sarc. M. 3), spiare, osservare, investigare, esplorare.

zāzā-ro (Dend.), battere alla porta. V. zār.

zāqa, zāqu (Chab., V. Mon. di Bul. 23, 12), identico a זעק, gridare, esclamare, vociferare, convocare.

ziduna, צידן, Sidone.

zīdes-p-seb, cartello di Tito, letter. Tito l'astro (?).

zizi (An. IV, 16, 9), ציץ, ציצה, fiore.

zu (Inscr. Pepi I, 597), equivalente a z, all. 1, (Masp.) appel, chiamata.

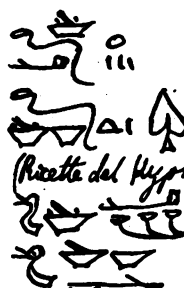
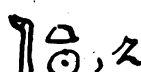
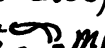
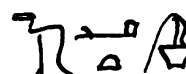
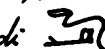
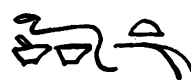
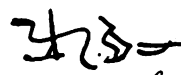
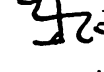
zeb, Varianti antiquate di db. (Sagg. Tomb. di ...) (Inscr. Pepi I, 614)

zeb (Saqqara, Tomba di ...), Var. antiq. di db.

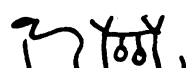
zeb (El-kab), V. zbu.

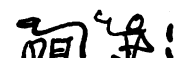
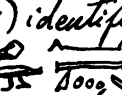
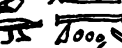
zeb, g. m., il sedile, la cassa, il cofano o il corpo stesso di una carrozza o di un carro.
צב carro, carro coperto, lettiga.

zeba (opp. zeb-ti) (Inscr. Pepi I, 380). Var. a. di db; nel l. c. usato sostantivamente.

zebā, g. m., il dito. (Mél. III, 270) (Inscr. Pepi I, 413) (Z. 1864, 43) (Denkm. IV, 48, a) (S. T. 7. I, 41, b) (P. Rhind, 6, 2) (Dict. géog. 303)
(Inscr. Pepi I, 396) il dito mignolo.
Plur. (Mél. l. c.), (Pit. 17, 26; 99, 16; 113, 3; 134, 11), (ib. 42, 9), (Inscr. Pepi I, 678).
— Il dito, come misura di lunghezza, la più piccola suddivisione del braccio (mh, V.).
ⲧⲉⲃ, ⲧⲏⲃ, ⲑⲏⲃ (M.), ⲧⲏⲃⲉ, ⲧⲏⲏⲃⲉ (T.), אצבע, إصبع, dito.
2) — Artiglio di un uccello.
3) — Il segno opp. designa anche il numero 10000; ⲧⲃⲁ, ⲑⲃⲁ, myrias, decem millia.
4) — Equiv. a zbā-t.

zebā oppure ḳā? (Stel. Piānχi, 131) (Bergm. Sarc. Ins. 49, l. 21)
Bergm. (Sarc. Inscr. 99, Nota 53) legge zebā, e confr. con ϫⲱⲃ, deficere, affligere, miseria.
— Brugsch legge ḳā e identifica con ḳā (V.)

zebā, nome di una pianta impiegata (Edfu)

(Ricette del Kyphi) — nelle ricette del Kyphi, è chiamata anche zalm (Rec. IV, 83, 2). 2) — L'ingrediente del Kyphi, ricavato od estratto dalla pianta predetta.

(B.H.T. 52), (Rec. I, 57, 3), (Mar. Abyd. 33), (Louvre, Salle 3026) plur., plur. (Z. 1880, 74), (ib.), (Rec. I, 65, 5, 4), (Stel. Piānxi) — zebā, zebā-it, zebā-ut, zebā-t, sigillare, suggellare, bollare. — chiudere, serrare. — Sigillo, suggello, bollo, impronta, marchio; — sigillamento; serratura. ⲧⲟⲃ, ⲧⲱⲃ, ⲧⲱⲡ (M.), ⲧⲟⲟⲃⲉ, ⲧⲱⲃⲉ (T.), ⲧⲁⲟⲃ, sigillo obsignare, claudere, sigillare; ⲧⲃ̅ⲃⲉ, ⲧⲉⲃⲉ (T., T), annulus signatorius, sigillum; ⲑⲱⲃⲥ, ⲡⲓ, impressio; ⲧⲱⲃⲥ, ⲧⲱⲡⲥ sigillo obsignare. — טַבַּעַת anello, sigillo.

zebā-t (B.H.T. 61, 3), l'ora. Sulla connessione di questo vocabolo con zebā, dito, si osservi che il giorno si suddivideva anche presso gli Egiziani in 24 ore, nello stesso modo che il piccolo braccio (meh-nezes) si suddivideva in 24 diti. V. sotto mh. — V. anche al fonetico unnu-t.

zebā-t (Rec. I, 62, 1), Var. di zābt.

(Rec. IV, 82, 2) zebā-t, V. zbā.

zebu (An. I, 26, 4), V. zb.

zebu (Abido); ? Brugsch confr. ⲝⲱⲱⲃⲉ transcendere, superare, elevare, extollere.

zebu (D.Z.T. 91, 24), essere in angoscia, in ansia, in inquietudine, in apprensione, in timore; angustiarsi, affannarsi. ⲉⲣϫⲁⲃⲓ-ϩⲏⲧ, infirmo corde esse, pavere. — דאב addolorarsi, esser mesto, languire, דְּאָבָה affanno, angustia; עִצָּבוֹן affanno, dolore, doglia.

zeb-t, Var. di db.

zebeh (B.H.T. 70, 1; 54), passare o far passare l'acqua attraverso la rete, pescare colla rete, pescare.

zep-u (Esneh), (Brugs., Mat.

20), equiv. a [hieroglyphs] tpā-u (V.), gli anziani, ecc.:

[hieroglyphs], zef, (Birch, Coffin of Amamu, XIV, 9) to hold tight, tener stretto.

[hieroglyphs], zef (Dict. géo. XII; 1367, XI) essere in misero stato: ϫⲁϥ miser, infirmus.

[hieroglyphs], zef (Inscr. di Philae), specie di albero della Nubia.

[hieroglyphs] (Orb. 16, 9) [hieroglyphs] (Chab.) zef, antica forma del più recente [hieroglyphs] tf (V.): goccia, stilla di un liquido.
— Goccia, piccola quantità.

[hieroglyphs], zef (Rit. 110, b, 3° scompart.), nome di uno dei cinque laghi della campagna mistica di Aanru.

[hieroglyphs], zef (D. Bauwrk. p. 39), propr. la pupilla dell'occhio, la parte dell'occhio che ha la forma apparente di goccia (Confr. [hieroglyphs] zf).
— Freq. anche l'occhio stesso.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Dend.) (Rit. 149, 48) [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 110, 10; 148, 6; 32) zef, zefa, zefau, zefu, significa l'opposto di [hieroglyphs] xb

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Sarc. Vienn.) [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 149, 48) [hieroglyphs] (Dend.) [hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Sepi I, 672) (V.), signif. fond.: produrre in abbondanza; generare, produrre copiosamente; provvedere, fornire di copiosi e abbondanti prodotti. — provvedere copiosamente, colmare, riempire.

[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 149, 63) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 148, 15) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 54, 3) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 14, 21) (ib. 99, 29; 104, 2) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 15, 20) [hieroglyphs] (1, 19; 72, 4) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 105, 4) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 110, b) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 149, 28) [hieroglyphs] 2) — Prodotto, prodotto abbondante; abbondanza, ridondanza, copia, ripienezza, pienezza, superfluità.
— Detto soprattutto dell'abbondanza di provvigioni pei bisogni della vita; cibo, messe, ricchezza, provvigione, nutrimento.

ϫⲫⲟ, ϫⲡⲟ, gignere, generare, acquirere, lucrari, possessio, ϫⲏⲡⲓ abundantia. שֶׁפַע, שִׁפְעָה, estr. שִׁפְעַת, affluenza, abbondanza, dovizia, copia, piena, moltitudine, stuolo. שָׂבָע, שִׂבְעָה, estr. שִׂבְעַת, abbondanza, sazietà, pienezza. אָסִיף, אָסִף. messe, raccolta; שֶׁבֶר, שֵׁבֶר cibo, vettuaglia. assiro ϣⲃⲁ saturavit.
— Harkavy (Journ. As. 1870, p. 179 e seg.) trad. nutrimento, e dà le parole צָפְנַת פַּעְנֵחַ (Genesi 41. 45) come trascrizione di [hieroglyphs] zef-nez-p-ānx, nutrimento, salvatore della vita. — Chabas trascrive l'espressione ebraica [hieroglyphs]

zefn-t p-ānx, abbondanza della vita. — Lenormant (Hist. ancienne, I, 227) identifica צפנת פענח con l'egizio zef-n-ta, nutritore del mondo, titolo di un re tebano contemporaneo di Apepi (il faraone di Giuseppe?).

— Si notino le espressioni:
(Philae) (D. T. T. I, 93, 24) (Roug. Rech. 69, 87) dispensa, magazzino, fondaco; — tesoro. — Espressioni sinonime di āb-tbh, āb-uth, pe-hez, ecc.

(Rit. 149, 48), io mangiai abbondanti messi.

— (Bul.) (Harr. I, 29, 10) s-zef, s-zefau, forme causative del significato dell'all. 1: approvigionare, fornir di provigioni, vettovagliare, — e quindi anche: mantenere, alimentare, nutrire.

zefi, V. zf.

zefen, Var. di tfn.

(Dict. géo. 303) (D. T. T. II, 41, 1) zefen, zefeni, affine con

(Rec. IV, 40) (Decr. di Phil., a) e varr. (V.), significato fondamentale; signif.: generatore, produttore, genitore, padre.

2) — Il generato, il prodotto, il figlio, il fanciullo.
— Al plurale, i nati, le genti nate (D. G. l. c.), le persone generate, la generazione.

— ϫⲫⲟ, ϫⲫⲉ (M.), ϫⲡⲟ, ϫⲡⲉ, ϫⲡⲉⲓ (T.), ϫⲡⲁ (B.), gignere, generare; ⲣⲉϥ-ϫⲡⲟ (T.), generator; ⲛⲓϫⲫⲟ filii, geniti.

zefen-ti (Dend.), deriv. dal prec.: statua di un antenato, del genitore.

zefrer, V. tfrr.

zef-t (Denkm. II, 5 e seg.), sost. equiv. a zef.

zef-t (Schiap. L. d. F. tav. 70), Var. di zdf-t.

zeftà, Saffa, ; o forse צְפָת (lett. vedetta), città cananitica chiamata poi חָרְמָה; — oppure צְפָתָה, nome di una valle vicina a Maresā, nella tribū di Giuda.

— O forse identico a Safed.

(E) (E) (Edfu) (Rit. 101,2; 163, 8, 10, 14 e 15 (Dend.) zefed, zefez, Varr. di zf, la pupilla dell'occhio. Confr. ϭⲓⲡⲥ, bacca, exterior tunica oculi. (Rituale, 163, 8) la pupilla dell'occhio.

zefzef (D. Z. T. 87, 9), ϫⲟⲡϫⲉⲡ, ϫⲟⲡϫⲡ, festinare; accorrere (con...., ...).
2) — Forse, in connessione con zf, signif.: provvedere di grande abbondanza,

(D. Z. I, 67, 2) (E) zefzef, zefzef-t, forme raddopp. di zf (V.) con simile significato. — Umidità, umore, umidezza, rugiada.
2) — Lo stillare, il gocciolare il lacrimare dell'occhio.
Confr. zf.

zefez-t (Rit. 163, 8), V. zfz.

zem (Denkm. II, 148, c), rara scrittura invece di zām.

zemes (Beni-Hassan), secondo il Billharz, designa l'uccello curvirostro chiamato da noi arocetta.

(E) (1874, 109) zemten, (Brugs.) Varr. di tntm.
— (Ebers, Z. l. c.) Varr. di zmd-t.

zem-tt (D. Z. T. I, 40, 12), Var. delle b. e. di dm e del suo duale.

(Sch. d. d. F. XIII, 21) zemed, zemedu, zemed-t (Masp. Rec. de trav. III, 170), Noi abbiamo messo il 2°, 4° e 5° gruppo al fonetico qmd. V. ibidem.

zemed-t, Ebers (Z. 1874, 109) lo identifica con σταφίδες, uva passa, zibibbo.
2) — V. zdm.

zen (Rit. 145, 73), nome di uno dei sette principi della 21ª Sebext (pilone) della campagna di Aanru, e della dimora di Osiride. Questa divinità è nel l. c. chiamata anche ād-xer.

zen, ϫⲟⲛ, fondo, letto di un fiume; valle chiusa da ogni parte, [Hebrew], thalweg, φάραγξ, κοίλωμα, la parte inferiore della valle, più vicina all'acqua.
— Colture, campi coltivati;
— aree, ϫⲛⲟⲟⲩ.
— Confr. anche ϫⲉⲛⲁⲩ (M., ϧⲁⲛ), κοιλάδες, cavitates.

zen (P. Prisse, VI, ult.), teschio, cranio, parte superiore della testa; — la cavità (confr. il prec. ϫⲉⲛⲁⲩ) ossea della testa.

zen, (Chab. Voy. 166) aller son droit chemin, sans se détourner.

(Inscr. Unas) / (Inscr. Teti, 238) / (ib.) / (Inscr. Unas) — zenà, zenà-t. (Masp., Rec. de trav. IV, 47) arrotondarsi.
— È come sostantivo: la sfera celeste.

zenp. In Descr. V, 40, il timoniere su una nave porta la designazione sexem-zenp, che ha il possesso dello zenp. Confr. ϭⲛⲟⲩϥ (M., π) malleus ferreus.

zenf (Inscr. Pepi I, 480), ? Forse equiv. al seg.?

zenf (Rosetta, 6), Variante di zfn o piuttosto di zfnt.

zenen (D. H. T. 104), V. zn.

zennu-t (P. Mor. di Bul. 4, 3), V. zn.

zennud (E. 102, 10). (Brug.) Var. di znz.

zenen-t (E), V. zn.

zen-t, ϫⲁⲛⲏ, Τάνις, [Hebrew], la città Tanis, nel Basso Egitto.

(Inscr. Pepi I, 30) / (ib. 631; 689) / (ib. 679; Inscr. Teti, 276) — zend (Masp. Rec. de trav. IV e V) soffrir male; — equiv. o affine al seg.
2) — (id. ib. VIII, 109) le sembianze.

zenz (E. 102), ϭⲱⲛⲧ,

ϭωnт, irritatio, ira, irasci; collera, stizza, sdegno.

[hieroglyphs], zenza (Denkm. III, 8 k), Var. di [hieroglyphs] tnza.

[hieroglyphs] (Rib. el Mol.) [hieroglyphs] } zenzen, zenzent, Var. di [hieroglyphs] dn-dn.
2) — Designazione della 10ª ora della notte.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Tetò 187; Pepi I, 306); [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Pepi I, 673; 675); [hieroglyphs] (ib.), [hieroglyphs] (ib.); [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Unas 492, 570); [hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Pepi I, 452); [hieroglyphs] (ib. 613); [hieroglyphs] (ib. 390); [hieroglyphs] (Z. 1876, 105) } zeneh, zenehu, l'ala, le ali (V. Masp., Rec. de trav. IV, V, VII, VIII). — Quanto all'ultimo gruppo, V. anche al fonetico nzhu.

[hieroglyphs], zeneh-utu (Rit. 99, 21), nome di un oggetto di legno, che Birch trad. seat e Pierr. bâtons d'enseigne. —
— Confr. ⲧϭⲛⲁϩ nave, barca peschereccia; uncino.

[hieroglyphs] } zer (Berg. Sarc. Ins., 78, 79, 89), Var. di [hieroglyphs] tr, da, per —; sin da..., dacchè, dopochè....
[hieroglyphs], zer-f (Rit. 111, 3), perciò (?).
— Maspero (Z. 1882, 131) dichiara che il valor fonetico di [hieroglyph] fu [hieroglyphs] zr in tutto l'antico impero e nel secondo impero, e che il valore [hieroglyph] tr data solamente dall'epoca greco-romana. — Questa asserzione però non è provata.

[hieroglyphs], zer-t (Inscr. Pepi I, 187, Z. 1882, 131; Rec. de trav. V, 193), forma antiquata di [hieroglyphs] tr-t, la palma della mano.

[hieroglyphs] (freq.); [hieroglyphs], a. (freq.); [hieroglyphs] b. e. (Dend.) } zes, seguito da un pronome affisso, significa ipse, stesso, medesimo.
[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 81, 6); [hieroglyphs] (ib. 85, 2) } io stesso.
[hieroglyphs] tu stesso, [hieroglyphs] egli stesso
[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 145, 69), essa stessa, se stessa, se stesso.
[hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Pepi I, 611); [hieroglyphs] (ib. 306); [hieroglyphs] (Denkm. V, 46, Inscr. etiopica); [hieroglyphs] (forma regolare Rit. 29, 2) } essi stessi, esse stesse.

[hieroglyphs], zes (Rec. IV, 47), Var. di [hieroglyphs] e [hieroglyphs] ss.
2) — zes-ā equiv. a [hieroglyphs], V. sotto il vocabolo prec..

zes, (Erman, Z. 1882, 169) Unterthan, soggetto, sottoposto, suddito, dipendente, subalterno.
2) — zes-à, io stesso, io medesimo. V. sotto zs.

zes, Var. di ds.

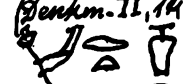
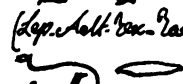
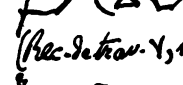
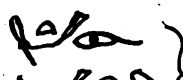
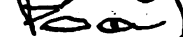
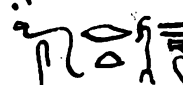
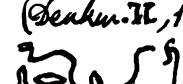
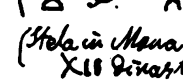
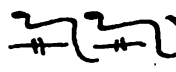
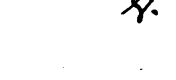
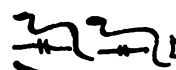
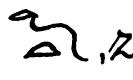
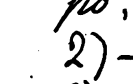
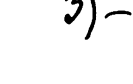
zes (Dend.), Variante delle b. e. di ds.

zesu (Inscr. Pepi I, 70), (Masp. Rec. de trav. V, 166) interpellare.

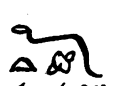
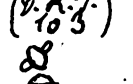
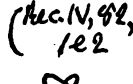
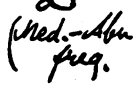
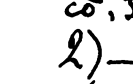
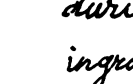
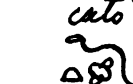
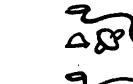
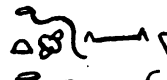
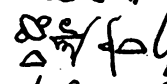
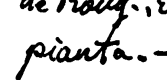
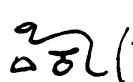
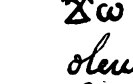
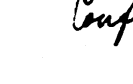
zesep-u (Dict. géogr. 1383, V, 2), ?

zesfu, (E.) vasculum.

zeser, suddivisione del braccio reale (V. mh). È composto di 4 palme o di 16 diti, e vale circa 30 centimetri. — È 2/3 del piccolo braccio e corrisponde al piede greco.
e molte varianti.
2) — V. al fonetico sr.
3) — Equiv. a zsr.

zeser, equiv. al prec., all 1, 2 (V. sr) e 3 (V. il seg.).
(Inscr. Pepi I, 769)
(ib. 767)
equival. a = V. sotto il predetto sr.
(Inscr. Pepi I, 700). V. ibidem.

zeser, zeseri, comunemente preceduto da ta, come ta-zeser e varr., significa mondo, regione, terra dell'eterno riposo, il paese della tranquillità [ⲆⲞⲤⲈⲘ (M., π), tranquillitas, cessatio]; la tomba, la regione dei morti.
(Stel. Berl.)
(dep. Aelt. Text. Taw. 1)
2) — Nome di un quartiere speciale della necropoli tebana. — V. ta-ser, sotto sr.

zeseru (Inscr. Pepi I, 769, 770), V. zsr.

zesert, equiv. al prec. ed al seg.
(Denkm. II, 92)
(Inscr. Pepi I, 606)
(Berl., Pietra delle offerte)

(Denkm. II, 147) (ib. 69, 70) (Lep. Aelt. Tex. Tav. 40) (Rec. de trav. V, 12) (ib.) (ib.) zeser-t, burro, caep (T.), caseus; caipe (T.) π, botyrus.
2) — Un liquido servente come alimento, probabilmente: latte denso, colato; opp.: crema, fior di latte. (Masp. Rec. l. c.) le beurre, le bas-beurre, le petit-lait.

zeser-t, l'occhio; designazione della luna.

(Berl., Pietra delle offerte) (Denkm. II, 147; ib. 69, 70) (Stela in Monaco, XII dinast.) (Gurnah) zeser-t (-ūas) equivalente a zsr-t, più probabilmente nel senso dell'all. 2.

zeser-tt (Rit. 17, 20), V. zsr.

zeszes, V. dsds.

zeszes, nome di un paese produttore di diverse sorta di vini.

zet (Inscr. Sep. I, 630, 661, 673), corpo, equiv. a z (V.).
2) — Var. di zta.
3) — Var. di zd, parola, ecc.

ze-t (Trans. II, 313), Var. di mz-t.

(D. K. T. 103) (Rec. IV, 92, 122) (Med.-Abu. frag.) zet, cuocere, arrostire, torrefare, tostare, friggere, diseccare, inaridire; cucinare, cuocere arrosto. ϫⲟⲟⲩϭϫ (M.), ϭⲱϭ (T.), assare, coquere; ⲉⲧ-ϭⲏϭ assus, assatus. צלה cucinò, יבש disseccò, יבש fu diseccato.
2) — Grasso, sodo, fermo (ϫⲁϫⲱ durum esse), detto degli animali bene ingrassati. — Forse anche col significato secondario di sost.: il grasso.

zet-n-qed, nome di una pianta, o forse piuttosto di una sostanza [il meglio, il preferibile? (J. de Roug., Edfu, 48, II)] ricavata da una pianta. — Era un ingrediente del Kyphi.

(Z. 1879, 125) (Stel. Ai, Berl.) zet, olio, olio d'uliva, uliva; ϫⲉⲉⲓⲧ, ϫⲟⲉⲓⲧ (T.), ϫⲱⲓⲧ (M.), oliva; זית, زيت, olea, oleum, oliva.
Confr. zd-t e mz.

zet (Edfu), calderone, caldaia, padella. ϫⲁϫⲱ (M.), ϭⲉϭⲟⲩ (T.), sartago.

zet opp. zeta, eternità, ciò che è eterno; eterno; — in eternità, eternamente (b. e.) (Stela Anauaa) ϭⲉⲉⲧ, ϭⲓⲉⲧ, ϭⲉⲧ, manere, permanere. — (L'ultimo segno è una sigla ieratica inserita in una stela geroglifica (H. Rec. de trav. II, 72).

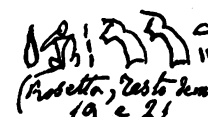
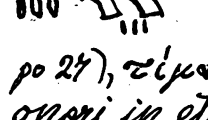
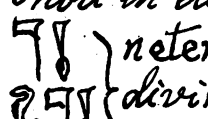
b. e. (Rit. 144, 9; 154, 14) (P. di Berl. I, l. 189) (P. Harr. 500, vers) (Rit. 163, 17) (ib. 164, 19) (ib. 163, 6) espressioni sinonime: in eterno, in eternità, fino all'eternità, eternamente, per sempre ed eternamente, à toujours et à jamais: per tutta l'eternità. Queste espressioni precedute dalla negativa àn, significano giammai, non...mai, jamais: (Rit. 164, 19), egli non è respinto giammai.

espressioni frequentissime, letter. oggi (màn, mn, V.) ed eternamente; oppure come il sole eternamente; sono espressioni equiv. alle precedenti.

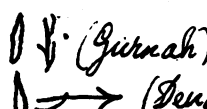
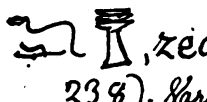
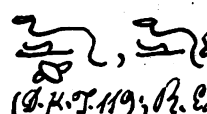
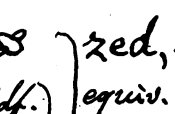
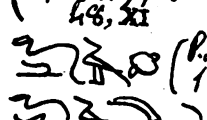
letter.: corpo eterno; designa la mummia. — Metaforicamente anche: eternità.

— 2) — I primi gruppi sono anche equiv. a zta; onde (Mél. di Chab. II, 255, 256; Tomba di Ti), patrimonio; dominio, proprietà patrimoniale, ereditaria (Goodw.). — 2) la dimora eterna, la tomba, la necropoli.

zeta (D. G. T. 83), deriv. dal prec., l'Eterno, il dio eterno; in parallelismo con hh.

zet, zeta (Mél. di Chab. II, 255, 256, Goodwin) sudditi, servi, schiavi, — famigliari, domestici, servi addetti al dominio patrimoniale. V. zta, all. 2.

zeteb (Edfu, Lotta d'Horo), var. di zdb.

zeteft (J. de Roug. Edfou, 55, XX), var. di zdf.

zet-tu (Rit. 164, 11), variante di zd-tu.

(Rit. 1, Tot. 21; Inscr. Sepi I, fi.) (Rit. 72,3) (ib. 131,5,7) (V. sotto 2) (Rit. 12,4 e 16) (ib. 21,2) (ib. 64,36) (ib. 78,8) (V. sotto Xr) zed (V. al fonetico qmd, i gruppi comincianti col geroglifico), dire, parlare, raccontare, pronunciar parole; riferire, proclamare, celebrare, vantare; invocare; — nominare, nomare, chiamare, appellare, sopranominare. — Parlare (a ...., per ...., su ...., costrutto con ... opp. ....). 2) — Sost.: parola, discorso, ordine, comandamento, volontà, decreto; — lingua, linguaggio. — Ciò di cui si parla, soggetto, cosa, affare, negozio, argomento.

ϪΟ, ϪѠ, ϪЄ, dicere, loqui, ϪΟΤ (cogli affissi pronominali); — ϢΑϪЄ, ϢЄϪ, ϢЄϪЄ (B.), ⲤⲀϪⲒ (M.), loqui, colloqui, dicere; sermo, verbum, colloquium, proverbium, fabula, res, negotium, ratio, causa; — sacrum verbum, sacra scriptura.

...., parlare a qualcuno.

...., parlare in faccia a..., davanti..., alla presenza di ....

(Chab. Mél. 1873, 40; D'Orb. 11,8), dire la relazione, fare la relazione, fare il rapporto, riferire.

(Rit. 14,2) dire le parole.

frascheggiare, dire sciocchezze, futilità.

letter. parola buona, (Chab. Trans. I, 179) dottrina, massima morale.

parole degli antenati, titolo dato a certi libri, che formavano uno dei codici della tradizione sacra degli Egiziani. Essi sono citati insieme ai ba-n-rā ed ai sxau.

(Rit. 24,6) (freq.) ki-zed, altra dizione, altra versione, variante, altrimenti detto, altrimenti;

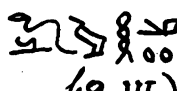
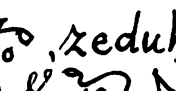
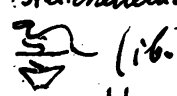
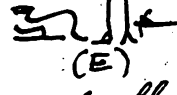
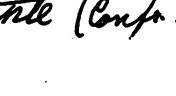
lett. parola con parola. Questa espressione forma un sostantivo di g. m., che vale quanto: **comunicazione, partecipazione**. È la formola di passaggio da un argomento ad un altro in un discorso od in una lettera. — Equivale anche perciò a: altro argomento, altro soggetto.

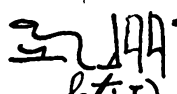
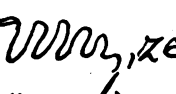
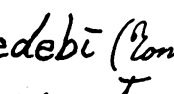
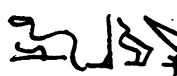
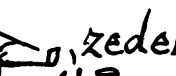
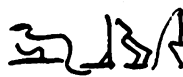
m-zed, formola frequente, identica a ϪЄ, ὅτι, quod, dopo i verbi sentire, dichiarare, giurare, parlare, ecc.; a questa formola seguono le parole pronunciate o udite. Corrisponde letteralmente all'ebr. לֵאמֹר e vale quanto: così, in queste parole, quanto segue, ecc.; cioè, vale a dire, c'est-à-dire, savoir, à savoir.

r-zed, espressione che sostituisce talvolta la precedente, col medesimo significato.

(Denkm. II, 99, b. 4; Deir-el-Bahari) (Inscr. Unas, 6 e 207) (Masp., Rec. de trav. III, 201), dar ordini.

(Rosetta, testo demot. 19 e 21) (Canopo, 27) zed-peh-ti-u, (Brug.) identico con (τ) ϫⲓⲛⲁⲙⲁϭ-ⲧⲉ, τὰ τίμια, gli onori. (Canopo 27), τίμια τῶ θεοῦ (ib. 34), gli onori in eterno.

neter zed (opp. xer), parola divina, parola sacra.

(Gurnah) (Dend.) (Dend.) zed (opp. qemed), g.m., bastone, mazza, canna, verga.
2) — V. il segno all'art. prec.

, zed (Inscr. Unas 255; Inscr. Pepi I 238), Varr. di dd, stabile, stabilità, ecc. (V. Masp. Rec. de trav. III, 212 e VII, 147).

(I. K. T. 119; R. Edf. 48, XI) (P. Med. 13,1) (E.) zed, zeda (opp. zed-ti), equiv. a zt, specialmente nel senso dell'all. 2.
2) — (R. Edfu, l.c.), detto delle piante, per es. del frumento: il meglio, il preferibile.

(P. Prisse, 7, 4) (Rit. 129,7; Pepi I, 693) (Destun. II, 99) (Inscr. Unas, 6; Sarc. Entef) (Unas 207) zedūu, zed-īt, zed-ītu, zedu, Varr. di e zd, e loro plurali.

, zedūī (P. Prisse 8, 8). Var. del prec.

, zeduḥ (I. de Brug. Edfou, 48, III), V. zdḥ.

(Stel. Metter.) (ib.) (E) zedeb, ferire, piagare, forare, pungere; — ferire con puntura o con morsicatura.
— Puntura, puntura scottante (Confr. zdbu).

, zedeb (E), specie particolare di pesce, il pesce-spinolo (Confr. il prec.).

, zedebī (Tomba di Seti I), nome di un serpente mitologico; il serpente che punge, che ferisce (Confr. zdb). Questo serpente era il guardiano della 2ª ora del giorno. — V. zdf.

, zedebu (Rit. 147, 3), V. zdb.

, zedebu (An. I, 21, 3), in conness. col prec., signif. puntura scottante, scottatura.
— (Chab., Voy. 170) bruciare (con un tizzone).

zedeb-t (Inscr. Sepit. I, 609), ?

zedepu (Z. 1873, 16)? Forsa var. di edf-t.

(Rit. 154,5) zedef, zedefi, zedef-t, zedef-tu, (Rit. 154, 9) pl. g. f., in connessio con (E) zdb e col seg.; serpente, rettile che punge, che morde, che (Rit. 154, 7) plur. ferisca. — Verme, rettile, in generale ϫⲁⲧⲃⲉ, ϫⲁⲧϥⲉ (T.), ϫⲉⲧϥⲓ (B.), ϭⲁⲧϥⲓ (M.), שֶׁרֶץ, rettile.

(Rec. I, 67, 2; Edfu, Nave di Horo) zedef-t, zedefed, propriam. lo strumento pungente, forante, appuntato, aguzzato (Confr. zdb); stile, stiletto, stocco, pugnale שֵׁבֶט stilo, dardo.
— Stilo che serviva a incidere ed a fendere.
— Lo stilo (di ferro) usato per l'operazione simbolica dell'aprimento degli occhi e della bocca di un defunto o della sua statua (V. Schiap. L. d. F. pag. 128).

(Stel. Mettern.) zeden, Var. di zdb.

zedem, mucchio, cumulo, ammasso. (Harr. I, 21, a) — Anche come determinazione di misura: pugno, manata, manipolo o simile. (An. IV, 14, 4) ϫⲁⲧⲙⲉ (T.) acervus, ϭⲁϫⲙⲏ (T.), pugillus, quantum manu capi potest. (Harr. I, 17, a) (D. H. T. 31, 10 e seg.) — I primi tre e gli ultimi due sono tradotti da Ebers (Z. l. c.) (An. III, 2, 5) (Z. 1874, 109) uva passa, zibibbo.
— Ma Loret (Rec. de trav. VII, 113) contesta questa interpretazione, e traduce mazzo, oppure grappolo come avea già prima tradotto Chabas.

zedena (An. I, 26, 6), ϭⲁϭⲓⲧⲱⲛ, ϭⲓϭⲁⲧⲱⲛ (T.), T, ὠμόλινον, vestis vilissima ex lino crudo, quae in textrina texebatur. Affine all'ebr. שַׂק sacco, cilicio.

zedenu, (E.) calidus. Confr. דָּגַר cucinare e חָרִיר estuante.

zedes (Rit. 146, i), nome del guardiano del 9° pilone (sebeχt) della campagna di Aanru.

[hieroglyphs], zed-t (Inscr. Pepi I, 612), V. [hieroglyphs] zd.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] zedet, g. m. (Calend. di Edfu; Brug. 3 Festkal. Taf. X, 1), l'ora siderale, astrale, astronomica. — Ora, tempo, in generale. Varr. delle b. e. di [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs].

[hieroglyphs] (Gr. P. Harris I, 27, 10) zed-t, l'albero ulivo.
זית, زيت, ϫⲉⲉⲓⲧ, ϫⲓⲧ, ϫⲟⲉⲓⲧ, ϫⲱⲓⲧ, uliva ed ulivo.
Confr. [hieroglyphs] zt.

[hieroglyphs], zed-t, il frutto dell'albero preced.; ulive, uliva.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 30, 5; 64, 7; 148, 17), [hieroglyphs] (ib. 15, 41; 64, 5), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (ib. 22, 1; 26, 2), [hieroglyphs] (ib. 3, 2; 27, 4), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] zed-t, zed-ti, zed-tu, equiv. a [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], zd, specialm. come sost.: parola, discorso; lingua, linguaggio, ecc.
[hieroglyphs] guardati dalle parole, cioè: guardati dal parlare.
[hieroglyphs] (P. Abbott), egli disse un secondo discorso.
[hieroglyphs] (ib.) affare, cosa di piccola consistenza.

[hieroglyphs] (Harr. I, 27, 10), [hieroglyphs] (ib. 8, 5), [hieroglyphs] (ib. 14, b, 7; 19, b, 13) (An. III, 2, 5, secondo Loret) zed-tu, forme plurali di [hieroglyphs] e [hieroglyphs] zdt.

[hieroglyphs], zedtuf (Rit. 154, 9), Var. di [hieroglyphs] zdf.

[hieroglyphs], zeded. Var. di [hieroglyphs] zd.

[hieroglyphs], zeded (D. T. T. I, 78, 24), forma derivata da [hieroglyphs] zd (V.), significa pane, cibo, ed è identico al copto ϭⲁϭⲉ (T., π), panis aut cibi species, qui coctus ponebatur in sporta; ϫⲱϫ (M., πι), panis coctus a pistore. Confr. צֵידָה, צֵדָה, צַיִד, צִיד, cibo, vettovaglia, provvigione, onde il verbo הִצְטַיֵּד provvide, preparò la vettovaglia, il cibo, la provvigione.
2) — ϫⲓϫⲓ fructus; frutti.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] zeded-ut-u, zeded-t-u, (P. Prisse, 7, 9), forme plurali di [hieroglyphs] zd (V.); detti, parole, ecc. (V. Masp. Rec. de trav. II, 53).

[hieroglyphs], zedzed, forma raddoppiata di [hieroglyphs] zd, parlare, dire, ecc., collo stesso significato. — V. [hieroglyphs] zz.

, zedeḥ (J. de Roug. Edf. 21, XIV; 46, III), designazione generale dei prodotti del suolo, vegetali.

(E.) (Rit. 134, 1; 164, 16) (P. Abbott, 4, 10) zedeḥ, zedeḥu, imprigionare, rinserrare, rinchiudere, chiudere (ϫⲟⲧϩ claudere), serrare, imborsare, intascare; englober (Pierr. al Rit. 134, 1).
2) — I passivi corrisp.
3) — Restare immerso, affossato.
4) — Fermarsi, arrestarsi.
5) — Sost. equiv. al seg.

zedeḥu (Rit. 163, 2it. e 18), deriv. dal prec.; prigione, carcere; rinchiudimento, imprigionamento. ⲧⲁⲧϩⲟ (M.) conclusio. angustia, septum, obsidio.

, zedeḥu (Rec. I, 100, 6), ~~~, cuocere, cucinare; bollire, far bollire; o simile.

, zez (Stela Nefria; Masp. Rec. de trav. III, 212), var. di dd.

, zez (P. di Torino Pleyte e Rossi; Journ. As. 1883, 13), forma raddopp. di ze (V.), e, secondo Maspero, abbreviazione di āzāz. — Forse un' onomatopea per designare lo stormire (bruissement) delle foglie.
— Nel l. c. significa accento; al plur.: accenti, esclamazioni, parole.
— Confr. zdzd.

, zzz (Birch, On two egypt. tablets, p. 6; D. Z. T. I, 38, 8; Stela Harris), plur. di zes (V.); ed anche 3a pers. sing., ma costantemente riferito a divinità od a re.
, il re stessissimo.
2) — Usato anche, pare, sostantivamente, come (Esneh, epoca romana), i sudditi (?).
(B. A. T. 34), i proprietari (?), i possessori (?).
3) — Nel soprannome o titolo di Thot (Brug., Rech., pl. X, 2, 6), ?

, zeḥ (Inscr. Pepi I, 303, 662, 782), (Masp., Rec. de trav. VII, 154) covare.
(Pepi 662) (ib. 782) due frasi di cui ignoriamo il senso.

(Champ., Not. Descr. 509) (Inscr. Unas, 600) zeḥ, zeḥa, forse lo stagno.
Il Brugsch confr.

con [hieroglyphs] dḥt, piombo; però nel P. Harr. I, 21, b questo minerale è citato dopo l'oro, l'argento, il bronzo, il ferro, il piombo ed alcune pietre dure.

[hieroglyphs], zeḥā, (E) bestiola quaedam.

[hieroglyphs], zeḥāūa, V. sotto [hieroglyphs] zḥ.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] zeḥī, zeḥ-ti (Harr. I, 21, b; ib. 11; 40, b, 62, b), V. [hieroglyphs] zḥ.

[hieroglyph]

[hieroglyphs] (b.e.) he, metter strida di gioia, gridar di gioia; rallegrarsi, esultare, pronunciando parole ad alta voce, alzando la voce; essere in piena gioia; dire od esclamare ah!, oh!, specialmente per gioia e giubilo.
— le interiezioni ah!, oh!, in allegra e contenta disposizione d'animo.
— Anche semplice esclamazione vocativa: o!, oh!.
ⲁϩⲉ, ⲁϩⲏ, ⲁϩⲁ, ϩⲁⲓⲟ, heus!, he!; nai; utique, certe, profecto. הִ, הֵ, הָהּ, particella ammirativa; הִנֵּה ecco; הָהּ ohimè lasso!; הוֹי, הוֹי, interiezione di minaccia, guai!; interiezione di dolore, ah!, ahi!, ahimè!; vocativo ed esortativo, olà!, oh!; — אֲהָהּ ahi! oh! ah!, voce di dolore; אוֹי, אוֹיָה, guai!, ohi!, voce di minaccia e di dolore; אִי idem.

[hieroglyphs], he, b.e. (D.Z.T. I, 83, 8), una specie di oca o anitra.
2) — Var. delle b.e. del prec.

[hieroglyphs] (Bit. 72, 10; 99, 5; 149, 29), [hieroglyphs] (ib. 14, Bit. 67, 2), [hieroglyphs] (Iscr. Pepi I, 369), [hieroglyphs] (Aud. Sarc. rarissimo) he, costr. con [hieroglyph] della direzione, rendersi da un luogo ad un altro; venire, arrivare, giungere;

entrare, entrar dentro (in opposizione a pr, uscire, partire); venuta, arrivo (Inscr. Pepi I, 409).
— Avvicinare, accostare; cadere, discendere; cadere in...., cadere su....; discesa.
— Salire, montare (su una nave) (De Roug. Rech. p. 41; An. IV, 3, 6).
— ϩⲉ (T.) invenire, incidere in aliquid, cadere, excidere; ϩⲉⲓ (M.) cadere, excidere, decidere.
— 2) — Significa però anche talora: uscire, andar fuori; ed anche semplicemente andare (Inscr. Pepi I, 322, 324, 327).
3) — ha particolarmente il senso di voltarsi, tornare, tornarsene, tornarsene indietro, indietreggiare, ritirarsi, retrocedere; abbandonare, lasciare la via presa.
ϩⲉ (T.) derelinquere.

(Tomba di Ti, Saqqara) (Denkm. II, 97, a) } he, uomo, marito, consorte, sposo; — maschio, detto anche delle bestie.
ϩⲁⲓ (T. M.), ϩⲉⲓ (B.), π, maritus.

(Sall. II, 5, 8) (Trans. 1880, 30) } he, equiv. a ha-t, sala, ecc. (Trans. l. c.), il mastro della sala, mastro di palazzo.
— Masp. (Genr. ép. 53) traduce il primo gruppo: soglia (?) (di una casa).

he, Var. di hru, ϩⲟⲟⲩ; dies, giorno; — e del seg.

he (Denkm. IV, 9, a).
V. ha.

ha (Rit. 111, 5; Inscr. Pepi I, 601).
1) — Equiv. al seg. (Rit. l. c.);
2) — Equiv. a (Pepi I, 322, 649);
3) — Equiv. al prec. (Denkm. II, 149, e);
4) — Prepos.: in faccia, di rimpetto, di fronte a, di prospetto a, vis-à-vis, gegenuber.
m-ha-n...., equiv. alla prep. prec. ed identico al copto ⲙ̄ⲙⲟϩ, ⲙ̄ⲙⲁϩ. In D. Z. T. 93, 18 detto di gabinetti fra loro corrispondenti nei templi. — 2) — In connessione all'all. prec., signif. anche: all'epoca di...., ai tempi di...., al tempo di...., nel tempo di....

(b. e.) } ha, V. h.

ha-u (Stele Amen-m-ant, Museo di Napoli), famiglia, razza, tribù; e le persone che vi appartengono. — (Masp., Genr. ép. 79) generazioni.
— Ident. a māhut-u.

(Rit. 1,20; 17,23; 37,58; 98,6) } ha,
(ib. 17,8; 39,7) } V. h.

, ha (Rit. 60,2), nell'espressione

Io ritengo variante di ed var. di , e perciò traduco l'espressione preced.: ai tempi della venuta di Ra; (Pierret) aux temps de Ra.
— V. anche hai.
2) — Equiv. a hau.

, ha (El Kab), V. h.

, ha (Lista delle offerte). V. h.

, ha, 1) - equiv. ad .
2) — Equiv. a ha.
3) — Equiv. al seg.. V. sotto l'es. del Rit. (60,2).
(Denkm. III, 175, a), ai suoi tempi, secondo Erman (Z. 1882, 169) significa futuro, venturo.
, plurale dell'espress. prec., (Erman, l. c.) futuri, venturi.
4) — Equiv. ad hau.
5) — Equiv. ad ha, all. 4.

(Canop. 8) (S. Z. T. 103, 31 e seg.) } ha, derivato da ha, significa: ciò che coincide, che viene insieme, detto dello spazio e del tempo: Onde: lo stesso tempo, la stessa epoca, lo stesso punto, lo stesso luogo; — coincidenza di tempo, contemporaneità, sincronismo; — isocronismo, tautocronismo.
2) — Durata, un grande periodo di tempo; — in generale: epoca, tempo; — giorno.
3) — Circostanza, evento (Eisenl. Z. 1872, 368; P. Harr. I, 75, 3 e 4).
4) — Coincidenza di luogo, il medesimo luogo, lo stesso sito; — luogo, sito, in generale.
5) — Equiv. a ha, all. 4, specialm. l'ultimo gruppo: onde l'espress.
(Düm. Bauurk. XV) } all'epoca, ai tempi di... (...); — in faccia a..., di fronte a..., ecc.
, m-ha-sen, al loro tempo, tradotto nel testo greco: ἐφ' ὧ, sotto di essi.

(Bon. 8, 8) (Leps. Aelt. Text. 30, al Rit. 17,14) (Inscr. Sepi I, freq.) (ib. 324) } haa, haȧ, varianti di h.

(P. Rhind, 30,1) (Rit. 125, 49; 128, 5; 140, 9 e 10) } hai, varianti di h.
(Rit. 146, 29), Io venni oggi alla porta dell'escla-

magione di gioia dei signori dell'allegrezza; (Pierr.) J'arrive chaque jour à la porte des invocateurs. O Seigneurs des invocations!

[hieroglyphs] (ib. 146, l), coloro che fanno un'esclamazione o un grido; (Birch) making wrath and anger; (Pierr.) faisant des cris de joie.

[hieroglyphs] (P. Rhind), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] } hāī, v. [hieroglyphs] h.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Pepi I, 327), [hieroglyphs] (An. IV, 3, 6) } hāī, v. [hieroglyphs] h. [hieroglyphs], v. sotto [hieroglyphs] rā.

[hieroglyphs], hāī (An. I, 28, 4), equiv. al prec., ma più propriamente nel senso di [hieroglyphs] h, all. 3.

[hieroglyphs], hāī (P. ierat. N. 1442, Berl.), soprannome di Set: il distruttore, l'annichilatore (Brug.).

[hieroglyphs], hāī (P. Med. 19, 8); equiv. a [hieroglyphs] ha, nell'espress. [hieroglyphs] = [hieroglyphs] (v. sotto [hieroglyphs] rā).

[hieroglyphs], hāī (Chab. Mél. 1873, 272), nome di un animale di razza felina, e precisamente una specie di gatto.

[hieroglyphs], hāī (D. H. T. II, 51, b, 10) designa una specie particolare di uccello; forse oca od anitra. V. [hieroglyphs] h.

[hieroglyphs], hāī, v. [hieroglyphs] ha.

[hieroglyphs], hāīu (Sall. III, 11, 1). V. [hieroglyphs] h.

[hieroglyphs], hāīnnu (Denkm. III, 193; Dict. géog. 487, 1112), v. [hieroglyphs] hannu.

[hieroglyphs], hāiro (An. III, 2, 7), Masp. (Genr. ép. 10k) legge hairim e identifica con חורים plur. di חור foramen, caverna (da חור scavare, ecc.); e traduce: uno scavo artificiale riempito d'acqua, uno stagno artificiale.

[hieroglyphs] (P. Rollin 1883, 13), [hieroglyphs] (Stel. C, 4, Louvre) } ha-īt, s. f., sala, detto anche dell'abitazione di un re; la sala del re. — Masp. trad.: il divano (nel senso che si dà in Oriente a questo vocabolo): [hieroglyphs] (Louvr. l. c.), il primo

al divano.
— V. [hier.] h.
2) — Equiv. al seg., nel senso più lato (V. Pierr., J. H., I, 41).

[hier.] (Rit. 125, 64) [hier.] (Geogr. III, N. 139) haīt, porta d'entrata, porta aperta, porta, pilone. ϩⲁⲉⲓⲧ (T.) πυλῶν, πρόθυρον, atrium, vestibulum, janua.
2) — Nel senso più lato: porta celeste, regione celeste; volta del cielo; — il cielo.

[hier.], ha-īt (Dend.), in connessione col preced.; nome dell'aperto tempietto, che è sul tetto del grande tempio di Dendera.

[hier.], haīhaī (B. Mor. di Bul. 22, 13), equiv. od affine a [hier.] àhahaī (V.). Ambedue questi gruppi sono forme raddoppiate di [hier.] hī, [hier.] h ed [hier.] ahī, con un valore più energico - gridare ah!, emettere grida di gioia; esprimere, dimostrare l'allegrezza, ecc.

[hier.] (D. T. F. 93, 18) [hier.] (Stel. Thotm. III, 1, 47; Iscriz. Pepi I, 699) hau, equiv. ad [hier.] in tutti i suoi signif., cioè freq. all'all. 1, (Pepi I, 650, 699) all. 2, freq. all. 3, e nella stela citata di Thotmes III forma di [hier.] hau, giorno, tempo, epoca; in D. T. F. l. c. nel senso dell'all. 4. [hier.], [hier.] V. [hier.] [hier.]! [hier.] (Iscr. Una) sotto [hier.] ha.

[hier.], hau (D'Orb. 9, 4), V. [hier.] h.

[hier.], ha-u (Sall. I, 8, 7), V. [hier.] ha.

[hier.], hau (An. II, 4, 6; 6, 3), V. [hier.] h.

[hier.], hau, deriv. dal prec., signif.: il caduto, perduto, rovinato. ϩⲉ (T.), ϩⲉⲓ (M.), cadere, perire, interire; lapsus, ruina; הוה periit.
2) — sost. (plur. [hier.]), designa (Chab., Spol. p. 102) ciò che è fatto contro ogni persona accusata di un delitto, cioè il processo; e quindi, legato col verbo [hier.], subir processo.
— Goodwin però (Z. 1874, 63) confuta questa interpretazione, e traduce: irrompere in, forzare; — ed anche: spendere, consumare, distruggere, annientare, הוה. V. [hier.] hauu.
— 3) Equiv. al seg.

[hier.], hau, precipitare, abbattere, gettar abbasso.
2) — Cadere, cadere a terra, abbattersi.

3) — Esprime in generale le idee di ruina, disordine, scompiglio. הָוָה, הַוָּה (costr. הַוַּת), הֹוָה, calamità, rovina, infortunio, sciagura; הוה guastare, sconvolgere, rovinare. — כהה venir meno; כבה estinguersi, spegnersi.

4) — Equiv. al prec. ed al seg., all. 2.

[hieroglyphs], hau, equiv. ad [hieroglyphs] (Denkm. III, 143, a) ha in tutti i suoi significati. [hieroglyphs] = [hieroglyphs] (V. sotto [hieroglyphs] ha).

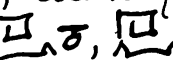
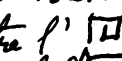
2) — Equiv. ad [hieroglyphs] hauu.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 115, 3, 4 e 5) nelle espress. [hieroglyphs] nome di un genio o di una divinità: forse letter.: re della sua tribù, che è nella sua tribù (Confr. [hieroglyphs] hau); (Pierr.) Roi-en-son-temps, Dieu-en-son-temps (confr. il seg.).

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 64, 31), [hieroglyphs] (Canopo 8) hau, V. [hieroglyphs] ha.

[hieroglyphs], hau, Var. di [hieroglyphs] hru.

[hieroglyphs], hau (Harr. I, 14, b), g. m., in conness. con [hieroglyphs] e [hieroglyphs] hau, signif.: il fuoco che consuma, che divora.

Nel l. c. trovasi l'espressione [hieroglyphs], āq-n-hau, per designare una specie particolare di pane.

[hieroglyphs], hauī (Rit. 13, 39). V. [hieroglyphs] hai.

[hieroglyphs] hauī, hauu (Z. 1874, 63) equiv. a [hieroglyphs] hau. Goodw. li fa equivalenti a [hieroglyphs] us'ausa (V.), confringere, conterere, rompere, sfondare, aprire a forza; — spec. come sostant. legato al verbo [hieroglyphs] àr, [hieroglyphs] àru (P. Mayer, I, 9 e 10).

— Spogliare, spogliazione.

— Spendere, consumare (P. Mayer, I, 23 e 24; P. Abbott. 4).

— Confr. הוה rompere, disfare, corrompere (Dan. 8, 27).

2) — Equiv. ad [hieroglyphs] ha nelle espress.: [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] in faccia a..., vis-à-vis, ecc.

[hieroglyphs], hauu (Rec. de trav. VIII, 191), Var. di [hieroglyphs] hru.

[hieroglyphs], haumen (Harris I, 14, a, 10), (Birch, Z. 1873, 66) nome di una specie di tela o drappo.

Nel l.c. si trova l'espress. [hieroglyphs], che designa una specie particolare di drappo di bisso.

[hieroglyphs], haut, q.m. (Green, Fouill. II, pl. 23), V. [hieroglyphs] hau.

[hieroglyphs] (An. 7) } haut, ha-ut-ti,
[hieroglyphs], plur. } V. [hieroglyphs]
(Sall. II, 3, 1; 7, 1) } ha-īt.

[hieroglyphs], ha-ut-f, (Erman, Z. 1882, 177) venturo, futuro; equival. a [hieroglyphs] ȧm-hau-f (V. sotto [hieroglyphs] ȧm e [hieroglyphs] ha).

[hieroglyphs] } specie di pesce,
haūana (An. IV, 13, 8) } che Maspero id-
[hieroglyphs] } entifica fra loro.
haūaza (An. III, 2, 8)

[hieroglyphs], hab (Rec. IV, 10, 61), Var. di [hieroglyphs] hb.

[hieroglyphs], hab (Rit. 109, 7), Var. di [hieroglyphs] hb.

[hieroglyphs] (Sall. II, 10, 7; An. VII, 8, 7) } hab; Varr.
[hieroglyphs] (Var. al Rit. 17, 76) } di [hieroglyphs] hb. mandare, inviare, condurre, ecc. (V. Masp., Genr. ep. 71). — Mandato, commissione. [hieroglyphs], egli è mandato a compiere missioni.
2) — Var. di [hieroglyphs] ha (Rit. l.c.); spec. nel senso di raggiungere, incontrare, toccare, arrivare a (Sall. II, 2, 7), cadere (Rit. l.c., dove Pierr. trad. s'approcher de..).

[hieroglyphs] (Harr.) } habu, habuī,
[hieroglyphs] (Sall. II, 2, 7) } Varianti del
[hieroglyphs] (Var. al Rit. 17, 76) } prec..

[hieroglyphs] habu (An. V, 9, 2), V. [hieroglyphs] hb.

[hieroglyphs], habu (Rit. 147, 12), l'acqua corrente?, la corrente? (Birch) the Ether.
— Pierret ne fa due parole habu-mu, che egli traduce: le propulseur (confr. [hieroglyphs] hab) de l'eau.

[hieroglyphs], habeni (Harr. I, 13, 13), Var. di [hieroglyphs] hbn (V.), il legno d'ebano.

[hieroglyphs], hab-t (Denkm. III, 5, a), V. [hieroglyphs] hb.

[hieroglyphs] (P. Nexthuamen, al Rit. 17, 24 e 25) [hieroglyphs] (P. Med. 13, 7) [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] habeq, habequ, Varianti di [hieroglyphs] e [hieroglyphs], kbq.

[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] (Sall. II, 12, 10) hap, hapu, V. [hieroglyphs] hp.

[hieroglyphs], hafi (P. Med. di Berl., 11, 7), diseccare, inaridire. — Secco, asciutto; — sterile.

[hieroglyphs], hami (Med.-Abu), ϩⲁⲙⲏ, ϩⲉⲙⲉ, ϩⲏⲙⲓ, ϩⲟⲩⲙⲏ (ⲡⲓ e ϯ), pelicanus.
2) — Verbo: romoreggiare, mormorare, crosciare, strepitare; — detto delle onde (ϩⲓⲙⲏ, ϩⲟⲉⲓⲙ, fluctus). המה, הומה, strepitare, romoreggiare, fremere, gemere, imperversare, infuriare, dimenarsi, agitarsi; הֹמִיָּה romoreggiante, tumultuante; הָמוֹן, המון, מְהוּמָה, הֲמִיָּה, הֶמֶה, strepito, romore, suono, fremito, tumulto.

[hieroglyphs], hamu (Harr. I, 8, 11; 48, 10), uccelliera, pollaio, cortile pei volatili.

[hieroglyphs], hammu (L. 1867, 41), deriv. da [hieroglyphs] hami, all. 2, signif. la plebe tumultuante, la plebe che si affolla.

[hieroglyphs], hames (Denkm. III, 194, 25), V. [hieroglyphs] hms.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (P. Mor. di Bul.; Rit. 78, 18) [hieroglyphs] (An. I, 28, 4) han, Var. di [hieroglyphs] hn.

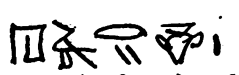
[hieroglyphs], han (Rit. 78, 19), derivato dal prec., nome di una divinità.

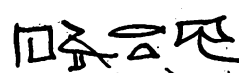
[hieroglyphs], hana (An. I, 27, 4), in connes. con [hieroglyphs] han, nel senso di volere, piacere, ecc., significa: se piace, se è permesso, se è lecito; — e quindi
2) — Oh! piaccia...!, oh, voglia...!
Scritto anche
[hieroglyphs], ϩⲁⲙⲟⲓ (T.), ⲁⲙⲟⲓ (M.), utinam! — Equival. a [hieroglyphs]. —
3) — Congiunz.: הֵן, forse, se; sinonimo di [hieroglyphs] ha (V.).

[hieroglyphs], hanen (An. II, 5, 3), Var. di [hieroglyphs] hn.

[hieroglyphs], hannu, Var.

di [hieroglyphs] hnnu.
— In Sall. II, 10, 2, 3 e 5 questo gruppo è una var. capricciosa del seg.

[hieroglyphs], hannu (S. Med., freq.). Var. di [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], hn.
— Secondo Revillout (Rev. égypt. II, 192), l'hannu designa sopratutto il grande hen, l'הין sacro degli Ebrei; mentre l'[hieroglyphs] designa sopratutto il piccolo hen, il הין delle epoche posteriori.

[hieroglyphs] (An. IV, 1, 2) [hieroglyphs] (P. Mag. Harr.) [hieroglyphs] (Masp. Genr. ep. 46) hannu, hannuna, onda, flutto, maroso, cavallone.
— (Masp. l. c.) risucchio, vortice.

[hieroglyphs], har (S. 1442, a, Collez. Laf-salaqua, Berl.), sopranome di Set.
Brugs confr. ϩⲁⲗ (M.) decipere, seducere; ϩⲉⲗⲁ (T.) opprimere, spoliare.

[hieroglyphs], har, הר od הר nel Libano, nome di un monte nel confine dell'Idumea, nel quale fu sepolto Aronne; — nome di un monte nella Palestina Settentrionale.
— Masp. confr. הר, nome di un distretto montagnoso di Giuda.

[hieroglyphs], har (An. III, 2), V. [hieroglyphs] hr.

[hieroglyphs] (Denkm. V, 16, b) (Stel. etiop. Bul., Mar. II, 13) [hieroglyphs] (Stel. Dongol.) har, specie di vaso metallico. V. [hieroglyphs] hr.

[hieroglyphs], hari(-àb) (S. Mor. di Bul.) Var. di [hieroglyphs] hr(-àb). [hieroglyphs] (l. c.), discorsi concilianti.

[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] haru (S. Mor. di Bul.), Var. di [hieroglyphs] hru.

[hieroglyphs], har-t (L. Ausw. XII, col. 19), capra incinta, pregna, opp. che porta poppe.
Confr. ϩⲟⲡ (T.) mulgere, ϩⲁⲡ (T.) mulctus; — הרה ingravidarsi, esser incinta; incinta, gravida, pregnante; ϩⲗⲟⲟⲗⲉ concepit, gravida fuit.

[hieroglyphs], harzaza (An. I, 16, 4), vocabolo raro, non ancora interpretato.
Brugsch confr. ϩⲟⲣⲧϥ (M., π) visio, visum; onde ⲙⲉⲧϩⲟⲣⲧϥ, ϯ, indagatio, perscrutatio.
— Lauth (Z. d. d. m. Ges. 1871, 627),

traduce revisor, soggiunge che forse significa indirizzamento, inviamento; — e poi dichiara che il gruppo geroglifico si deve riferire ad ... questo, quello.
— Ma queste interpretazioni ed osservazioni non posano su alcuna valida ragione.

..., ha-t (Inscr. Sepi I, 607). V. ... ha.

..., hat (Philae), V. ... ha
2) — Var. di ... hd.

..., hat (Denkm. III, 166), equiv. a ... ha, cadere, ecc.
... , ... (?). far cadere, precipitare, atterrare, capovolgere, rovesciare.
2) — Sost.: prostrazione, caduta.

... } ha-t (Karn.) V. ... ha-it.

... } ha-t, V. ... he, (Rit. 146, 0) ... hut, — anche equiv. ad ... ht, spavento (Rit. l. c.).

... hatāhatā (P. Mor. di Bul. 8, 13), sembra una var. ant. di ... htht.

..., hati (Rit. 144, 23), V. ... hut e ... hat.

..., hatu (Rit. 163, 11), secondo la lettura di Birch e Pierret, che traducono, il 1°: the head, ed il 2°: front.
— Ma noi crediamo che nel l. c. si debba leggere ... rhatu tep, (V. sotto rhatu) terrore della testa.

..., hates (Inscr. Unas, 43. 45; Masp., Rec. de trav. III, 145), cruche, brocca, mezzina.

..., hates-tt (Rec. IV, 50, N. 14), identico al greco ᾅδης, l'Hades, l'inferno, la regione dei morti.

... } hatet, adorare, riverire, glorificare. (P. Mag. Harr. V, 5) Confr. ... hd, all. 2.

..., hatet-u (Rit. 100, 2 e 3), derivato dal prec.: gli dei glorificatori, salutatori.

[hieroglyphs] (Sall. III, 31; 8, 6) [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 146, 7 e 8) [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] (Denkm. III, 175, g) } had, hadi, v. [hieroglyphs] hd.

[hieroglyphs], haden (Mar. Abydos, I, Testo, p. 56), v. [hieroglyphs] hdn.

[hieroglyphs], had-ti (Rit. 162, 10), fuoco, fuoco distruttore. — v. [hieroglyphs] māhadti.

[hieroglyphs], haza (P. Med. V, 10), ϫⲁϫ (?), febris acuta, dolor, vel simile; — affin. con ϫⲱϫ frigidum esse.

[hieroglyphs], haha (An. II, 3, 3), fiamma. — v. [hieroglyphs] hh.

[hieroglyphs], haha-t-u (Birch, Coffin of Amamu XIV, 13) the hailers, equiv. a [hieroglyphs] hatt. — Confr. haihai.

[hieroglyphs], haq (Esneh, epoca romana Tiberio-Claudio), ordine, regolamento, regola. — In parallelismo con [hieroglyphs] hapu.

[hieroglyphs] (L. 1873, 15) [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 149, 76) plur. } haker, var. di [hieroglyphs] hkr.

[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] (ostr. di Torino) } hà-u (Masp. Journ. As. 1880, 329; Rec. de trav. II, 116), equiv. a [hieroglyphs] ha-u. — Sono le forme semplici di [hieroglyphs] māhà-u (v.).

[hieroglyphs] (DeRoug. J. H. 69, 9) [hieroglyphs] (C, 26, dauv.) } hà, sposo, marito. — v. [hieroglyphs] h.

[hieroglyphs], hàuk (Bierr. Ét. I, 115), rettile.

[hieroglyphs], hàt (Masp. Journ. As. 1880, 127), vilebrequin, trapano, succhiello. Confr. ϩⲓⲟⲧⲓ (M.) acciere.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Dend. Mar.) [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 39, 5; 126, 4, 7; 133, 5, 9) [hieroglyphs] (Dend., Mar.) } hī, varianti di [hieroglyphs] h.

[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] (Geog. I, N. 1289) } hī, varr. di [hieroglyphs] h.

hī (Rit. 13024), V. ha.

hī (Z. 1878, 49), equiv. al prec. ed a hat.

hī-u (B. H. T. 44), V. hai.

hī (Rec. I, 59, 2), V. hait.

hīā, g. m., HEI, HI, (T), domus.

hīn, esser vicino a..; presso di.., essere nella vicinanza di.. — Il vicino, il prossimo, propinquo. (Denkm. IV, 43) (Edf. rituale di donaz., 13) ϨΗΝ (T.) accedere, vicinum, proximum esse, adjungi. ΕΤ-ϨΗΝ, ΕϤ-ϨΗΝ (T.), proximus, vicinus, familiaris.

hīn, hīni, hīn-t, in connes. col prec., significa la sede della famiglia, la casa domestica, l'home degli Inglesi. — Il possedimento, la possessione della famiglia, il patrimonio, la terra ereditaria. — La città o la casa appartenente da secoli ad una dinastia, ad una famiglia; la residenza primitiva di una famiglia, le manoir dei Francesi. (D. T. T. I, 25, 1e2) (Z. 1867, 83) (Esné) (D. T. T. I, 46, 15)

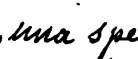
hīt, (E) ϨΙΤΕ, convulsiones inducere. — V. haī.

hī-t, Var. di ha-īt. (Var. T. H. I, 41) (Geog. III, n. 139)

hīt (Brug. Z. 1878, 49), buco, buca, foro, cavo, cavità, fossa, ϨΙΕΙΤ, fovea. Confr. ת־ו cavare, scavare.

hīgr oppure hixr (De Roug. T. H. 22, N. XVII), rara designazione dell'Acqua del Nilo.

hu, equiv. ad ha, in tutti i suoi significati. (D. T. T. II, 23, 4) (Z. 1863, 27) m-hu, (Z. 1871, 2) equivalente ad (V. sotto ha).

hu (D. T. T. II, 31, 5), V. ha. — Anche equiv. al prec.

hu (Düm. Bauurk., pl. XV), V. ha. = (V. ibidem).

hu (D. H. T. 17, 16), Variante di hau.

hu (Abusimbel), Variante

di ha, cadere.
2) — Equiv. a hui.

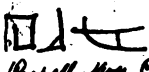
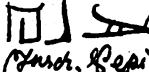
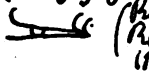
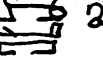
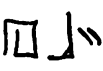
hu, qoov, dies,
Varr. di hru.

hui (Pa. Mag. Harr., Chabas, p. 133), una specie di quadrupede selvatico. — Confr. hu.

hur opp. hru (D. H. T. 100), Var. delle b. e. di hru.

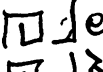
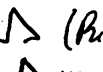
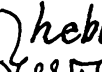
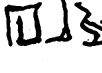
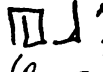
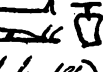
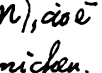
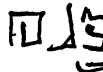
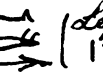
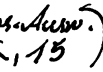
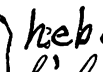
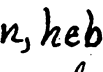
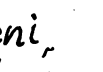
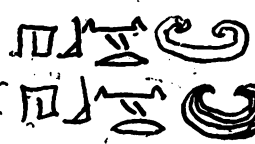
huś (Z. 1876, 68, da un papiro demotico), Brug. confr. con ϩⲱϣ, in discrimen venire, e trad.: litigio, lite. Confr. contese, litigò.
— Confr. però anche aver pietà, compassione; perdonare; — dolersi.

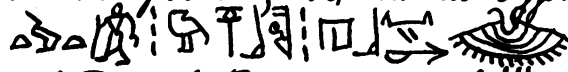
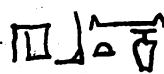
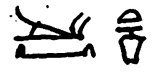
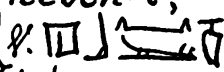
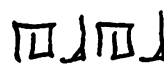
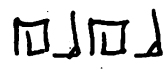
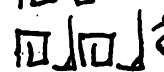
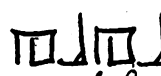
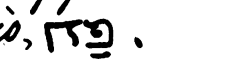
hut (Descr. V, 41), aver paura, paventare, temere; aver timore, tema.
ϩⲟⲧⲉ (T.), ϩⲟϯ (M.), ϩⲁϯ (B.), timor, timor Dei, pietas, religio, spavento, paura, terrore.
V. ht.

(Rit. fr.) (Ib. 125, 80) heb, 1) — correre, scorrere, percorrere una via; essere un corriere, un messaggiere; — (Pierr. e Lepsi.) sillonner; (Brall) passer à travers.
— Andare, arrivare, giungere (presso ...) (Rit. 130, 16).
2) — Mandare, inviare, lanciare, condurre; (Pierr.) faire marcher. — Inviare un messaggiero, un messo, un lacchè, un ambasciatore, un messaggio, un'ambasciata (freq. costr. con a dire); — e di passivi.
3) — Sost.: messaggiero, messo, lacchè, ambasciatore, legato, nunzio (ⲣⲉⲙⲛ̄ϩⲱⲃ, ⲣⲉⲙϩⲱⲃ, nuntius); — messaggio, ambasciata, mandato, commissione.
(Rit. 81, 2) io mando messaggeri opp. messaggi.
4) — Far sparire, diminuire (Rit. 17, 27); trascorrere, passare, far trascorrere, far passare.
(Rit. 14, 1), il tempo corrente, il momento che passa. (Birch) to send moments; (Brugsch) die Zeit senden; (Pierr.) faire marcher le temps.
— Confr. hab.

(Rit. 85, 11) (Inscr. Pepi I, 763) (Edfu, Lit. di donaz.) heb, g. m., l'uccello ibis.
ϥⲓⲃⲟⲁ, ϥⲓⲃⲟⲟⲓ, ϥⲓⲃⲱⲓ; ϩⲁⲃⲓⲟⲟⲓ, ϩⲓⲃⲱⲓ (T., П.), ϩⲓⲡ, ϩⲓⲡⲡⲉⲛ, ibis.
2) — (Inscr. Pepi I, 763), arare (V. il seg.):
(l. c.) arare la terra.

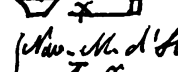
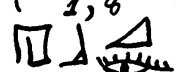
(Rosell. Mon. C., II, 32) (Inscr. Pepi I, 659) (Roug. Rech. 118) heb, l'aratro, il vomero. ϩⲃⲃⲉ (T.), ϩⲉⲃⲓ (M.), π, aratrum. 2) — Arare, lavorare la terra (...) coll'aratro (Pepi, l. c.).

3) — ... è anche equivalente al seg. ..., V. al fonetico ār.

..., heb (Dend.), cozzare, urtare col corno; — respingere, stornare.

(Trans. 1880, 30) (Mar. Karn. Pl. 22 e 24; Pier. I. H.) (Rev. ég. I, 26) heb? hebā? opp. ār? Noi abbiamo messi questi gruppi al fonetico ār, come varr. di ... ār.

..., hebi (E), V. ... hb.

..., hebī-u (Düm. Dend. 12, 9), nome di certi guardiani leontocefali nel tempio di Dendera.

..., hebī (Sarc. Horemheb, Vienna), essere in duolo, in lutto, in bruno, in mestizia, per la morte di qualcuno. — Duolo, lutto, bruno, ecc. — Colui o colei che porta il bruno, che è in lutto. ϩⲏⲃⲉ, ϩⲉⲃⲉ (T.), ϩⲏⲃⲓ (M.), π, ϯ, luctus; ⲉⲣ —, luctum facere, lugere. Conf. אבל rattristarsi, piangere (per la morte di qualcuno), הֶאֱבִיל far piangere, portar lutto; אֵבֶל lutto, pianto.

... (Rit. 44, 4) ..., sost. plur. (ib. 81, 2) hebu, V. ... hb.

..., heb-ut, (E.) genus ligni.

(Rec. I, 44, 18) (Z. 1869, 63; 1875, 97; 1882, 99) heben, boccale, brocca, mezzina, orcio; vaso per vino, balsamo, incenso, ecc. — Determinata misura di capacità per l'incenso e per prodotti liquidi. Equiv. a $\frac{1}{4}$ di ... (hn), cioè a circa litri 0,115 (secondo Dümichen, precisamente litri 0,11375); ed equivalente anche ad ... ā.

Questo era l'heben ordinario od il piccolo heben. — Vi era poi anche l' ..., il grande heben, che, secondo Chabas (Z. 1869, 63) e Dümichen (Z. 1882, 99), designava una misura più grande.

(Leps. Ausw. IX, 15) (rebe) (Rec. IV, 12, col. 70) (Rav.-Stolt.) (Rec. de trav. VI, 128) heben, hebeni, l'ebano, il legno d'ebano; ἔβενος, hebenum; ebr. הָבְנִים legni d'ebano, rabbin. הובן ebano; arab., pers. ed indostani ابنوس (ābnus).

hebenir (Chainp. Gramm. 77, 205; Not. descr. I, 300), collana, monile.

— Lauth confr. con הֶבֶל cosa vana, vanità, bagatella; חֶבֶל fune, corda, cordicella; חבר unire, congiungere.

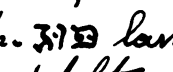
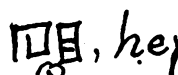
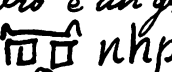
— Secondo Loret (Rec. de trav. VI, 128), questo gruppo fu erroneamente copiato da Champollion; ed il testo deve leggersi ... statue in avorio ed ebano, collane in ogni pietra preziosa.

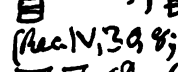
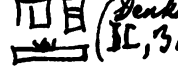
(Z. 1869, 63) (Dict. géo. 1359, XIV) (B. H. T. 76, 19) heben-t, V. ... hbn.

(Karn.) (Denkm. III, 69, 7) (Rec. IV, 31) (An. II, 4, 1) hebheb, forma raddop. di ... hb (V.): correre premurosamente, percorrere premurosamente; affrettarsi a correre, a percorrere; passare frettolosamente.

hebheb, (E.) abigere dolores. — Forma raddop. di ... hb.

hebeq (D. H. T. 22, 31), trappola, trabocchetto, cappio corsoio, calappio, laccio, פַּח.

— La buca, la fossa del trabocchetto.

— Forse in connes. col seg.

(Nav. M. d'H. I, 8) (P. Minutoli Rit. 17, 25) hebeq, signif. fondam.: pungere, puntare, forare, fare una puntura, ferire di punta (ϣⲱⲃⲕ stimulare, incitare aculeo).

2) — Scuotere, pestare, rompere, polverizzare; detto di parecchi ingredienti delle ricette medicinali (P. Med. 15, 7), ove Stern (E) trad.: diluere, miscere medicamena ut diluantur.

3) — Diminuire, decrescere, far diminuire, lasciar venir meno, far svanire. Nel Rit. l. c. detto della luna, a cagione della oscurità.

Brugsch confr. ϩⲱϭⲃ (T.) flaccescere, marcescere; marcor, languor.

— Confr. עלף languire, esser languido, indebolito, rifinito; spirare, venir meno.

hep (Nav. Trans. 1876, 9, Nota 1) var. del seg. nel senso di ordinare ecc.

— Probabilmente però è un gruppo erroneo invece di ... nhp (V.).

(Rec. IV, 39, 8; Rosel. Mon. 30) (Denkm. II, 30, 6) (Inscr. Unas) hep, signif. fond.: legare, attaccare ciò che è separato o che si è separato.

2) — Pronunziare, decidere da giudice, giudicare; — ordinare, disporre (Chab.).
3) — Aggett.: legale, legittimo, ordinato, prescritto.
4) — Sost.: giudizio, diritto, legge, regolamento emanato dalla volontà regia; sentenza, decisione. — Uso, istituzione, uso tradizionale; disposizione, organizzazione (Chab.).
Revillout (Le Roman de Setna) trova in questo vocabolo il copto ϩⲁⲡ judicium (V. qui sotto), e soggiunge esprimere esso il diritto di unire in matrimonio il fratello colla sorella. — Chabas però (Égyptologie) crede più in rapporto coll'impiego di questo gruppo il predetto valore: uso, abitudine, regola, legge; e dichiara che il gruppo non si trova mai impiegato col significato di giudicare, decidere, nel nome della giustizia.
— Confr. ϩⲁⲡ (T. M.), ϩⲉⲡ (B.), ⲡⲓ, judicium, jus, poena, ritus, consuetudo; ϩⲟⲡ, connubium, nuptiae.
— ... ⲉⲣϩⲁⲡ (M.), ⲡ̄ϩⲁⲡ (T.), ... (Bul. 78) ⲧ̄ϩⲁⲡ, judicare.
... (Med. Abu) ... (Rosell. Mon. 30) pubblicar leggi, ordinanze.
— 5) — (Masp., Rec. de trav. III, 185), litigare (con..., ...) (Iusc. Unas).

..., ... hepaf, hepat

(Inscr. Pepi I, 636, 638, 741), nome di un genio benefico.

... (Abyd. Mar.) hepu, V. ... hp.

..., hephep (D. T. T. I, 53, 13), Var. delle b. e. invece di ... hbhb.

..., hemau (B. H. T. 82, 89), ϩⲱⲙ, inscendere, salire, montare. — Penetrare, entrare. Confr. il seg.

..., hemu (D. H. T. II, 47, c, b), ϩⲱⲙ, ϩⲱⲙⲓ, calcare, conculcare, rumpere, frangere, inscendere; — rompere, abbattere; — irrompere, penetrare; montare, salire su... (V. il prec.). Confr. הלם, הדם, הלמ, sbaragliare, sconfiggere, disperdere, perturbare.

... (D. H. T. 47, 17) ... (Med. Abu) ... (D. H. T. II, 51, d, 11) ..., ... (D. T. T. 52, 3; D. H. T. II, 54, b, 3) hemes, avvicinarsi a qualcuno dolcemente, delicatamente, sommessamente, pian piano,

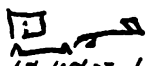
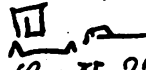
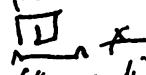
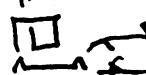
— per timore, paura o rispetto.
2) — Sinonimo di [hieroglyphs] šs (V.), un servo ubbidiente.

[hieroglyphs], hemhem, (Masp., Rec. de trav. III, 208, Nota 3) essere ricco in provvigioni.
2) — (Inscr. Pepi I, 350) equivalente al seg.

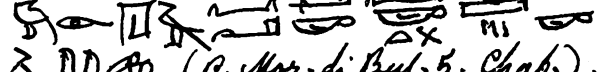
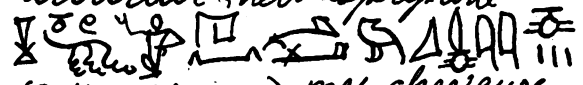
[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 39, 4; 145, 22; 146, h; 149, 30) [hieroglyphs] sost. (ib. 146, f; 149, 34) [hieroglyphs] (D. H. T. II, 35, b) (Rit. 136, 5; 145, 35) [hieroglyphs] (Rec. IV, 31, 15) [hieroglyphs] hemhem, ruggire, ragghiare, nitrire come un animale; nitrire di piacere, di voglia, di appetito, di libidine.
— Ruggito, raglio, nitrito; ruzzo, solletico, libidine, concupiscenza.
— Affine con המה, strepitare, romoreggiare, fremere, gemere, borbottare, brontolare (Confr. l'ingl. to hum).
הֲמָיָה (costr. הֶמְיַת) ruggito, fremito, gemito; הֶמְיָה, הָמוֹן, הָמוֹן, strepito, rumore, suono, fremito.
ϩⲗϩⲙ (T.) rugire, ϩⲙϩⲙ (T.), ϩⲉⲙϩⲉⲙ (M.) rugire, hinnire, efferre se; (Π—) rugitus, hinnitus; libido, arrogantia.

[hieroglyphs], hemhem (Rit. 149, 39), nome di un genio, letter.: il ruggente (V. il prec.).

[hieroglyphs], hemhem (Rec. IV, 31, 6), deriv. dal prec. [hieroglyphs] ed in connessione con ϩⲙϩⲙ libido, arrogantia, petulantia, signif.: insolenza, impudenza, temerità, audacia, sfacciataggine, svergognatezza.
— Gli aggett. corrisp.: sfrontato, impudente, svergognato, temerario, audace, insolente.

[hieroglyphs], hemhem-t (Stela Thotm. III), sost. di [hieroglyphs] hmhm, ruggito, ecc.
2) — Sost. equiv. al prec.

[hieroglyphs] (D. Z. T. I, 48, 15) [hieroglyphs] (Dend.) [hieroglyphs] (Edfu, dotta d'Alor.) hemhem-ti, hemhem-t, deriv. dai prec.: propr. serpente od animale ruggente, ragghiante, concupiscente, ecc. Simbolo della voluttà, ingordigia, usurpazione, insolenza, impudenza, ecc. È uno dei nomi del serpente Apep.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 64, 33; 145, 54) [hieroglyphs] (Z. 1876, 68) hen. Frequente nei papiri demotici l'espress. [hieroglyphs] n-hen che, secondo Brug. (Z. l. c.) signif.: finchè, fintanto che, sino a che; equiv.

al greco ἕως, e corrisp. a [hieroglyph] r-mn.
2) — (Rit. 125,54) equiv. al seg., avvicinare, ecc.
— Al Rit. 64,33, noi riteniamo che il gruppo sia erroneamente scritto invece di [hieroglyph] pn, questo.

[hieroglyph] (D.H.T. II, 47, a; Rec. I, 22, 18) [hieroglyph] (Rec. II, 22, 11, 16) [hieroglyph] (Karnak) [hieroglyph] [hieroglyph] (Med.-Abu) [hieroglyph]

hen, signif. fond.: avvicinare, portar vicino; avvicinarsi. — Oppure, affine con [hieroglyph] uhn, corrisp. al copto ϩⲉⲛ (M.) movere se, detto specialm. del movimento del braccio e della gamba. — Con vari significati secondari, secondo le diverse preposizioni con cui è costrutto. — Onde
2) — (Rec. I, 22, 18; Z. 1874, 64) avvicinarsi al parere di qualcuno, essere perfettamente d'accordo con alcuno, andar d'accordo, accordarsi; convenire, approvare; cedere, acconsentire, accordare, concedere, aderire, aggradire, esser disposto.
— Movere il braccio, come segno di consenso, consentimento, assentimento, approvazione.
[hieroglyph] (Rec. I, 22, 18), frequente formola di oracolo: il Sublime Iddio diede il suo pieno consenso.
[hieroglyph] (P. Mor. di Bul. 8, 16), sono disposti i cuori ad accoglierli (i tuoi discorsi concilianti).

3) — (P. Mor. di Bul. 5; Brug.) avere piacere a, volere, in senso di: desiderare, chiedere, cercare di.... Ciò che attira, attrae [ϩⲱⲛ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ attrahere, σπάω]; piace. — (P. Mor. di Bul. 8, 16, Brug.) esser volonteroso, far volentieri una cosa.
4) — (Med. Abu) appoggiarsi, confidarsi, affidarsi, sostenersi a... ([hieroglyph]...); accomodarsi, valersi, servirsi di..., disporre di..., contare su..., disporre. — Confr. la forma allargata [hieroglyph] rhn e varr.
[hieroglyph] (P. Mor. di Bul. 5, Chab.), non conta sul bene altrui.
5) — ϩⲱⲛ (ⲉⲃⲟⲗ), σπάω, trahere, attrahere; tirare, attirare; detto di un veicolo.
6) — In generale: muovere, dimenare; muoversi, dimenarsi.
— Confr. ϩⲱⲛ trahere, ϩⲉⲛ movere se; ϩⲛⲉ (T. M.) velle, voluntas; ⲉϩⲛⲉ (M.) voluntas; ⲉϩⲛⲁ, ⲉϩⲛⲉ, ⲉϩⲛⲓ (T. M. B.) volens: (in compos.) quod placet; ⲣ-ϩⲛⲉ (T.) velle.
הֵנִיחַ introdurre, avvicinare; נִיד dimenare, muovere: נִיד essere mosso, agitato, dimenato. — הֵנִיעַ esaudire; הִתְנַיֵּד disporsi, volere.
— 7) — (Masp., Journ. As. 1883, 29) alourdir, nell'espressione [hieroglyph] (P. Harr. 500, verso), mes cheveux alourdis d'essences.

(Rit. fun. ...) (Inscr. Sept. I, 171) hen, in connessione col prec., all. 3. signif.: esprimere la propria soddisfazione, il proprio piacere, acclamare, lodare, dar lodi (costrutto per lo più con ār), adorare, prestare omaggio. — Acclamazione, adorazione, omaggio, ecc. Confr. הלל gridare, cantare.

(Med. Abu) (Stel. Bul.) hen, (Brugsch) ϩⲎⲚ, vicinus, proximus, familiaris, amico. — Deriv. dal prec., adoratore, acclamatore, lodatore.

(De Roug. Rech. 136) (Meidun, Tomb. N. 2) (Inscr. Unas, 601) (D. H. T. 51; D. Z. T. I, 271; Stela Zech in Cairo) hen, arca, forziere, cassone, baule, cassa, cofano, cassetta. — Cassa del feretro, la parte inferiore della bara, bara, cassa da morto, feretro, sarcofago, cofano funerario. — Vaso, recipiente (V. ...). (Meidun, l. c.) una cassa di legno.

(P. Rhind, 5, 3) (Dend.) (Dict. géo. 1344) hen, g. m., derivato dal prec.; la cassa cerebrale, la scattola ossea del cervello; il cranio, il teschio. — Il capo, la testa.

(freq.) (L, 93, Louvre) (Vaso di Leida) (Rec. IV, 90, 8) (ibid.) (Denkm. IV, 16, b) hen, corrisp. all'ebr. הין, greco alessandrino εἴν, ἴν, ὕν, designa una determinata misura pei liquidi. Secondo Aurès (Rec. de trav. VII, p. 54 e seg.), l'Egitto aveva tre specie di hen, cioè: il grande hen chiamato anche ... dnà, l'hen sacro = ½ dnà, e il piccolo hen, designato ordinariamente da ... e varianti. Secondo Revillout (Rev. égypt. II, 192), il grande hen, designato particolarmente da ... hanru, equivaleva all'הין sacro degli Ebrei; ed il piccolo hen al הין delle epoche posteriori.

L'hen (...) aveà la capacità di circa litri 0,455 (Ä. Z. 1879, 107 e 1882, 99) [l'הין ebraico è di circa litri 6,582], e serviva specialmente per misurar l'olio; ma anche per misurare e contenere altre sostanze, per es. il miele. — Si potrebbe perciò tradurre foglietta, quartino, mezza pinta, mezzo litro, o un quid simile.

Alla capacità dell'hen erano poi rapportate altre misure, suoi multipli o sottomultipli, adoperate anche per le granaglie, per le frutta e per altro. Erano suoi multipli:

il ... (dema, secondo Aurès) equivalente a 160 hen,

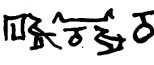
il dena, secondo Brugsch, identico al precedente, — e secondo Dümichen e Aurès, equiv. a 20 hen; l' àpet = 2 denà. Erano suoi sottomultipli: oppure (?) = $\frac{1}{2}$ hen; tep-t = $\frac{1}{3}$ hen; heben-t = $\frac{1}{4}$ hen. — 2) — (Rit. 44, 2 e 3) Si chiamava anche hen il vaso o canopo che racchiudeva il cuore della mummia. 3) — Il gruppo di Denkm. IV, 16, b è variante di hr.

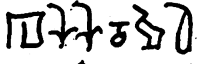
, hen (Düm. Result. 43, 22), ? Nel l. c. designa un oggetto che tengono in mano Iside e Nephti.

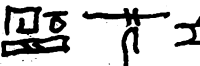
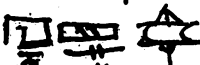
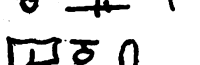
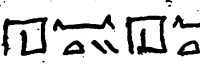
, hen (P. Leyda, I, 344), v. uhn.

, (Inscr. Pepi I, 487, e 614) henī, v. hn. , partic. plur. (Bon. 7, B, 1)

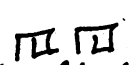
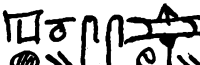
, henen, forma derivata da hn, cogli stessi significati. — Nella Stela C, 67, Louvre, pare significhi piuttosto: distribuire, dispensare.

(P. Medico) (Tomb. di Ti) (Beni-Hass.) henen, cervo, daino, Cervus dama (Linneo). 2) — L'ultimo gruppo, nell' Inscr. di Pepi I, 638, è equiv. al seg.

(Inscr. Pepi I, 741) (id., 636) henen, henenà, nome di un genio benefico.

(Karn.) (P. Med. 15, 1) (Brug. Dict.) (P. Leyd. I, 344, 111, 5) hennu, v. hn.

(Rit. 133, 9; 164, 6) (ib. 140, 2; 145, 42) (Bon. 7, B, 1) hennu, v. hn.

, hennu (Z. 1873, 126) v. hn.

(E) hennu, hennu-it. v. hn. — Revillout ritiene il

1° gruppo piuttosto identico a hannu (V.).

, hennuh, (E.) animal quoddam.

, henennut (Inscr. Lepi. I, 473), (Masp., Rec. de trav. VII) écarter.

henseses (Brug., Z. 1879, 128); gruppi delle b. e.: vento di levante, euro.

hentihenti, henhen (Stel. etiop. Nastosenen), forme raddopp. di hen; esprimere con espansione la gioia, la contentezza, la soddisfazione; danzar di gioia. V. Masp., Mél. d'Archéol. 1877, 129.

henhen, henhennu, forme raddoppiate di hannu, con significato affine: lago o mare dal forte flutto.
(Dict. géo. 421)

, henhennu (Rit. 38, 2),

sost. deriv. da hnhn; significa acclamazione, lode, ecc.

, henxises-ui (Z. 1879, 128). V. hnšss.

her, essere di dolce, mite, benigna disposizione; essere in amichevole, affabile disposizione d'animo; essere dolce, mite, benigno.
(Stel. Piānxi; Stel. min. Dino. 4)
(Stel. Piānxi)
(Rit. 125, 34; 149, 30; 146, i; 164, 3)
— Essere acchetato, calmato, tranquillato, tranquillizzato, pacificato da (); esser fatto contento, soddisfatto di (). (V. Erman, Z. 1882, 167, 176).

— Conciliare, calmare, contentare, soddisfare, rallegrare (Masp. Gen. ej.), pacificare; addolcire, deliziare (Rit. 149, 30; 146, i; 164, 3).

— Gioire, esser contento, godere di: (Rit. 125, 34).

— I sost. e gli aggett. corrisp.: felicità, tranquillità, contentezza, soddisfazione, ecc.; — felice, contento, tranquillo, ecc.

ϩⲉⲡ sedare, quiescere; ϩⲣⲟⲩⲣ, ϩⲟⲣⲡⲱⲟⲩ (M.) cessare, sedari, quiescere, quietus, lenis, mansuetus, tranquillus, sedatus.

, her-m-men-t, ϩⲉⲣⲓⲙⲙⲏⲛⲉ, tranquillità quotidiana, continua, perpetua; formola di urbanità e cortesia nella corrispondenza epistolare.

Caus. [hieroglyphs], s-her (C, 26 dowre), disporre amichevolmente, conciliare, calmare, contentare, placare, ecc.

[hieroglyphs], her, (E) venire, abire, vagari, serpere, ϩⲟⲗ, ϩⲱⲗ.

[hieroglyphs] (Denkm. V, 16, b) [hieroglyphs] (Rec. I, 43, 8) } her, specie di vaso di metallo, a uno o due manici. — Vi si metteva il latte per l'uso del tempio.

[hieroglyphs], her (Rec. I, 43, 11), lago, bacino, per gli uccelli acquatici.

[hieroglyphs], her (Rit. 1, 6), V. [hieroglyphs] hru.

[hieroglyphs], her (Dend.), campo, campagna, terreno, campo lavorato.
ϩⲱⲣ agger, praedium; עֲרָבָה prateria.
2) — הַר, הָר, הוּר, monte, montagna. — Onde

[hieroglyphs], her-ȧr, letter. monte (V. il prec. all. 2) di Dio, probabilmente trascrizione di הַרְאֵל che ha lo stesso significato letterale, sebbene designi propriamente l'altare degli olocausti; Sionne? Gerusalemme?

[hieroglyphs] (Harr. I, 6, 10) [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] } herī, heri (An. II, 6, 7), V. [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], hr, specialm. come aggettivo e participio.

[hieroglyphs], heri, (De Rougé) nome di Iside e Nephty associate, siccome sorelle di Osiride.

[hieroglyphs], heri (P. Rhind, III, 1), g. f. in conness. col copto ϩⲁⲗⲏ malus, significa: ogni occorrenza, avventura, caso, avvenimento cattivo, triste, dolente.
— Forse il gruppo si deve leggere perī e identificare con [hieroglyphs] pr-t (V.), giacchè nel P. Rhind regolarmente è scritto [hieroglyphs] invece di [hieroglyphs], e [hieroglyphs] in luogo di [hieroglyphs]; la quale sostituzione si trova del resto anche in altri papiri specialm. delle b. e.

[hieroglyphs], herī (D. H. I. I, c), verosimilmente identico con ϩⲉⲣⲓ (M.) sedare, quiescere, permanere (Brug.).
— V. anche [hieroglyphs] hr.
Confr. הָלַךְ partire, הָלַךְ dimorare, עָלָה ascendere, salire, caus. הֶעֱלָה; עָלַל entrare.
— Forse a leggersi perī, e variante di [hieroglyphs] prī. V. l'osservazione all' art. prec.

[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] } heru (Champ. Gramm. 505), comunemente nell' espressione
[hieroglyphs], heru-her } oltre a
[hieroglyphs], m-heru } ciò, inoltre.

Equiv. a ūah-ut-ḥer e varr. ed m-'āah (V.).
Confr. ..., cald. ... e ..., ultra, in là, oltre, al di là, di poi.

hru, g. m., giorno, giornata. — Esser giorno.
ϩⲟⲟⲩ (T. B.), ϩⲁⲟⲩ (B.), ⲉϩⲟⲟⲩ (M.), ⲡ, ⲡⲓ, dies.
(Rit. 1, 6)
Sanscr. ahar, giorno.
Ebr. אור, assir. uru, luce, splendore, ... risplendere.
..., fare una festa, celebrare un giorno festivo, festeggiare un giorno.
(Z. 1871, 100)
b. e — con molte varr., letter. questo giorno, signif. oggi; ϭⲟⲟⲩ (M.), ⲡⲟⲟⲩ ⲉ (T.), hodie, ⲛⲩⲛ.
(Rit. I, 6)
(Z. 1879, 101)
Onde ..., in questo giorno, oggi.

(Leps. Chron. p. 147) (Dend.) (Esneh) — i cinque giorni di soprapiù (supplementari od epagomeni) dell'anno.

..., due giorni; ed anche il secondo giorno.

..., durante la notte, durante il giorno, in ogni tempo, cioè: sempre, continuamente.

..., ogni giorno, quotidianamente, giornalmente.

... (Z. 1881, Taf. II, col. 8, VI dinast.), letter.: ogni giorno come il sole, espressione equiv. alla prec.

..., r-hru (Dend., Tempio di Osiride), finchè, sino a che ....., jusque à ce que (Loret, Rec. de trav. III, 50)

— Nel Calendario del P. Sallier IV, i differenti giorni dell'anno sono accompagnati dall'uno o dall'altro dei seguenti qualificativi, segnati in rosso:
..., faustissimo, tutto fausto;
..., infaustissimo, tutto infausto, nefasto;
..., minacciosissimo, tutto minaccioso;
..., fausto per due terzi, nefasto per un terzo;
..., fausto per $\frac{2}{3}$, minaccioso per $\frac{1}{3}$;
..., nefasto per $\frac{1}{3}$, fausto per $\frac{2}{3}$;
..., fausto per $\frac{1}{3}$, minaccioso per $\frac{2}{3}$;
..., minaccioso per $\frac{2}{3}$, fausto per $\frac{1}{3}$;
..., minaccioso per $\frac{1}{3}$, nefasto per $\frac{2}{3}$.
(F. Chab. Calendr. des jours fastes et néfastes, 22).
Secondo Riehl (Z. 1886, 78), i due qualificativi ... e ... sono perfettamente identici, e l'uso dell'uno piuttosto che dell'altro nel papiro è cagionato dalla diversa larghezza di spazio lasciato vuoto dallo scriba, mentre questi scriveva prima il resto in nero. — Quindi gli Egiziani dividevano i giorni del loro anno, per rapporto all'influenza che essi doveano esercitare sul destino dell'uomo sopra questa terra, propriamente in quattro categorie differenti, cioè:

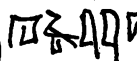
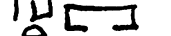
1° giorni fausti, segnati [hieroglyphs];
2° " nefasti, " [hieroglyphs] oppure [hieroglyphs] opp. [hieroglyphs];
3° " più fausti che infausti, segnati [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], opp. [hieroglyphs];
4° " più infausti che fausti, segnati [hieroglyphs] opp. [hieroglyphs].

[hieroglyphs] } heru, herui (Karn.), V. [hieroglyphs] hr.

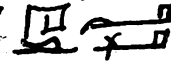
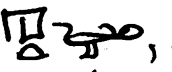
[hieroglyphs], heru-t (Leps. Ausw. 12, col. 13), corrisponde esattamente all'ebr. דִּבְרֵי הַיָּמִים, letter. parole dei giorni, cose dei giorni (confr. [hieroglyphs] hru), cronaca, annali, registro ufficiale giornaliero. — Brug. confr. ϩοροc (T.), canon.

[hieroglyphs] } hruu (Rec. de trav. VIII, 191), Varr. di [hieroglyphs] hru.

[hieroglyphs], hrumā, Roma.

[hieroglyphs] (Champ. Gramm. 376), [hieroglyphs] (Esneh), [hieroglyphs] (Denkm. VI, 1, 30), [hieroglyphs] (Chab.) } herp, herpu, immergere, tuffare nell'acqua; — tuffarsi, immergersi nell'acqua; bagnarsi coll'immersione. — Onde 2) — essere un palombaro; — il palombaro [plur. [hieroglyphs], Bor. 14, B].
3) — Detto metaforicamente anche relativamente al cuore (S. Brit., 18, 12).
4) — Umettare, bagnare, irrigare; — bagnarsi.
ϩⲱⲣⲡ, ϩⲟⲣⲡ (T. M.), ϩⲉⲣⲡ, lavare, rigare, humectari, madefieri.
הִרְוָה irrigare, adacquare.
5) — Caus. [hieroglyphs] s-herp (Esneh), fare immergere nella profondità dell'acqua, mettere nell'acqua.

[hieroglyphs] } herer, herer-t (Karn), ϩⲣⲟⲩⲣ (M.) cessare, sedari. — Forma aumentata di [hieroglyphs] hr (V.), cogli stessi significati.

[hieroglyphs], her-t (S. Rhind, II, 1; XXV, 1), V. [hieroglyphs] hri.

[hieroglyphs], heshes (Sall. III, 9, 3 e 5), fuoco, ardore del fuoco, vampo del fuoco, fiamma.
אֵשׁ, cald. אֶשָּׁא e אִשָּׁה, assir. isu, fuoco, calore del sole, incendio; אִשָּׁה, infuocato, sacrificio da abbruciarsi, offerta infuocata.
— Brugsch confr. ⲥⲁϩⲧⲉ (T.), ⲥⲁϩϯ (M.), ⲡ, ⲡⲓ, ardor ignis, flamma, combustio; ignem accendere, alere; comburere, igne liquefacere.

(Gran Calend. di Edfu) (Z. 1865, 106) } he-t, Varr. di ... e ... haït.

..., het, signif. fondam.: voltare, volgere, girare, muovere in giro; volgersi; - storcere, torcere; essere storto, stravolto; storcersi, contorcersi.
2) - Fregare, stropicciare; levare stropicciando; lavare, nettare fregando, stropicciando.
3) - Distruggere, diminuire, scemare, indebolire.
V. ... hd.
ϥⲓϯ (M.) circumagere terebram, eamque movere in orbem, perforandi causa; ϥⲓⲧⲉ, ϥⲓϯ, distorquere, contorquere, convulsiones inducere; ϥⲓⲧⲉ, ϥⲱⲧⲉ, terere, atterrere, comminuere.

..., het (Z. 1874, 112), aver paura, paventare, temere; aver timore, aver tema.
— Timore, tema, paura.
ϩⲟⲧⲉ (T.), ϩⲟϯ (M.), ϩⲁϯ (B.) timor, timor Dei, pietas, religio. — חתת essere spaventato; חִתַּת spaventare, spaurire; חִתִּית, חַתְחַת, חִתָּה, חֵת, חַת, חֲתַחַת, terrore, spavento, paura, costernazione.
... (Z. l. c.) senza timore, senza paura.

(Stat. in Bul.) (ib.) } het, deriv. da ... ht (V.), forare, bucare, pertugiare, trapanare, ϥⲓϯ.
2) - Succhiello, trapano, foratoio, trivello; strumento del legnaiuolo, del falegname e del tornitore.
3) - L'arte del tornitore (in legno), cui nell'antico impero sovrintendeva un ... } ur-het (l. c.), gran mastro dell'arte del tornitore.
Confr. חֶרֶט stilo, scalpello; חַד acuto, aguzzato; חדר forare, fare un foro, scavare.

..., heta (opp. hat, opp. hti), Var. di ... haït.

..., heta (opp. hat) (Rit. 146, 0), Var. di ... hut, ... ht.

..., hetà (Tomba di Ti), V. ... ht.

..., hetà-u, (E.) herbae quaedam.

..., hetī (opp. hīt) (Géog. III, N. 139), V. ... haït.

..., hetu (Bon. 2), V. ... hut.

..., hetu (E), nome di un animale demoniaco; propr.: il terribile,

l'orribile (Confr. il prec. e ht).

, hetutu, (E) aestus.

, hetem, (Brugsch) verosimilmente una forma allargata di hmu (V.), collo stesso significato.

hetem, b. e., deriv. dal prec.; scabello, sgabelletto, ϩⲟⲧⲙ; banco, banchetto, banquette (B. H. T. II, 35, c, a, 5) (B. H. T. 54) (Bouriant, Rec. de trav. VIII, 171). — Anche il trono reale. Così in B. H. T. 54 un re ha il titolo di , il grande del trono.

, heten (Z. 1870, Taf. I, 19, 20), secondo Brugsch, Var. di hdn. Nel l. c. si trova nel titolo di Thot: , Thot signore dell'heten.

, heter, ϩⲱⲧⲣ, ϩⲟⲧⲣ, ornamento, adornamento. In Dendera un ornamento di tal nome ha la forma disegnata quì accanto. — V. hdrt.

hetet (Rit. 129, 2 e var.), lodare, dar lodi; encomiare, glorificare, magnificare, adorare, idolatrare.
ϩⲟⲧϩⲧ ringraziare, celebrare, lodare, dar gloria.
2) — In connessione con ht e hut: Riverire, adorare tremando, temendo; — e quindi
3) — Temere, paventare; — timore, terrore, spavento.
4) — Il 2° gruppo è anche equivalente al seg.

, hetet (D. T. T. I, 26), ⲑⲟⲓⲧⲉ, cinocefalo.

hetet, hethet (B. H. T. I, 24; 41, 6), percorrere in circolo, circolare, girare, circuire, circondare. — Moto circolare intorno ad un oggetto. Confr. ϩⲧϩⲟⲧ (da ϩⲧⲟⲧ) volgersi, deviare, rivolgersi, piegare. — Confr. il seg.

, hethet, forma raddoppiata di ht (V.): voltare, rivolgere, rivoltare; — Scavare, frugacchiare, detto del terreno da coltivare (Nav. Z. 1879, p. 91; e Tav., col. 13). — Equiv. al prec.

(Roug. Edf. 27, XVII) (Liste del Nilo) hethet, derivato dal preced.;

voltarsi, girare, ecc., detto dell'acqua e dei bracci del Nilo; girare in cerchio, in vortici.
— L'acqua che circola, il torrente, l'acqua dell'inondazione del Nilo, l'inondazione.
— Oppure, deriv. da hdhd; l'acqua che fugge, che se ne va in fretta, che scorre rapidamente.

(Inscr. Unas, 446) (Inscr. Teti, 255) (D.H.T. II, 47, c. 3) (Stel. Piânxi, 14, 23, 72; Rec. I, 49, 6) (C. di Berl. I, l. 101) (Stel. Entef Louvre, C, 26, l. 17) hed, sfidare, bravare, far fronte con resistenza, far fronte al nemico, all'avversario; — abbattere, distruggere; respingere, ributtare, impedire; — spingere a terra, atterrare con un colpo.
— (Masp., Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 137; Rec. de trav. IV, 51) fondre sur..., enfoncer par une charge, charger; — attaque, irruption. — Piombare addosso.
— È detto anzitutto dell'animale che colle corna assalta, fora, respinge, ecc.; — poi in generale.
ϩⲓⲧⲉ, ϩⲱⲧⲉ (T.), terere, atterrere.
חדד, חדדד, חדדד, insidiare, macchinare, inventar tradimenti, avventarsi; הדף abbattere, הדף allontanare, togliere; הדף fugare, mettere in fuga, cacciare.
essere obbligato alla difesa, a respingere (C. di Berl. I, l. c.).
— Anche equiv. a rhn e rhan.
2) — Affine con ht (?); terrore, spavento; spaventare, essere terribile, atterrire; — essere atterrito, temere, paventare; — riverire, adorare tremando. V. Chab., Égyptolog. I, 102.103). — (Masp., ll. cc. all'art. prec.) avoir des élans de piété, s'exalter, s'emporter (C. di Bul. N. V, 17, 6).
(Mar. Mon., I, 14), (Chab.) giovani combattenti vengano a te; diventi, colui che ha paura, terribile per un grande numero.
3) — (Chab.) exploiter, to quarry, tagliare, squadrare.
exploiter de la pierre.

hedem, (E) rompere in pezzi, spezzare, smembrare.
cald. פרם pezzo, brano.

(Rec. de trav. VIII, 171) kedemu, forme antiquate di htm.

heden (Karn., Pilone di Xonsu), secondo le ricerche di Naville, è una particolare denominazione del papyrus, byblos; — anche foglia o striscia di

biblos, del cui moltiplice uso (anche alle porte in striscie che vi erano suggellate, confr. [hieroglyphs] àtr) si hanno parecchie testimonianze nei testi dei monumenti e negli scritti greci.
Nel l. c. di Karnac manifestamente questo vocabolo si riferisce ad un oggetto in connessione collo scrivere.
Thot è anche chiamato [hieroglyphs] signore dell'heden, signore del papiro, in quanto egli è il Dio della scrittura.

[hieroglyphs], heder-t (Mar. Abyd. I, p. 51), specie di ornamento, che consisteva in una tavoletta, comunemente fregiata di uno scarabeo alato (Mar. Dend. II, 80), la quale era portata al collo attaccata ad una catena.
V. [hieroglyphs] htr.

[hieroglyphs] (Stel. Piānxi) [hieroglyphs] (Mar. Mon. pl. I, 14) hedeh, (Brug.) forma derivata da [hieroglyphs] hd, col significato di: respingere, spingere a terra, atterrare con un colpo, abbattere. — Il caduto.
— V. sotto il predetto hd, all. 2, l'interpretazione di Chab. del passo di Mar. Mon.

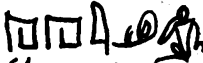
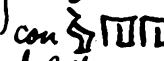
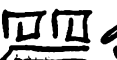
[hieroglyphs] (Leps. Auswl. XII, col. 38) [hieroglyphs] (Leid. Sarc. M. 3) hedhed, hedhedi, forma raddopp. di [hieroglyphs] hd; respingere, porre in fuga; — fuggire, fuga.

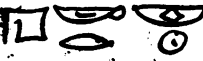
2) — Var. di [hieroglyphs] htht, rivolgere, voltare, girare, ritornare.

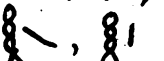
[hieroglyphs], hezen (Navil. Litan. Testo, p. 47), Var. di [hieroglyphs] hdn.

[hieroglyphs], heh (Inscr. Teti, 34), (Masp. Rec. de trav. V, 7), ciò che si rigetta fuori; sputo, vomito od urina (?).

[hieroglyphs], heh (Esneh), lo spirar col fiato; fiato, respiro, alito.
— Vento.

[hieroglyphs] heh (Rit. 17, 51; 42, 21; 108, 3; 163, 4; D. Banurk. 10), g. m.; (E.) calor. — Signif. propriam.: alito, fiato o vento caldo, avvampante; — ardore, calore; — fuoco, fiamma; — soffio di fiamma (Rit. 17, 51).
[hieroglyphs] (ib.), dà soffi di fiamma dalla sua bocca.
[hieroglyphs] (ib. 163, 4), esce un alito ardente dalle loro bocche.
[hieroglyphs] (ib. 108, 3), nome di un serpente mitologico, letter.: colui che è nel suo ardore, nella sua propria fiamma.
2) — Verbo: ardere, bruciare (ib. 42, 21).

[hieroglyphs], heh (Stel. in Bul.), forma raddopp. di [hieroglyphs] h; far cadere; trascurare,

omettere, negligentare.

hehe, forma raddoppiata di haït (V.), il cielo, la volta celeste (Esneh).

hehà, heh-āt, heh-ït, (An. V, 17, 4) (P. Med. 6, 10) designa uno stato morboso, che sta in connessione coll'udito. — Forse radicalmente affine con uhh (V.), mancare, difettare. — Difficile udito, difficoltà di udire; durezza d'orecchi. — Duro d'orecchi. — Anche in senso traslato. Così in P. An. l. c. si parla di parole che sono predicate a sorde orecchie.

hehem, V. sotto hmhm.

hehet (B. H. T. 37, 1), Var. di kthṭ.

heq, (E.) premere, affligere.

heker (Rit. 18, 6; 19, 7; 148, 2; Z. 1873, 15), nome di una festa.

heker (Rit. 146, o), nome di un dio.

Ḥ

(Inscr. Sepi I, 704, 707 e freq.) (Inscr. Petà 282; " Unas, 537) (P. Bul. III, 13) (B. H. T. 60, 1) (Rec. IV, 100, 1) (Esneh) (Inscr. Petà, 281, 289) (Z. 1881, Z. III, 6) (Rit. 28, 2; 42, 16; 131, 6) (ib. 15, 14; 145, 14) (Sall. II, 14) (P. Mor. di Bul. 23, 13) (a Tomba di Ti; Rit. 146, d) ḥe, signif. fondam.: battere, percuotere, colpire; dare un colpo, una botta, una percossa, un urto, una scossa, una spinta, un fendente. — E quindi: abbattere, atterrare, cacciar fuori (il nemico, il male, ecc.). — Ficcare, conficcare. ϩⲓ (T. M.), ϩⲓⲟⲩⲉ (T.), ϩⲓ-ⲟⲩⲓ (M.), percutere, projicere, injicare, procidere, prostare, jacere, mittere, adjicere, triturare. — Dai precedenti significati fondamentali sono derivati i seguenti secondari: a) — battere il grano, trebbiare (Tomba di Ti). b) — pigiare o spremere le uve (ib.). c) — ḥe-šes, battere la fune, cioè tendere la corda agrimensoria (Esneh). d) — ḥe sezeb (?) (B. H. T. 60, 1), produrre, procurare male, malanno.

e) — battere una via, percorrere una via, ϩⲓ ⲟⲩϩⲟⲧ peragrare (Rec. IV, 100, 1; Rit. 42, 16).

f) — battere uno strumento musicale, cioè: toccare, suonare uno strumento (specialm. l'arpa) (Bleyt. Ét. pl. V, l. 2, 1).
g) — tirare, spingere, trascinare; portare in un carro, charrier (Sall. I, 6, 5).
[hieroglyphs] (An. III, 6, 10), egli è trascinato sul suolo e percosso di cento colpi.
h) — percuotersi in segno di lutto (S. Bul. 3, pl. 13). — Secondo Brugsch, sono derivati da questo significato i gruppi [hieroglyphs].
i) — (An. IV, 4, 10) aumentare, crescere in abbondanza ed in estensione.
k) — salire, montare (detto del Nilo, V. [hieroglyphs] ḥī) (D'Orb. 10, 6; S. Med. 8, 1). — V. il seg.
l) — salir su, salire a, salir dentro, montare in carrozza, entrare nella nave. — Equiv. al seg.

[hieroglyphs] ḥe (D. K. T. I, 51; II, 17, 10), salire, montare; salire su, salire a, salire dentro; montare in carrozza, montare sull' nave, entrare nella nave.
— Elevarsi, innalzarsi.

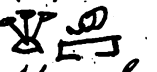
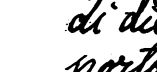
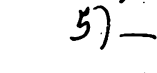
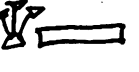
[hieroglyphs], ḥe, V. [hieroglyphs] ḥī.

[hieroglyphs] ḥe (?, opp. neḥ?), misura di capacità, equiv. a $\frac{1}{2}$ hn ([hieroglyphs], V.).

[hieroglyphs], ḥe (opp. ḥu), dente; plur. [hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Sepi I, 567).

[hieroglyphs], ḥe (opp. ḥu) (D. T. T. I, 42, 39), ciò che è cattivo, meschino, vile, brutto, basso, impuro, immondo, sordido, turpe. — Impurità, immondezza, turpitudine, ecc.
ϩⲟ (? M.) (in comp. ⲧϩⲟ, ⲑⲟ), malus, peior. — ⲡⲉⲧϩⲱⲟⲩ, ⲡⲉⲑⲱⲟⲩ, nequizia, malizia; cosa perversa; calamità, sciagura.
— V. [hieroglyphs] ḥa.

[hieroglyphs], ḥa (Inscr. Sepi I, 437), berretto, berretta, cuffia, bonnet.

[hieroglyphs] (Bon. 14), [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 30, 1; 67, 2; 131, 6), [hieroglyphs] (ib. 130, 10), [hieroglyphs] (ib. 15, 41; Brugsch T. H. II, 61), [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 17, 13 e 21; Canop. 31), [hieroglyphs] sost. plur. (Rit. T. 3; 24), [hieroglyphs] } ḥa, opposto a [hieroglyphs] χft-ḥr e ad [hieroglyphs] m-bḥ; esser dietro, indietro, addietro a...; esser di dietro, esser posteriore; — trovarsi indietro, a ritroso, rivolto, arrovesciato, inverso; restare indietro, dietro a....
2) — Prepos.: dietro, di dietro, indietro, addietro. — su, sopra.
3) — Interiez.: indietro!
Prende gli affissi pronominali:
[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], (Rit. fr.) [hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Sepi I, 504, 505) } indietro tu! vade retro!
4) — Sost.: il di dietro del capo, la nuca, l'occipite; — il lato o la parte di dietro, la parte posteriore.

… n-ha, prepos. equiv. all' all. 2, ed avverbio: dietro, indietro, dietro alle spalle, dal lato opposto, a tergo.

…, essi stettero dietro Qodes.

… (Rit. 125, 40), egli vede davanti a lui e dietro a lui.

… (Stel. Metter.) … (Brug. Dict.) … l'animale o il dio dal capo volto all'indietro, dal capo torto; — chiamato anche … (Inscr. Sepi I, 651) … (ib., 411) … (Rit. 125, 26) la cui faccia è la nuca, la cui faccia è di dietro. Nel Rit. designa uno dei 42 giudici od assessori del tribunale di Osiride.

… (Sall. III, 1, 4), cercare indietro, guardarsi dietro.

… (Sall. I, 6, 2) rigettare, gettare, negligentare, trascurare, gettar da parte, metter da parte, se passer de….

… (Mar. Abyd.) … (P. Med. 16, 1) … (Mar. Abyd.) 1) equiv. al prec. 2) — (P. Med. l. c.) l'occipite; in opposizione a … dhn, il sincipite.

…, equiv. al prec. all. 2, l'occipite.

…, V. sotto … pr.

— Nel senso di su, sopra: …, stende le sue mani sulla sua figlia.

— 5) — I segni …, colla lettura àdh, si trovano anche col valore ideografico di … àdh (V.).

6) — Gli stessi segni significano anche il Nord, il Settentrione, la parte settentrionale; — e l'aggett. boreale, settentrionale, nordico.

… (Rit. 15, 4), la sua corona del Sud e la sua corona del Nord.

… (ib. 142, 25) apritore delle strade del Settentrione.

7) — … è anche equival. all'esclamazione … ha (El Kab, Tomba di Pahiz).

8) — Pierr. (Ét. I, 20) dà il gruppo … anche come equiv. a …, …, sa, atto di protezione, di preservazione; e quindi ritiene come sinonime le due frasi … e …. V. sotto sa.

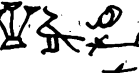
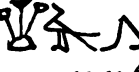
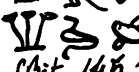
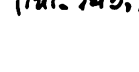
9) — Equiv. a … ha; onde le espressioni:

… m-ha (De Roug., Mél. N. Arch. I, 39) en plus que…, en plus de….

… ha-àxet (Inscr. Unas, 263). (Masp. Rec. de trav. III, 213) l'abondance de biens.

10) — Sost. equiv. al … ha.

… (Stel. Nasofora Vaticano) … (A, 94, Louvre) ha, (Riehl, Rec. de trav. VIII, 60), naos, naos portatile. —

Wiedemann però (ib., p. 147 e 148) condanna questa interpretazione, dà il 1° gruppo come var. del seg., ed il segno come var. di granaio.

ḥa, deriv. dalla preposiz. e varr.; designa particolarmente un luogo, una posizione che si trova, per difesa o protezione, dietro o fuori o all'esterno di un altro. (Brug. Mat. (66; tav. XI, 7) (A, 88, Louvre)
2) — (Pierr. Ét. I, 19) sala o porta di dietro, probabilm. la sala o porta d'uscita.
3) — (Birch, Proceed. of Society of Bibl. Arch. 1884, 186) cavern; court, dwelling.
4) — (Brug.) deriv. da ḥa (V.): imboscata, insidia.
5) — V. ḥa-t, ed il seg.

ḥa (Inscr. Pepi I, 646) V. ḥat.

ḥa, chiamare, invocare ad alta voce; acclamare; salutare con acclamazioni. (Z. 1873, 32) (Inscr. Pepi I, 160)
2) — (Birch, Dict.) to rejoice, to proclaim; e quindi var. di ḥā.
3) — (Brug., Suppl. al diz.), variante di ḥa.

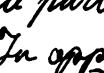
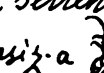
ḥa (Stela etiop., Bul.; Mél. di Chab. 2, 257), esclamazione equivalente ad ḥana (V.); utinam!, oh, che...!, Dio voglia che...!, oh! piaccia...!, oh! voglia...!
Talora seguito da collo stesso significato, quindi = ḥana-māī.
2) — Congiunz.: se, quando, se mai, quando (col soggiunt...), quando pure, che però...
3) — Equiv. al prec. (Z. 1873, 32, Nav. l.). Confr. ḥut ed il seg.

ḥa (D. 2. T. II, 61), dolersi, lamentarsi, piangere; V. ḥaī.

ḥa (Rit. 94, 4), fare un'imboscata; prender nel laccio, nella trappola; stender lacci; tendere un agguato; insidiare.
— Insidia, agguato, imboscata, laccio, trappola, trabocchetto, calappio.
— (Pierr.) détourner la tête.

ḥa, valicare, attraversare, passare; — venire, provenire (da...).

ḥa, (Chab.) equiv. a ḥ; il male in tutti i suoi aspetti; disgrazia dei tempi; eccessi, delitti. (Rit. 145, 72)

disastri della guerra, della rivolta. – Iniquità, disgrazia, malizia. – Funesto, infausto.
— Equiv. ad [hierogl.] ḥaṭā.
ϩⲟ, ϩⲁϭ, ϩⲟⲟⲩ, ϩⲱⲟⲩ, malus.
[Hebr.], [Hebr.], calamità, infortunio, sciagura, rovina; nequizia, insidia, perversità, malizia, cupidigia.
2) — Gli ultimi due gruppi sono anche equiv. a d' [hierogl.] ḥa, all. 1, 2, 3. Così [hierogl.] (Rit. l. c.), ḥa-ḥer, il dio dal capo volto all'indietro (V. le varr. a p. 126, col. 1); (Pierr.) dieu cachant sa face.

[hierogl.], [hierogl.], [hierogl.] (Rit. 133, 8), [hierogl.] (Rec. I, 43, 13) ḥa (più freq. al plur.: [hierogl.], [hierogl.], [hierogl.], [hierogl.], [hierogl.]), aumento, incremento, aumentazione, accrescimento; — il più; più, più grande, di maggior estensione, plus, magis, amplius; costrutto con [hierogl.] del comparativo. — Oltre, oltre a; inoltre.
ϩⲟⲩⲟ (T. M.), π, abundantia, τὸ περισσὸν, excedens, superfluum; magis, plus, potius, ultra; ϩⲟⲩⲉ (T. B.), ϩⲟⲩⲁ (B.) maior pars, plures.
[hierogl.], [hierogl.] (Rit. 163, 21), [hierogl.] (Mél. d'Arch. I, 39), [hierogl.] (Sall. II, 1, 2) equiv. a ⲛϩⲟⲩⲉ, ⲉϩⲟⲩⲉ, ⲉϩⲟⲩⲟ, ⲉⲡⲉϩⲟⲩⲟ, plusquam, potius quam, ulterius, longe magis, ultra; — oltre; besides, außer dem.., en plus que, en plus de..; en supplément de.., in aggiunta a.... Così i Capitoli 163, 164 e 165, cioè i tre ultimi del Rituale dei Morti sono compresi sotto la rubrica [hierogl.], capitoli introdotti per un altro libro oltre (quello dell') Uscire al giorno (V. per-m-hru all'art. [hierogl.] pr).
[hierogl.], du ḥau, ⲣ ϩⲟⲩⲟ, abundare, excedere, progredi; dare l'abbondanza, aumentare, accrescere.

[hierogl.], ḥa, in conness. col prec.: inondare del suo splendore, della sua luce; – spandere i suoi raggi con profusione; raggiare con splendor di luce; – irradiare, raggiare, illuminare, rischiarare.
— La luce che irradia da ogni parte e con grande intensità; splendore, fulgore, vivezza di luce.

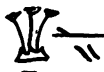
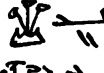
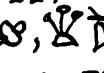
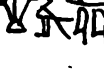
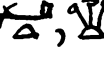
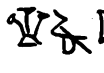
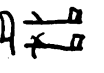
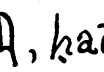
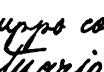
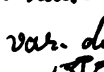
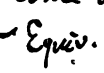
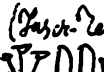
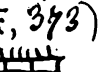
[hierogl.], ḥa (D. T. I, 13, 6), la mazza ferrata degli Egiziani, la quale aveva sulla punta uno strumento tagliente.

[hierogl.], ḥa (Chab. P. Mag. Harr. p. 64) [Hebr.], πάπυρος (Canopo), il papiro.
— Ramo, fronda (Rit. 125, 44); (Brug.) Gezweig; (Birch e Pierr.) fiore.

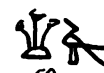
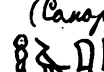
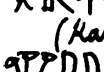
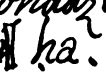
[hierogl.], ḥa (Inscr. Unas, 599), V. il più

comune [hieroglyphs] ḥaī.

[hieroglyphs], ḥa-u (Dend.), Var. di [hieroglyphs] ḥau-mer, gli uomini, ecc.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 162, 10 e 20) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 38,1) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 161, 15) ḥa (?) (opp. a b?, 4.), il Nord, il Settentrione; la parte settentrionale. In opposiz. a [hieroglyph] (Rit. 162, 10) e [hieroglyph] (ib. 162, 20), il mezzodì, il Sud, la parte meridionale.
— In particolare l'Egitto settentrionale, il Basso Egitto.

[hieroglyphs], ḥaàu (P. di Bul. IV), Var. di [hieroglyphs] ḥa.

[hieroglyphs], ḥaàuā (Dend.), Var. del prec. e di [hieroglyphs] ḥaīā.

[hieroglyphs], ḥaàs (Rit. 40,2), nome di un genio.

[hieroglyphs], ḥaāāui (Sarc. Onnophr., Bul.) (Brug.) corrisp. al copto ϩⲓⲟⲓ (M) inquirere, scrutari; osservare, spiare, scoprire; – stillarsi il cervello, metafisicare.

[hieroglyphs] ḥaāi, ḥaāī, ḥaā-tt, equiv. a [hieroglyphs] ḥa, e varianti di [hieroglyphs] e [hieroglyphs] ḥaīā.

[hieroglyphs], ḥaī (Rit. 145, 85); io ritengo questo gruppo come var. di [hieroglyphs] ḥa-tt santuario.
— Pierr. lo dà come nome di una divinità.
— Birch trad. Lady, probab. considerandolo come var. di [hieroglyphs] ḥaī.
— Equiv. ad [hieroglyphs] in tutti i suoi significati.

[hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Teta, 373) [hieroglyphs] ḥaī, esser nudo, ignudo, senza vesti; svelarsi, denudarsi (Inscr. Unas, 599); — Nudità.
V. esempi sotto [hieroglyphs] ḥauu.
2) — (Inscr. Teta, 373; Masp. Rec. de trav. V, 37), linge éclatant, tela splendente, deriv. da [hieroglyphs] ḥaī.

[hieroglyphs] (Canopo 19) [hieroglyphs] (Harr.) [hieroglyphs] (Denkm. IV, 12, b) ḥaī, montare, salire, alzarsi dell'acqua; — far montare, far venir fuori, straripare (l'acqua); zampillare, sgorgare (Inscr. Sepi I, 344, detto di un umore).
— Straripamento, rotta (di una diga, di un canale), inondazione, diluvio. — Confr. [hieroglyphs] ḥa.
ϩⲓⲟⲟⲩⲉ (T.) fluctus aquarum, gurgites: ⲣⲉϥϩⲓⲟⲟⲓ irrigator; ϩⲟⲩⲟ abundantia.

2) — Il gruppo [hieroglyphs] è anche equiv. ad [hieroglyph] ḥa in tutti i suoi significati.

[hieroglyphs], ḥaī, V. [hieroglyphs] ḥa.
2) — Equiv. al seg.

[hieroglyphs] (Serapeum) [hieroglyphs] (Dendera) ḥaī, propr. derivato da [hieroglyphs]: esser inondato di lacrime, nuotar nelle lacrime, versar copiose lacrime, piangere — Dolersi, lamentarsi.
— Piangere, lamentare un morto.
2) — Equiv. al seg.
הָהּ, הֲהּ, lamentarsi, attristarsi, affliggersi; הָגָה tristezza, lutto; הִי guai, lamento, pianto.

[hieroglyphs], ḥaī, deriv. dal prec.; la prefica, la donna che piange, che lamenta i morti; onde il duale [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 1, 5), le due piangitrici (di Osiride), titolo delle due dee Iside e Nephty.

[hieroglyphs] (Canop. 31) [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 125, 44,) plur. ḥaī, V. [hieroglyphs] ḥa.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 15, 34; 162, 1) [hieroglyphs] (B. H. T. VII fragm.) [hieroglyphs] (Descr. V. 40) ḥaī, V. [hieroglyphs] ḥa.

[hieroglyphs], ḥaī (Dict. géo. p. 1387, VII, 2), Equiv. a [hieroglyphs] ḥa; valicare, attraversare, passare.

[hieroglyphs], ḥaī (Nav. Mith. d'Hor.), Set, il dio del male, della distruzione, sotto la forma di ippopotamo.
V. [hieroglyphs] ḥa.

[hieroglyphs] (Canop. 6) [hieroglyphs] (Denkm. VI, 115, 34) [hieroglyphs] (Rec. IV, 44; VIII, 27) [hieroglyphs] (Dend. Mar.) [hieroglyphs] ḥaā, ḥaāt, combattere, pugnare, disputare (ϩⲓⲟⲓ, M.), litigare, guerreggiare, fare la guerra.
— Combattimento, disputa, contesa, questione, controversia, lotta, agone. — Qualunque male, danno, pregiudizio o stato infelice proveniente dalla guerra. Disastri della guerra, della rivolta. — Disgrazia in generale. — Il male in tutti i suoi aspetti. V. [hieroglyphs] ḥa.

[hieroglyphs], ḥaīui (Rit. 130, ge 20), in connes. con [hieroglyphs] ḥaī (V.), designa l'umidità che precipita dal cielo; e quindi: pioggia, rugiada, nuvola piovifera, nebbia.
ϩⲟⲩ (T.), ϩⲱⲟⲩ (T. M.), π, pluvia, humor, imber; ϩⲱⲟⲩ (T. M.) pluere: עָב nube, nuvola; אֵד nuvoletta, vapore.
2) — V. [hieroglyphs] ḥata.

[hieroglyphs], ḥaīl (E. de Rougé, Chrest. p. 127), nell'espress.: [hieroglyphs] ḥaīl, che designa la polvere arenosa; forse letter.: sabbia di volo (?).

[hieroglyphs] (P. Rhind, 5, 3), [hieroglyphs] (Dendera), [hieroglyphs] (Z. 1873, 117), [hieroglyphs] (Edf.) ḥa-īt, q. f., derivato da [hieroglyphs] ḥa esser grande; designa uno spazio grande, ampio, largo; sala, portico, atrio; — Sala del santuario, del tempio o del palazzo. — Freq., in senso più lato, tutto il Santuario.
— (Birch, Dict.) court, dwelling.
(idem, Proceed. Soc. Bibl. Arch. 1884, 186) cavern.
— V. [hieroglyphs] ḥa.

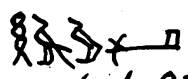
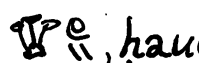
[hieroglyphs], ḥa-īt (Dend. Mar.), il cielo.
2) — Ogni grande fabbricato, col tetto a forma della figura de cielo [hieroglyph], o col tetto fregiato di questa figura.
3) — Var. di [hieroglyphs] ḥaīui.

[hieroglyphs] (Dend., Sala di Osiride), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], duale — ḥa-īt, ḥaī-ti, V. [hieroglyphs] ḥaī e il suo duale.

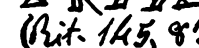
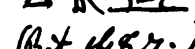
[hieroglyphs], ḥaī-ti (Edfu), letter.: i due splendori, le due luci (Confr. il vocab. [hieroglyphs]), cioè il sole e la luna.

[hieroglyphs], ḥaīti (Rec. IV, 32), Brugsch lo fa var. di [hieroglyphs] ḥa.

[hieroglyphs] (Sall. I, 6, 2), [hieroglyphs] (Karn.), [hieroglyphs] (Sall. III, 1, 8), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (el Kab., Tomb. Rehir), [hieroglyphs] (Karn. Stele di Xonsu) — ḥau, equivalenti ad [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] ḥa, in tutti i loro significati (V.). — Gli ultimi tre gruppi sono anche equivalenti a [hieroglyphs] ḥa, più, ancor più, ecc..

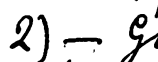
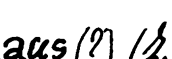
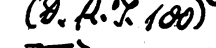
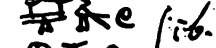
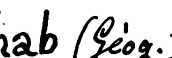
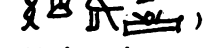
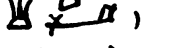
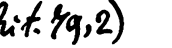
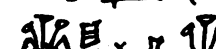
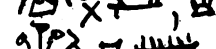
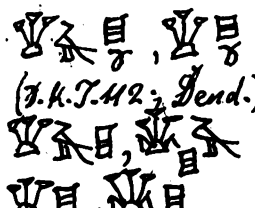
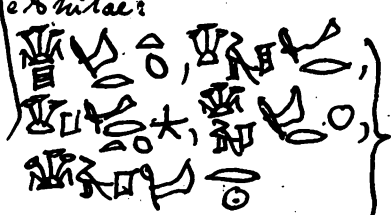
[hieroglyphs], ḥau, Var. di [hieroglyphs] ḥa, di [hieroglyphs] ḥa-īt, e del prec..

[hieroglyphs], ḥau, (Chab.) nemico, colpevole, malvagio, cattivo.
— Var. di [hieroglyphs] ḥa.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] plur. (Abyd.) — ḥau, (E.) homo, adulter, vir.
— V. [hieroglyphs] ḥau-mer.

[hieroglyphs], ḥau, V. [hieroglyphs] ḥa-t.

[hieroglyphs] (Stel. di Piankhi), [hieroglyphs] (Abid.), [hieroglyphs] (Sall. II, Anast. 5, 6), [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 163, 2), [hieroglyphs] (Stela in Bulaq) — ḥau, V. [hieroglyphs] ḥa.

ḥau (B.H.T. 73, col. 12), Variante di ḥ (V.), battere, percuotere, colpire, ecc.

ḥau (An. I, 26, 6), il timone di un carro.

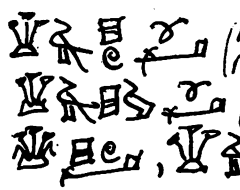
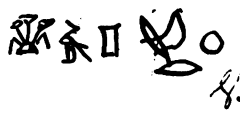
ḥaui (B.H.T. 62), V. , ḥau.

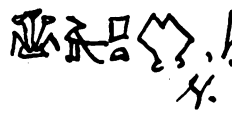
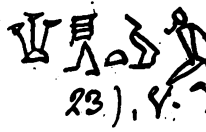
ḥauī (Descr. V, 40), V. ḥaī.

ḥaui-merī (D.H.T. 60), V. ḥau-mr.

(Rit. 145, 83) (ib. 145, 80) (ib. 125, 38) (D.T.T. II, 46, 13) ḥauu, V. ḥaī, all. 1. (Rit. 125, 38) egli ha dato vesti all' ignudo. Al C. 145 le frasi equiv. (l. 80), (l. 83); io vestii gli ignudi.

(Rit. 148, 7; 161, 11) (Denkm. III, 13) (Abyd.) ḥau-mer, uno del comune, uomo del popolo, popolano, plebeo; il volgo, la plebe; le vulgaire, un homme du vulgaire (Pierr.); (Birch) the rustics; (Brugsch) der grosse Haufe. Confr. mr.
2) — Gli uomini in generale, i maschi, i mariti (V. ḥau).

ḥaunur (V. Harris I, 27, 2 e 3), V. ḥanr.

ḥaus (?) (Z. 1873, 127), la corona del Nord (V. ḥa).

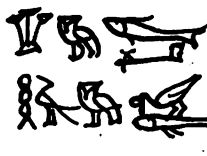
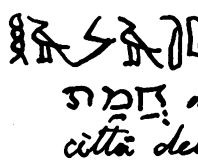
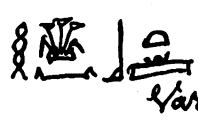
(D.H.T. II, 55, 2) (D.H.T. 100) (ib. 109) (Dend. Mar.) ḥauχ, ḥauχ-t. In D.H.T., l. c., citato insieme col latte; quindi a ritenersi come una specie di bevanda (inebbriante?); — oppure come nome particolare di una specie di vaso.

ḥab (Géog. III, 84), V. hb.

ḥabāti (D.T.T. I, 15, b), V. ḥbāī.

(Rit. 79, 2) (Rit. 154, 5, var.) (ib., id.) ḥap, Var. di , ḥp (V. ibidem gli esempi). Si noti l'espr.

, (T.K.T. 112; Dend.) (delle liste orarie di Dend. e Philae) , , hap-ser, hap-ser-t, nome della 12ª ora del giorno (Ä.Z. 1863, p. 6).

, ḥap. V. ḥp.

ḥapiu, ḥapitu, deriv. dal prec.; spia, esploratore. — I due primi gruppi si riferiscono a nazione straniera, il 3º designa un esploratore egiziano. V. Denkm. III, 187, col. 14 e 26.

(Rit. 144, 26; 162, 2; 164, 8) (ib. 166, 9; 162, 12) , ḥapu, V. ḥp.

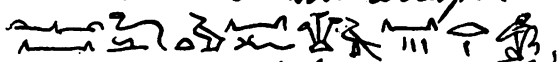
, ḥapep (Rit., ch. 8), Var. di ḥp.

, e varr., ḥap-ser, V. sotto ḥap.

, (Stel., Bul.) ḥap-t. V. ed , ḥp.

, ḥapt (Rec. de trav. III, 58). V. ḥpt.

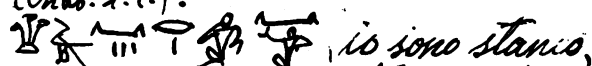
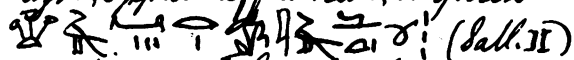
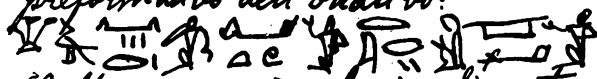
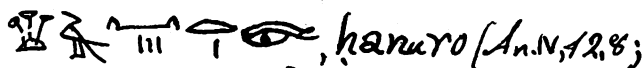
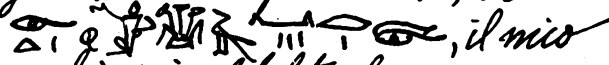
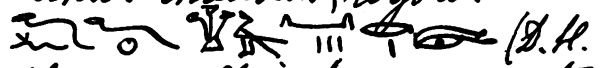
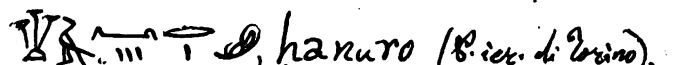
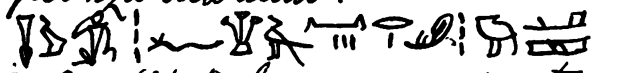
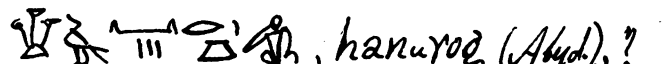
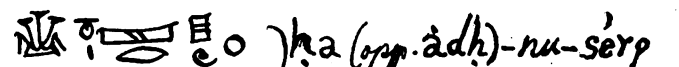
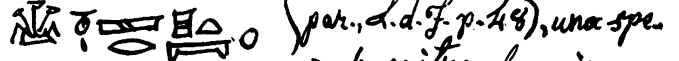
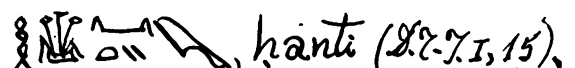
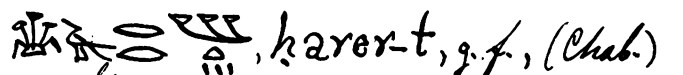
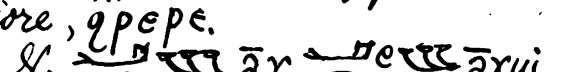
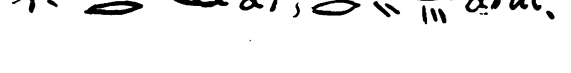
, ḥap-tu (Denkm. III, 187, 23), V. ḥapiu.

ḥam, pescare, prender pesci. V. ḥm.

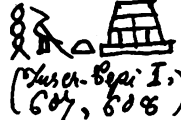
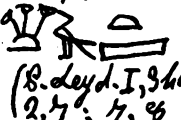
, ḥamatâ, Ἀμαθ, חמת di Nephtali, ora Tubariyeh, città della Siria.

, ḥanb-t (Biban el Mol.), Var. di ḥunb-t.

, ḥanuro (Sall. I, 5, 9; 8, 3; II, 14, 5; An. I, 2, 7; Harr. I, 46, 4), essere affannato, inquietato, afflitto; preoccupato intorno a qualche cosa; attento, sollecito; curare, badare a... (ϩⲓϥⲣⲁ, sollicitum esse, curare, sollicite curare). — Provare apprensione, timore; e questi sostant. — Procurare affanno, inquietudine, render inquieto, preoccupato.

2) — (Chab. Voy. 248; Eisenl. Ä.Z. 1873, 98) mancare, penuriare; ϭⲣⲱϩ, privatio, inopia, mancanza, penuria, difetto, privazione; impotenza, debolezza, stanchezza, lassitudine, infermità; inutilità. — E gli aggettivi corrisp..

3) — (Chab., l. c.) contraddire, contrastare,

contrapporre, contrariare, fare ostacolo, resistere. — Ed è sost. corrisp.
[hieroglyphs], (Brugs.) non è data cura a lui; (Chab.) non è detta a lui contradizione.
In Sall. I, 5, 9: il vile, ecco che i lavori il suo occhio è [hieroglyphs], infermo per essi, cioè il suo occhio non ha più la forza di sorvegliarli (Chab. l. c.).
[hieroglyphs], io sono stanco, lasso, oppure affannato, inquieto.
[hieroglyphs] (Sall. II) (Chab.) inutili sono le reti.
4) — (Masp., Journ. As. 1883, 27), anche preformativo dell'ottativo:
[hieroglyphs] (B. Harr. 500, verso), che io diventi portinaio.

[hieroglyphs], hanuro (An. IV, 12, 8; D. H. T. I, 21, 15), deriv. dal prec.; la fatica dell'occhio che ricusa di vedere, che si oppone od è impotente alla visione. — Debolezza, logoramento della vista.
— Cercar cogli occhi inutilmente, invano.
Così in An. l. c. un funzionario, che impiega tutto il suo tempo a cacciare, dice:
[hieroglyphs], il mio occhio è indebolito, logoro.
[hieroglyphs] (D. H. T. l. c.) pupilla inferma, impotente alla visione.

[hieroglyphs], hanuro (B. iscr. di Torino), in connessione coi prec.: l'infermità, l'impotenza dell'udito.
[hieroglyphs], (Chab.) la sua voce è impotente a farsi intendere nel gridare, cioè: egli non può gridare in modo da farsi udire.

[hieroglyphs], hanuroḳ (Abyd.), ? — Lauth gli attribuisce l'idea di: dilettare, ricreare, contentezza; — ed anche quella di cura, sollecitudine, affanno.

[hieroglyphs] ḥa (opp. àdh)-nu-serp (Mar. Abyd. I, Cap 33; Schiap., L. d. F. p. 48), una specie di nitro, che misuravasi per granelli, i quali erano impiegati in una purificazione nel rituale dei funerali.

[hieroglyphs], hanti (D. T. I, 15), Var. di [hieroglyphs] hunti.

[hieroglyphs]
harpugakasarosaba-u (Rit. 164, 5), nome di un genio o di una divinità.

[hieroglyphs], harer-t, s. f., (Chab.) fiore, ϩρηρε.
V. [hieroglyphs] ār, [hieroglyphs] ārui.

[hierogl.], ḥaroti (Rit. 163, 2), nome di una divinità.

[hierogl.], ḥas (Rit. 15, 4), la corona del Nord, in opposiz. a [hierogl.] qemās, la corona del Sud.

[hierogl.], ḥa-t, equiv. ad [hierogl.] ḥa, in tutti i suoi significati.
2) — (Karn., Colonna Xonsu), var. di [hierogl.] ḥa, oltre, oltre a, inoltre.

[hierogl.], ḥa-t (L. 187, 32), l. [hierogl.] ḥa.

[hierogl.], ḥa-t (Sarc. [hierogl.], Bul.) l. [hierogl.] ḥaī.

[hierogl.], ḥa-t, (E.) oculorum dolor. — ϩιϯ lippitudo, lippitudine, cisposità.

[hierogl.] (Paletta del principe Ssenāmen), [hierogl.] (Serapeum) (Sul piede di una statua) } ḥa-t, affanno, afflizione, pena, tristezza, mestizia, dolore. — Essere afflitto, attristato, ecc.; aver il cuor mesto, afflitto, ecc.
qωϫ, ϩнϫ (T.), affligere, affligi.
[hierogl.], procurare afflizione, affanno, ecc.
2) — Il 2° è anche equiv. a [hierogl.] ḥa-t.
3) — Il 1° anche equiv. a [hierogl.] ḥt, cuore, ecc.

[hierogl.], ḥa-t (Rit. 142, 15), il Nord. l. [hierogl.] ḥa.

[hierogl.], ḥat (Rit. 130, 7), [Hebrew], insidiare; insidiæ, laccio.
l. [hierogl.] ḥa e [hierogl.] ḥad.
— (Pierr.) prisonnier, état de prisonnier; (Birch) terror.

[hierogl.] (Dendera) } ḥat, (Brug.) equiv. ad [hierogl.] at, ritaglio di tempo, tempuscolo.
2). — ḥa-t, equiv. al seg..

[hierogl.], ḥa-t (Rec. I, 68), l. [hierogl.] ḥa.

[hierogl.] (L. 188 a, 172, 184), [hierogl.], [hierogl.] (Denkm. II, 110, c) } ḥa-t, g. f., varr. di [hierogl.] aḥ, [hierogl.] aḥ-t (l.). Un campo o terreno diviso in porzioni, (Erm. L. l. c.) iugero, una piccolissima misura di superficie.
[hierogl.], [hierogl.] (a.), [hierogl.] (Denkm. II, 129), [hierogl.] (Roug., Rech. Tomb. 57, 78) — pl., a. } — In generale: fondo, tenimento, possedimento, benestabile, ϩοι, agger, prædium.
[hierogl.] (L. 91, Louvre; Denkm. II, 3; Roug. Rech. l. c.); ḥer-ḥa-t, (Lushington) Lord of the manor; (Pierr. Dict. e De Roug., Rech. p. 86) le domaine rural; Brugsch però legge questi gruppi semplicemente ḥer, e li considera come costituenti un solo vocabolo (l. [hierogl.] ḥr).

[hierogl.], ḥat (Sarc. [hierogl.], Bul.), letto funebre, bara, feretro, cassa,

sarcofago.

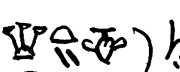
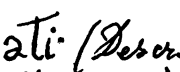
ḥa-t, opp. ḥat (Variante di had, V.), cavo, fossa, buca. — Tomba, sepoltura (Inscr. Pepi I, 607, 608) (P. Leyd. I, 344, 2, 7; 7, 8)

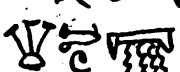
ḥa-t (Demd.), V. ḥa-it.

ḥat (Denkm. IV, 46, a, 2), Var. di ḥad.
2) — ḥa-t, Equiv. al seg., all. 1.

ḥat (Inscr. Pepi I, 655), V. ḥa.
2) — ḥat, equiv. al prec., all. 1.

ḥat (Demd. Mar.), Var. di ḥti.

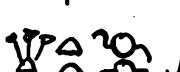
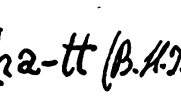
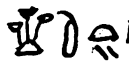
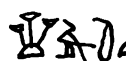
ḥat (Rit. Naville, 130, 4), V. ḥatā.

ḥatau (opp. ḥa-tu), Var. di ḥat.

ḥatā, ḥatātu, Varianti di ḥaiui. — Secondo Max Müller (Z. l. c.), significa fondamentalmente tempesta, procella, burrasca, temporale, Sturm. — Quindi anche (Z. 1886, 88) (Rit. 135, 2)
2) — equiv. a ϩⲁⲧⲏⲩ, etere, regione eterea, regione delle nubi; — e quindi il cielo.

ḥa-ti (D. T. T. I, 11, b, 5), V. ḥat.

ḥati (Rec. IV, 32), V. ḥa e ḥad.

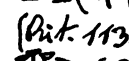
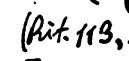
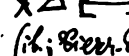
ḥati (Descr. V, 40), V. ḥat.

ḥatu (Z. 1886, 88), V. ḥa.

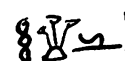
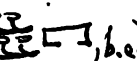
ḥa-ti, ḥa-tu, V. ḥat.

ḥati, ḥatu, ḥatui, Varianti di ḥatā. (B. H. T. 118, 10) (Z. 1874, 140; Karn., tempio di Xonsu)

— Stern (E) fa il 1° gruppo anche equival. al prec.

ḥatui (Rit. 130, 8), verosimilmente var. del prec.; pioggia o nubi.

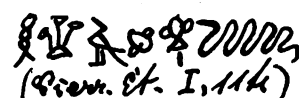
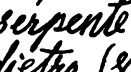
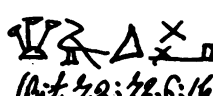
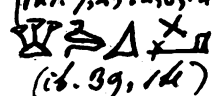
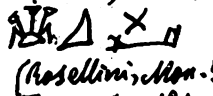
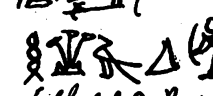
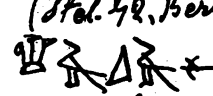
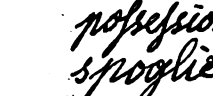
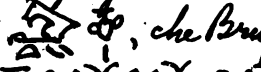
ḥateś, Var. di ḥads.

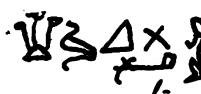
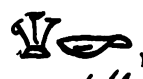
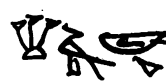
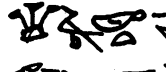
ḥa-tt (B. H. T. 66), V.

[hieroglyphs], hatt (D. K. T. 30; D. T. T. 23. 2 e 3), = [hieroglyphs] had.

[hieroglyphs], hat-ti (Demd.), nome di un quadrupede appartenente alla specie dei gatti, e nello stesso tempo soprannome del dio Bes, e perciò scritto talvolta [hieroglyphs] bs.

[hieroglyphs], hat-tui (Rit. 133, 1), = [hieroglyphs] hatà.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 113, 3) [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 17, 91) [hieroglyphs], plur. (ib. 17, 77 e 78) had, tender un laccio, un trabocchetto, una trappola, un agguato, — prender nel laccio, nella trappola. 2) — Sost. equiv. al seg., all. 1.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 113, 3, 4) [hieroglyphs] (Bon. 8, D, col. 25) [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] (Bon. 7, D, 50) [hieroglyphs] (ib.; Brug. G. I, 144) had, deriv. dal prec.: cappio, calappio, trappola, trabocchetto, laccio, insidia, agguato, rete, reticolato, gabbia, fossa. — g. m.
Conf. ⲞⲒⲈⲒⲦ fovea, חתחת insidiae. [hieroglyphs] (Rit. l. c.) io lo presi nella rete.
2) — Il luogo dove sono tesi lacci, paretaio.
3) — Strumento di pena: camera della tortura, fossa dei condannati; — voragine, baratro, gouffre, luogo dove sono torturati i defunti malvagi; fossa ardente, abbruciante, infuocata, rovente, fossa dei dannati all'inferno (V. il Libro del Duau, III, 3); (Pierr. al Rit. 17, 77 e 78) chaudière.

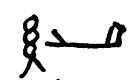
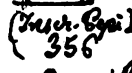
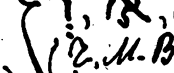
[hieroglyphs], had, (Brug., Z. 1871, 38) porta, uscio; propr. il saliscendi, il nottolino. — Designa le grandi portiere del tempio di Edfu, le quali a destra ed a sinistra dell'Adytum conducevano al corridoio (sīm), e da questo verso la contigua sala centrale.

[hieroglyphs], had (Rec. III, 81, a, 17), stendere le ali, spiegare le ali, aprire le ali.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], b. e. [hieroglyphs], pl. (B. T. H. II, 106), [hieroglyphs] plur. b. e. [hieroglyphs] (Libro del Duau, III, 3), [hieroglyphs] (B. T. d. p. 136) had-it, hadu, Varr. di [hieroglyphs] had.

[hieroglyphs], hadeš (B. H. T. 70, l. 1; Dict. géo. 1386), forma allargata di [hieroglyphs] had (se pure i due vocaboli non sono omofoni, [hieroglyph] facendo solamente l'ufficio di un particolare segno determinativo), collo stesso significato: tendere una rete, un laccio od una trappola, per pigliar pesci, uccelli ed anche quadrupedi.

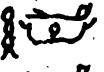
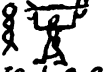
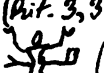
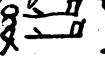
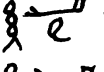
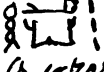
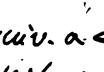
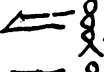
[hieroglyphs], ḥaded (Rec. III, 96); v. [hieroglyphs] ḥad.

[hieroglyphs], ḥaḥa (Nav. M. d'H. pl. 13, 6), nome del coccodrillo, in quanto designa il nemico, Tifone, lo spirito del male.

[hieroglyphs] (Pierr. Ét. I, 114), [hieroglyphs] (Stela Mettern.) ḥa-ḥer, nome di un serpente mitologico, abitante il mondo sotterraneo; letter.: serpente dal viso rivolto all'indietro (v. [hieroglyphs] ḥa).

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 7, 2; 72, 6; 164, 14), [hieroglyphs] (ib. 39, 14), [hieroglyphs] (Rosellini, Mon. 51), [hieroglyphs] (Gio. I, v. 334), [hieroglyphs] (Tomb. d'Ahmès), [hieroglyphs] (Stel. 42, Berl.), [hieroglyphs] ḥaq, pigliare, cogliere, prendere, afferrare, impugnare, abbrancare, prender possesso di, impadronirsi di, impossessarsi di. — Prender con forza, con violenza, rubare, rapire; — prendere prigioniero. — Sost., g. f., presa, possessione, bottino, preda, rapina, spoglie (Sall. III, 2, 6).

— g. m., prigioniero di guerra (Inscr. d'Ipsamboul).

— Degna di nota l'espress.: [hieroglyphs], che Brugsch fa equiv. al copto ϩⲟϫϩⲉϫ, ϩⲉϫϩⲱϫ (T.-M.), premere, opprimere, affligere, arctare, afflictio, oppressio.

[hieroglyphs], ḥaq (Rit. 99, 18) nome di un dio.

[hieroglyphs], ḥak (Denkm. II, 126, al di sopra della figura di un contadino che dirige l'aratro), ? — Forse in connes. col seg., una figura speciale di terreno?

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] ḥak, ḥak-t, ḥak-tt (P. Matem. di Londra), g. m. secondo Brugsch (Z. 1874, 148), il rombo. — (Eisenlohr, Z. 1873, 29) il trapezio isoscele. — (Revillout, Rev. égypt. II, 307, 309) il trapezio rettangolo, la sua superficie ed il calcolo di questa superficie. — Ma più propriam. la base minore del trapezio rettangolo. (N. B. — Revillout trascrive [hieroglyph] il segno che Eisenlohr trascrive [hieroglyph]).

[hieroglyphs], ḥà (Rosetta, 4), v. [hieroglyphs] ḥi.

[hieroglyphs], ḥàp (Inscr. Pepi I, 242, 243), variante di [hieroglyph] ḥp (v.). — (Masp., Rec. de trav. VII, 149) s'élancer.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Pepi I, 356), [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 125, d) ḥā, 1) var. delle b. e. invece di [hieroglyphs] ḥnā, e, con, insieme, [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], assir. U, copto ϩⲱ (T. M. B.) et, etiam. 2) — Var. del seg. (Pepi I. a).

gioia, letizia, ecc., scritto anche [hieroglyphs], ḥā-àb (Inscr. Pepi I, 408), letter. letizia del cuore.

[hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Pepi I, 175) [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 3,3; 136,9; 153,1) [hieroglyphs] (Denkm. IV, 25,2) } ḥā, forma radicale, più antica e più rara, invece della più freq. e posteriore equival. [hieroglyphs] ḥāā.

[hieroglyphs], ḥā (Rec. I, 3, 4), la terra come proprietà: campi, poderi, campagne, beni, fondi. – ϨOI (Z., π) agger, praedium.

[hieroglyphs] (S. Rhind, 1,7) [hieroglyphs] (Z. 1870, 44) [hieroglyphs] (D. H. T. 36,28) } ḥā, designa propriamente una parte determinata del corpo degli animali; ma in generale carne, membro. – Al plur.: le membra.
2) – Corpo, busto.
3) – Coi suffissi pronominali esprime per lo più il nostro stesso, come il copto ϨⲰ in ϨⲰⲰϤ se ipsum. – Quindi troviamo in un papiro di Torino l'espressione
[hieroglyphs], r-ḥā-ut-u-f, letter. sulle sue membra; cioè per lui stesso, per la sua autorità, sotto la sua autorità; equiv. a [hieroglyphs] r-dod-f (H. Chab. Mél. 1873, p. 52).
[hieroglyphs] } nelle membra, nelle carni, signif. in persona, personalmente.
Nel P. II di Bulaq, è detto di Horo che, uscendo contro nemici, incontrò sua madre, la vacca Ahu, [hieroglyphs], m-ḥuu-res-ss, nelle sue membra essa stessa, cioè essa in persona, essa in carne ed ossa.
– Si trova però questa espressione anche nel suo senso proprio. Così [hieroglyphs] (C, 218, Louvre), (Pierr. Ét. II, 138) fait en chair, enfanté, né. [hieroglyphs] (Stat. Boxeri, Monaco), figlio suo uscito dalle sue carni, cioè dal suo corpo.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 1, 21; 145, 2; 146, 2) [hieroglyphs], freq. [hieroglyphs], b.e. [hieroglyphs] b.e. (Dict. géo. 658) [hieroglyphs] (Karn.; Stel. Bubast.) } ḥā, prepos.: avanti, dinanzi, prima, innanzi.
2) – Ciò che è davanti, nel dinanzi, nel principio, al cominciamento (di [hieroglyphs]...).
3) – Sost. g. f., principio, cominciamento; – primizie.
4) – ϨH, facies, conspectus, fronte (Rit. 125, 44).
5) – ϨH, (T), prora, pars anterior navis (Green, Fouill. II, col. 25).
6) – g. m., principe, capo, comandante; nomarca (Erman, Z. 1882, 14).
7) – Verbo: essere davanti, essere il primo, essere al davanti, essere il più eccellente, il più distinto, il più eminente.
8) – E questi stessi aggettivi: primo, anteriore, primario, principale, precipuo.
– Come preposizione raramente si trova solo, cioè senza accompagnamento di altra preposiz. di sostegno.
[hieroglyphs] (D. H. T. 81, 2),

(Il sacerdote di Hathor) recita i buoni capitoli davanti alla dea.

Ma per lo più ḥā è legata ad una delle particelle (od), , , (opp. , (b.e.)); e si hanno così le seguenti espressioni:

, (V. Rit. 66,2; 19,1; 126,1; 108,3; 111,2; 134,7; 146, 27; 164, 3 e 5), dal principio di, al principio, da prima, primieramente, avanti, innanzi; sul davanti di, à l'avant de; nella parte anteriore (Rit. 108,3), alla prora (ib. 66,2; 126,1; 146,27; 164, 3, 4 e 5); — sulla fronte (ib. 34,7). (Rit. 92, 4)

(Stel. Lakemsi, Berlino) (Edfu) creare, formare nel principio.

, , equiv. alla prec.; innanzi, davanti, ЄΤΩΗ, ЄΘΗ (T.M.), ante, antea; (De Rougé) al principio; (Masp. Rec. de trav. II, 53) alla testa di.. , — Alla presenza, al cospetto di: innanzi a lui, alla sua presenza.

— Queste espressioni m-ḥā, r-ḥā, significano anche con, insieme con, in causa di.., a cagione di.. ;

evarr.: con lui, innanzi a lui, per causa sua, ecc.

— E le stesse espressioni senza regime sono avverbi e significano: primieramente, in principio, dapprima, avanti, innanzi, pria.

e varr., V. sotto àm.

(Rit. 120,1) sulla fronte, alla fronte (di... ...).

, , , (Rit. 146, f) (ib. 145, 23) (basse epoche) χer-ḥā, avanti, innanzi a, in faccia a, al cospetto di, di fronte a, di prospetto a;

— detto anche del tempo: prima di, avanti, dianzi, prima.

ϨΑΤ-ϨΗ, ϨΑ-ΘΗ, ante, coram.

In opposiz. a χr-ph, dietro.

— (Masp. Rec. de trav. l.c.) in risposta a.. V. sotto χr.

Un capo militare è ! innanzi ai (suoi) soldati.

— Come sostantivo si notino le seg. espress.:

(An. IV, 15, 8) il cominciamento dell'acqua, cioè la foce, di un fiume.

ḥā m ro-u, cominciamento dei capitoli: rubrica che si poneva in principio di uno scritto (V. per es. il Rit. dei Morti).

, ḥā-χa (Denkm. II, 131, 132), principio del conto, opp. capo primo del conto.

(Edfu) (B.T.T. 101, 1) ḥā-sep (V. sotto sp). — (Z. 1865, 37; 1870, T. II, l. 26) l'anno solare fisso, (Horapoll. I, 5) ΕΤΟΣ ΤΟ ΕΝΙΣΤΑΜΕΝΟΝ, (V. Brug. Nouvel. Rech. cal., p. 74). Varr. delle epoche posteriori invece di , .

, capo sacerdotale

della sacristia.

ḥā-ḥer, comandante supremo o superiore, comandante in capo, primo comandante.

comandante della città, corrisp. al ted. Bürgermeister, borgomastro, podestà, sindaco, maire.

comandante del grande fiume, il comandante preposto al servizio del Nilo.

àr-ḥā (Stel. 55, Vienna), il pilota, letter.: guardiano della prora.

— 9) — Si trova come var. di ḥā, ḥāt (V. quivi gli esempi).

ḥā, equiv. al prec., all. 6: comandante, signore della città. comandante dell'occidente; titolo del generale in capo dei Māẓaīu.

ḥā, g. m., Varianti di ḥāti, cuore. (Rit. 32, 3; 44, 2) (ib. 90, 1) plur. I primi gruppi freq. nelle ultime epoche. — V. al fonetico usr.

ḥā (Rit. 144, 30; Rec. IV, 83, B, col. 4), V. ḥāt, ubi exempla.

ḥā, ϩⲏ (B., M., T), prora, pars anterior navis.

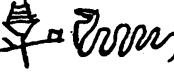
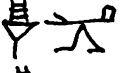
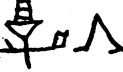
ḥā (secondo Brugsch, la più antica lettura è āḥā, V. a questo fonetico). 1) — Freq. equiv. ad ḥā, in tutti i suoi significati.

2) — Appoggio, sostegno, puntello, pilastro, palo, colonna; — q. f. Detto in particolare dei puntelli o delle colonne del cielo, che quattro dee portano o sostengono sulle loro mani.

3) — (probabilmente a leggersi ϫⲉⲣⲡ, V.) mastro, superiore, capo.

mastro dei due troni, carica di corte.

(Trans. 1880, 7), (Masp.) task-master, mastro o capo dei lavoranti.

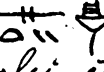
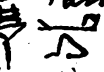
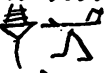
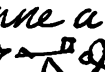
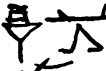
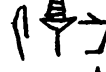
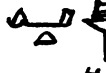
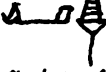
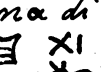
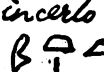
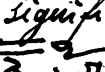
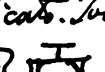
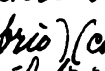
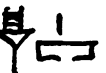
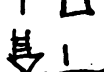
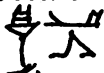
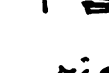
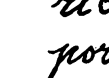
(ib. 7 e 21), plur. del prec.

mastro d'ogni tunica, carica sacerdotale o di corte.

4) — (P. Sall. IV) cattivo, nefasto, infausto, minaccioso; epiteto o qualificativo di una o più parti (ciascuna di quattro ore) di alcuni giorni dell'anno. V. all'art. ḥra e Masp. Journ. As. 1878, 342, nota.

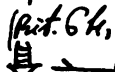
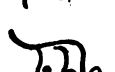
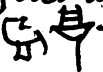
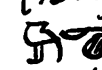
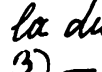
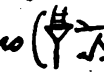
5) — Var. di ḥā.

(Rit. 163, 6 e 7) (ib. 125, 42) ḥā, equiv. al preced. all. 2, sostegno, ecc. (Rit. 125, 42), letter. la bilancia sui suoi sostegni, cioè in equilibrio.

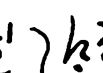
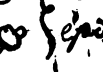
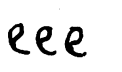
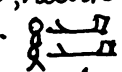
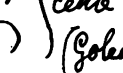
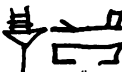
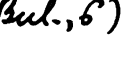
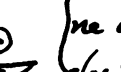
2) — Il primo, g. m., è nel l. c. equival a ḥā, durata.

} ḥā (D. Bauwerk., 8), il serpente sacro, il genio tutelare di un luogo, l'ἀγαθοδαίμων nella figura di serpente.

} ḥā, fermarsi, arrestarsi, stare, stare in piedi, esser ritto, star ritto, tenersi in piedi; esser in riposo, rimanere, essere immobile.
b. e. 2) — Verbo sostantivo essere.
3) — (ant.) Verbo ausiliare. Si unisce spesso alla radice verbale attributiva colla particella.
4) — Alzarsi in piedi, levarsi; comparire.
5) — Tenersi pronto a operare, attendere, aspettare.
6) — Tener fermo, resistere.
7) — Interiezione: ecco!, su!, fermati!, sta!.
— ⲁϩⲉ, ⲁϩⲁ, ⲁϩⲱ (T.), ⲟϩⲓ (M.), stare, manere, persistere, adstare, adsistere. הוה, הוא, חוא (cald.), essere; [Hebrew] essere, stare: [Hebrew] ecco, [Hebrew] orsù, via, [Hebrew], [Hebrew], o!, olà!.
— essi stettero dietro Qodes.
—... stare innanzi a..., alla presenza di....
, tenersi davanti ai magistrati, comparire davanti il tribunale.
, si venne a dire a Sua Maestà.
, egli ha balbettato.
(Rit. 17, 23), stanno trasformati in Dei; (De Roug. e Pierr.) il s'en est formé des dieux.
— } s-ḥā, du-ḥā, forme causative: (An. IV, verso) innalzare, elevare, ergere, erigere, rizzare, collocare. — Ed i passivi: (Edfu) ⲧⲁϩⲱ, ⲧⲁϩⲟ, ⲧⲁϩⲉ (T. M.), ⲧⲁϩⲁ (T. B.), statuere, constituere; ⲧⲁϩⲟⲉⲣⲁⲧ (T. M.), ⲧⲁϩⲟⲉⲗⲉⲧ (B.), supra pedes statuere, erigere, statuere, consistere, firmare.
— 8) — Al Rit. 35, 3 si trova la forma evidentemente come sostantivo, ma di incerto significato. Ivi si legge: , che io tradurrei: egli ha distinto la verità ponderando accuratamente i sostegni (i contrapesi di equilibrio) (Confr. ḥā, all. 2); (Pierr.) il divise la lumière au moyen de la réunion de ces emblèmes.

. ḥā (D. K. T. 88), Var. delle b. e. del prec., all. 1.

} ḥā, g. f. (Z. 1876, 23), deriv. dal prec.: stazione, dimora, in ge-

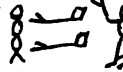
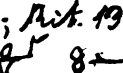
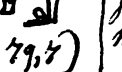
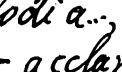
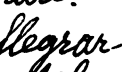
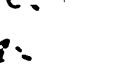
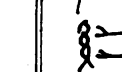
nerale; ma propr. luogo dove uno si ferma per prender riposo, luogo di riposo, letto di riposo; (Birch) resting-place (Rit. 127, 8).
ⲁϩⲟ diversorium, hospitium.
2) — la tomba; — una determinata tomba o sepolcro in una necropoli; sepolcro ereditario. — La grande camera o sala, la camera principale di un ipogeo.

[hieroglyphs] (Stela Siena) (Edfu) (Stel. 11, Siena) } ḥā, pietra ritta o che sta ritta, pietra eretta, monumento eretto (confr. [hieroglyphs] ḥā); pietra votiva. — Pietra, monumento, lapide, stele.
2) — (Edfu) termine.

[hieroglyphs], ḥā (Tav. Stat.; Dict. géo. 836), nave da trasporto, da carico; barca o battello di trasporto delle mercanzie sul Nilo.

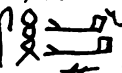
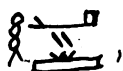
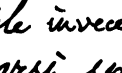
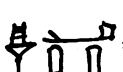
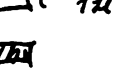
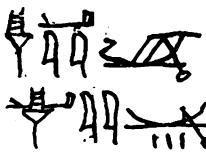
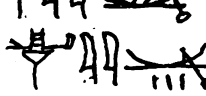
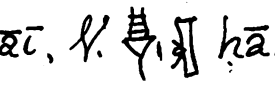
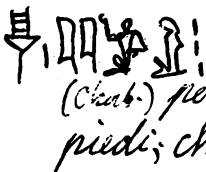
[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 64, 36) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 15, 48) [hieroglyphs] (Dend.) [hieroglyphs] b.e. (D. Z. T. I, 49, 5) } ḥā, g. m., la durata del tempo, l'intervallo di tempo misurato.
2) — La durata della vita; la vita, l'esistenza, considerata come durata.
ⲁϩⲓ (M.), ⲁϩⲉ (T.), π, vitae stadium, vitae tempus, curriculum vitae, aetas.
[hieroglyphs] (Sall. IV, 12, 2) m-ḥā, durante; durante la vita (Rit. 64, 36)
[hieroglyphs] (Denkm. III, 98, a), (Brug.) longaevus.
[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 15, 48), dopo la durata della vita.
3) — (Z. 1865, 6) Il mezzodì, l'ora del mezzogiorno; la 6ª ora del giorno; propr. l'ora in cui il sole apparentemente sta fermo ([hieroglyphs]).

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Dict. géo. p. 230) [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] (Stel. Piānxi) [hieroglyphs] (Chab.) [hieroglyphs] (Edfu) [hieroglyphs] (Brug.) } ḥā, g. m., numero, quantità, moltitudine, ammasso, massa, mucchio, cumulo, ⲟϩⲓ, acervus.
2) — (Specialmente gli ultimi gruppi) mucchio di frumento; — provvigioni di diverse specie immagazzinate.
[hieroglyphs], quartiere delle provvigioni (in una necropoli).
3) — Totalità, somma, totale, ammontare.
4) — Il 1º gruppo si trova anche equiv. a [hieroglyphs] ḥā, all. 1, 2, 4.
5) — (Masp., Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 147) ⲁϩⲟ, tesoro (S. di Berl. I, l. 141; Beni-Hass. l. 77-81).
— Plurale [hieroglyphs] ḥā-u.

[hieroglyphs] } ḥā (An. III, 5, 10), (Masp., Genr. épist. 42) nuca, cervice.

(Stela Metternich) (Dend. Mar.) (D.Z.T. I, 41) ḥā, Varianti delle basse epoche invece del più comune ḥā.
eee, e

. ḥāau (Inscr. Sepi I, 280), (Masp. Rec. de trav. VII, 152), forma antiq. di ḥāā (V.), nel l.c. nel senso di aggettivo plurale: pleins d'allégresse.
— Forse equiv. al seg.

plur. (Stabel Antar) ḥāa, ḥāau, scritture a., invece della più recente ḥāā. (Golen. Rec. de trav. III, 2).

, ḥāau (Rit. 64, 15), Var. di ḥā, tomba.

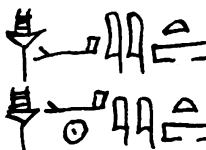
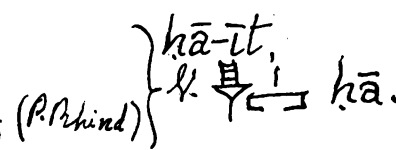
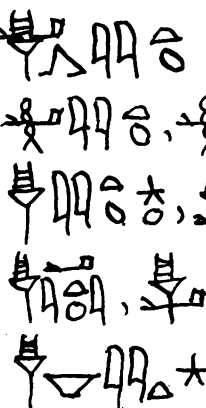
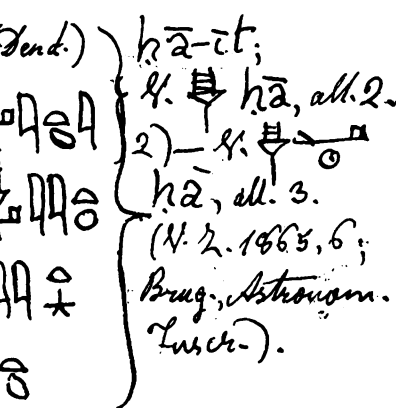
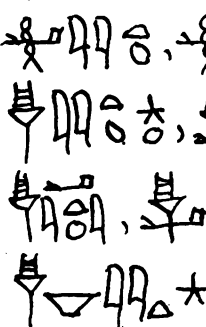
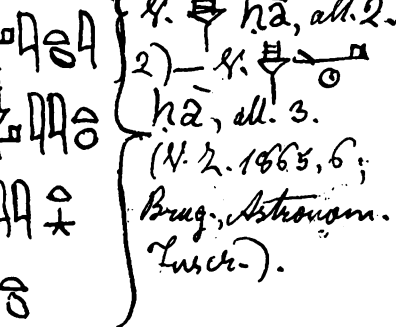
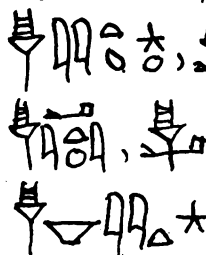
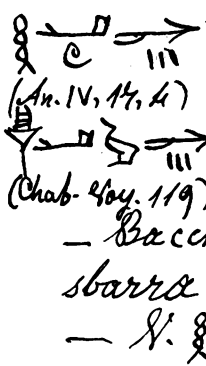
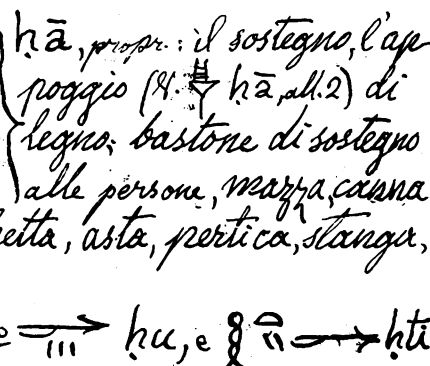
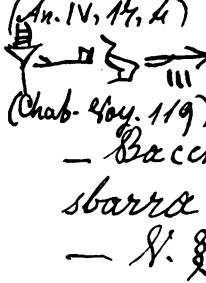
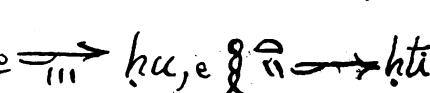
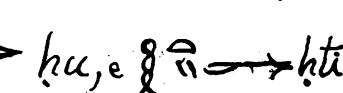
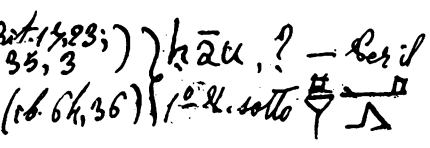
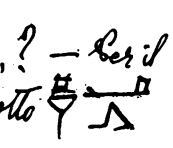
, ḥāauī (P. Mor. di Bul., 6), V. ḥāu.

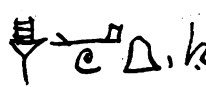
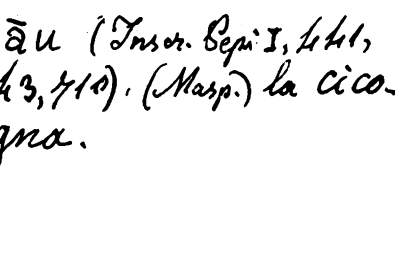
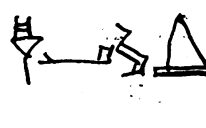
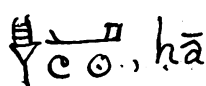
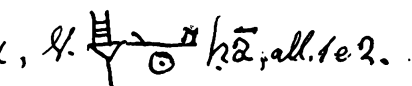
ḥā-ār (-heb), designazione del 29º giorno del mese (originalmente lunare).

, ḥāā (D.Z.T. II, 38, col. 18), giovane, fanciullo, ragazzo, garzone.
In oppos. a āau, vecchio.

(An. I, 1.1; Rit. 138, 1) (Rit. 6, 1; 13, 4; 152, 1; 79, 7), as, b. (Inscr. Sepi I, 175, 430) (D.Z.T. II, 34, 4), b.e. (D.Z.T. l.c.) (Denkm. VI, 115, 34) (Rit. 85, 8), sost. (sost. Stela Sakemsi) ḥāā, ḥāāui, ḥāā-ut, esaltare, glorificare, lodare, magnificare, dar lodi a..., adorare, acclamare.
2) — Rallegrarsi, congratularsi con alcuno (Stela k. q. Leida); esultare, giubilare, gioire, essere lieto, allegro, giubilante; q.co (Z.) contentum esse.
— Gioia, allegrezza, allegria, letizia, giubilo, esultanza, entusiasmo.
— Caus. s-ḥāā (Obelisco Barberini) mettere in giubilo.

, ḥāi, (Brugsch, Z. 1883, 129) forma dialettale invece di χāi, salire, levarsi, spuntare, detti del Sole.

ḥāī, V. ḥā

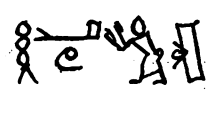
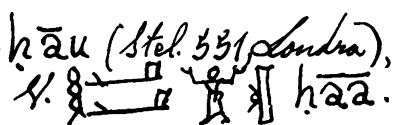
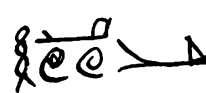
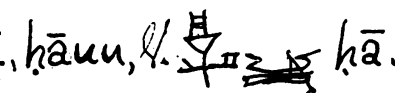
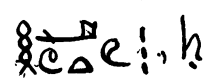
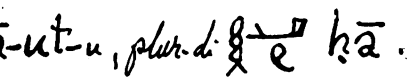
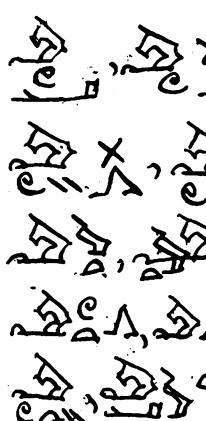
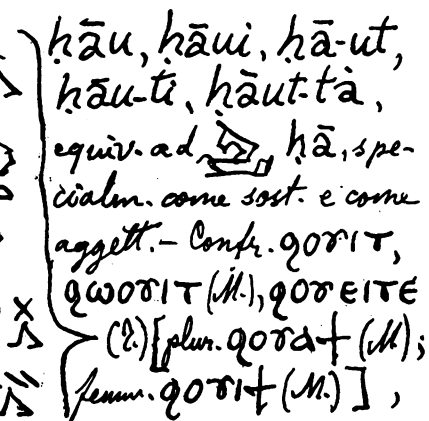
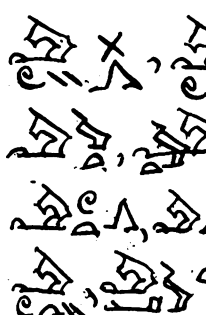
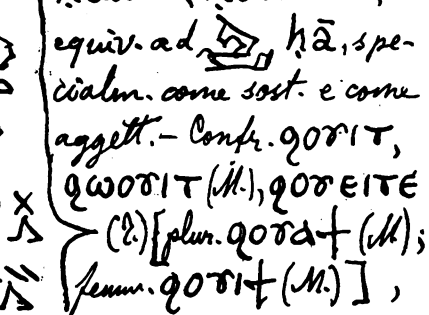
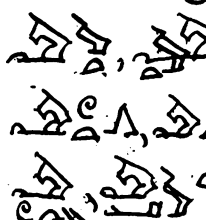
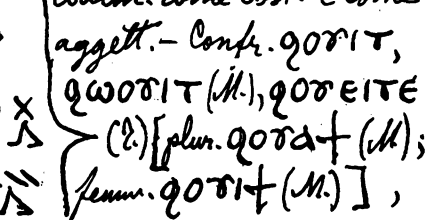
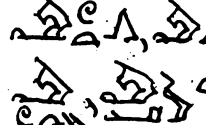
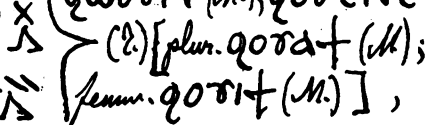
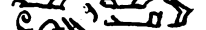
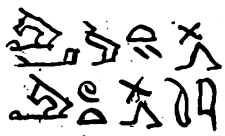
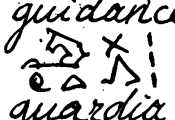
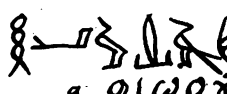
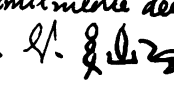
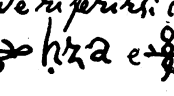
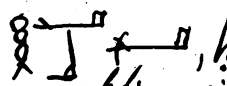
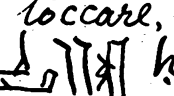
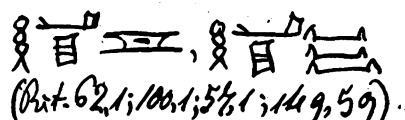
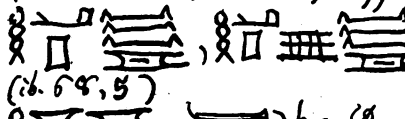
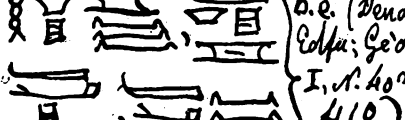
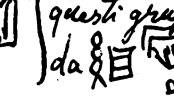
(Rosetta, 14) ḥāī, V. ḥā.

(Stela Biancki) ḥāī, V. ḥā.

ḥāī, V. ḥā.

ḥāī-u (P. Mor. di Bol. 23, 10), (Chab.) persone che si tengono ritte, in piedi; che resistono; — avversarî (?).

ḥā-īt, V. ḥā. (P. Rhind)

(Dend.) ḥā-īt; V. ḥā, all. 2. 2) — V. ḥā, all. 3. (V. L. 1863, 6; Brug., Astronom. Inscr.).

ḥā, propr.: il sostegno, l'appoggio (V. ḥā, all. 2) di legno; bastone di sostegno alle persone, mazza, canna. (An. IV, 14, 4) (Chab. Voy. 119) — Bacchetta, asta, pertica, stanga, sbarra.
— V. hu, e ḥti

(Rit. 14, 23; 35, 3) (ib. 64, 36) ḥāu, ? — Per il 1° V. sotto p. 142, col. 2ª. — Il 2° pare significhi le persone, gli uomini che si rizzano, che resistono, che si oppongono (?).

ḥāu (Karn.), V. ḥā.

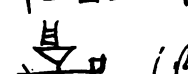
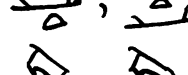
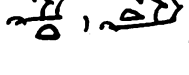
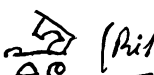
ḥāu, V. ḥā.

ḥāu (Inscr. Pepi I, 441, 443, 710). (Masp.) la cicogna.

ḥāu, (An. V, 24, 3), V. e ḥā.

ḥāu, V. ḥā, all. 1 e 2.

ḥāu (Stel. 531 Londra), V. ḥaa.

ḥāuu, V. ḥā.

ḥā-ut-u, plur. di ḥā.

ḥāu, ḥāui, ḥā-ut, ḥāu-ti, ḥāut-tà, equiv. ad ḥā, specialm. come sost. e come aggett. — Confr. ϩⲟⲩⲓⲧ, ϩⲱⲟⲩⲓⲧ (M.), ϩⲟⲩⲉⲓⲧⲉ (S.) [plur. ϩⲟⲩⲁϯ (M.); femm. ϩⲟⲩⲓϯ (M.)],

[hieroglyphs] (ib. 113, 5), allora egli fece la sua trasformazione.

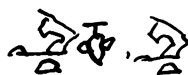
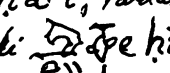
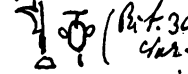
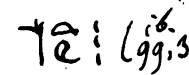
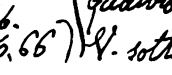
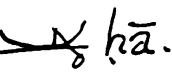
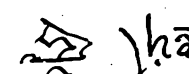
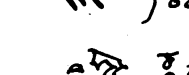
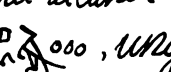
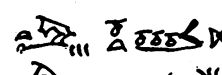
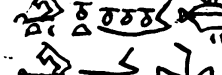
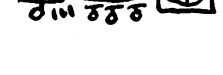
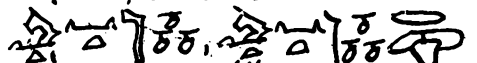
[hieroglyphs], ḥārui (P. Mor. di Bul. 23, 7), Chab. lo fa equivalente a [hieroglyphs] ḥurā (V.); sopraffare, soggiogare.

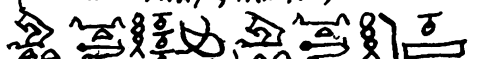
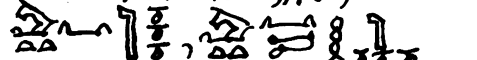
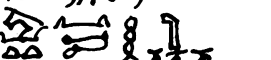
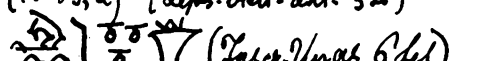
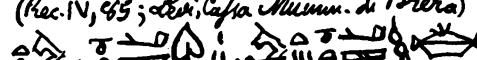
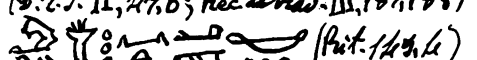
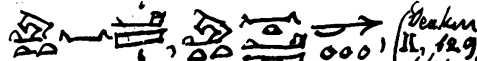
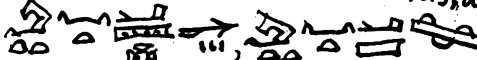
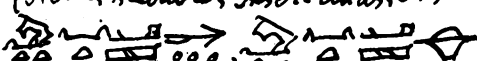
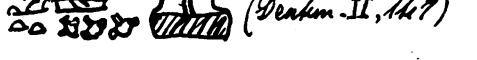
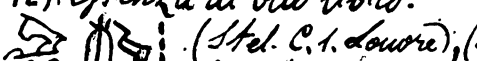
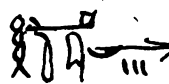
[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Pepi I, 194), [hieroglyphs] (ib. 464) — ḥa-t, sostantivo di [hieroglyphs] ḥā. Plur. [hieroglyphs] (C, 3, Louvre).
2) — ḥāt, verbo, equiv. allo stesso ḥā (Inscr. Pepi I, ll. cc.).

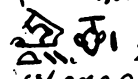
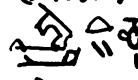
[hieroglyphs], ḥā-t (Levi, Cassa mummiforme di Brera) nome della divinità tutelare dell' 8ª ora del giorno, e nome di questa stessa ora. Letter.: letizia. equiv. al prec..

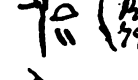
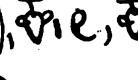
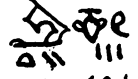
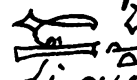
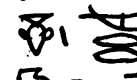
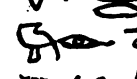
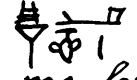
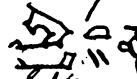
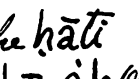
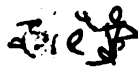
[hieroglyphs], ḥā-t (Sall. III, 5, 4), V. [hieroglyphs] ḥā.

[hieroglyphs], ḥāt (Denkm. V, 16, b, 9 e seg.) nel gruppo [hieroglyphs] ḥāt-n-ḥeq, vaso (di metallo) per bere.

[hieroglyphs], ḥāt (Birch, Coffin of Amamu XXIII, sopra) a wash hand jar. — Forse identico al prec.

[hieroglyphs], ḥā-t (Dend.), nome della 6ª ora del giorno. V. [hieroglyphs] ḥā-it.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 128, 2; 142, 13), [hieroglyphs] (Rec. 3, 96) — ḥāt, V. [hieroglyphs] ḥā.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] — ḥā-t, V. [hieroglyphs] ḥā. principio, ecc. — Aggett. femm.: prima, precipua, ecc.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 99, 8; 122, 3). Birch legge ḥāt, ritenendo [hieroglyph] come determinativo, e traduce rope, tow-line, corda, fune, gomena, alzaia.
— Ma gli altri egittologi leggono ḥā-tu (V. a questo fonetico).

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Stel. Mettern.) (Il Canda Rit. 18, 5; Inscr. Pepi I, 568), [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 30, 2, var.), [hieroglyphs] (ib. 90, 3), [hieroglyphs] (ib. 99, 3), [hieroglyphs] (ib. 145, 66) — ḥā-t, varianti di [hieroglyphs] ḥāti. — Per gli ultimi quattro gruppi, V. sotto usr.

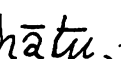
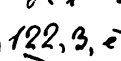
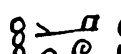
[hieroglyphs], ḥā-t, V. [hieroglyphs] ḥā.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] — ḥā-t, olio, unguento od essenza. Ve n'erano di diverse sorta; ne registriamo qui alcune.
[hieroglyphs], unguento balsamico.
[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (D. Z. T. II, 47, b), olio od unguento libico, essenza di

teken, scritto anche (Levi, Cassa mumm. di Brera; S. H. T. 37, 6) (Denkm. II, 247; 143, d) (ib. 146, k; ib. 69, 70) (ib. 129) (ib. 98) (ib. 85, a) (Leps. Aelt. Text. 34) (Inscr. Unas, 64) — olio od essenza di teken, equiv. al preced.

(Rec. IV, 85; Levi, Cassa Mumm. di Brera) (S. H. T. II, 47, b; Rec. de trav. III, 187, 188) (Rit. 143, 4) (Denkm. II, 129, 143, d) (ib. 146, 9; 69, 70) (S. H. T. 35; Birc. Coff. of Amam. XVII, 9, 13) (Stel. C. 1. Louvre; Inscr. Unas, 61) (Denkm. II, 147) — unguento, olio, essenza di acacia; era uno degli olii od unguenti sacri, e si usava per ungere gli occhi, i capelli; ecc.

(Rit. 143, 12), essenza di olio libico.

(Stel. C. 1. Louvre), (Masp.) olio d'anice (?).

ḥātà, g. m. (P. D'Orb. 13, 2), un oggetto di legno, su cui uno poteva giacere disteso, e quindi: banco, panca, stuoia, lettiera, letto; l'ankareb dei moderni Egiziani.

ḥāti (Karn.), v. ḥā.

ḥāti (Stel. Piānxi), v. ḥāuti.

(Rit. 64, 34; 163, 14; 17, 69) (ib. 28, 2, 6; 44, 2; Sall. I, 3, 8; S. H. T. 3, 29; S. di Bolog. 1086) (An. V, 11, 1; Sall. I, 3, 10) (Rit. 26, 1) (Rit. 78, 20) plur. (Rit. 163, 4; 17, 65, 73; 26, 1) — ḥāti, g. m., il cuore. 2) — Volontà; volere, voglia, intenzione, desiderio, gusto, passione. 3) — V. sotto ḥt.

.... (S. di Bologna 1086, 2, 6), letter. dare o mettere il cuore dietro..., secondo Chabas, equivale al francese s'inquiéter de....

(Sall. I, 3, 8), grande di cuore, magnanimo.

amante.

(Denkm. III, 73, d), operando come il figlio amante del padre.

(Rec. I, 48), cuor fermo, animo fermo.

(Masp., Genr. ep. 75) letter. cuor lavato, idiotismo analogo a ⲉⲓⲁⲧⲟⲟⲧ (B.), ⲓⲁⲧⲟⲧ (M.), lavar la mano; signif. désespérer, disperare.

— Quindi possiamo conchiudere che ḥāti è freq. usato come sinonimo di àb (V.).

[hieroglyphs], ḥāti, il cuore umano.

[hieroglyphs], ḥāti, (Masp.) canale.

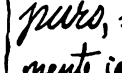
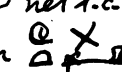
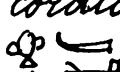
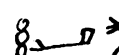
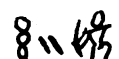
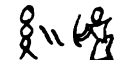
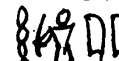
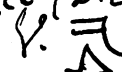
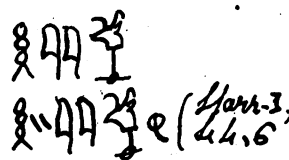
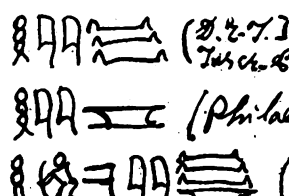
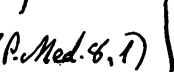
[hieroglyphs], ḥāti (Stela di Mendes), Var. di [hieroglyphs] ḥā.

[hieroglyphs], ḥāti, V. [hieroglyphs] ḥāt, ubi exempla.

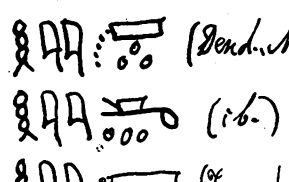
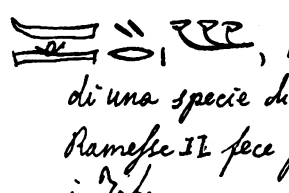
[hieroglyphs] (Stela Zech) [hieroglyphs] (D.H.T. 13,31) [hieroglyphs] } ḥātu, V. [hieroglyphs] e [hieroglyphs], ḥaut. — Il 1° in Rit. 99,46; 122,3, è equivalente a [hieroglyphs] ḥā; ed ib. 130,22, faccia, fronte; parte anteriore.

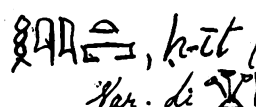
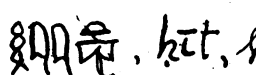
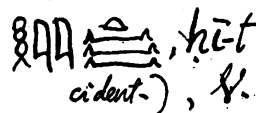
[hieroglyphs], ḥā-tu, plur. di [hieroglyphs] ḥā.

[hieroglyphs], ḥātui, V. [hieroglyphs] ḥāu e [hieroglyphs] ḥti.

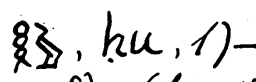
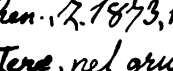
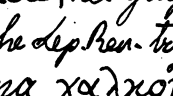
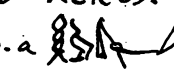
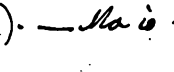
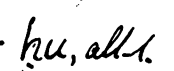
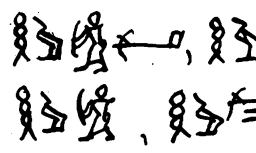
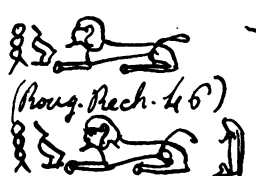
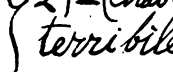
[hieroglyphs] freq. [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] } ḥātt, V. [hieroglyphs] ḥāt, ubi exempla.

[hieroglyphs], ḥāt-za, ḣⲧⲙⲥ della lista dei decani (costellazioni) di Hephaestion, nome del 4° dei 36 decani dell'anno, secondo quella lista (V. Leps. Aeg. Chron. p. 69; Brugsch Astron. Inscr. p. 160 e seg.).

[hieroglyphs] (Karn. Thotm. III) [hieroglyphs] (Mar. Dend. I, 16, a, 4) [hieroglyphs] (ib.) } ḥāza, (Brug.) esser sporco, sucido, lordo, sozzo, impuro, immondo. Verosimilmente identico a [hieroglyphs] ḥza. — Secondo Maspero (Rec. de trav. II, 50), questo vocabolo, che nel l.c. di Dendera è in parallelismo con [hieroglyphs] ut, ha finora un senso incerto. Ma in tutti i passi conosciuti pare si possa tradurre rovesciare, mettere in disordine; — discordia, disordine. — Onde [hieroglyphs], her-ḥāza, in disordine.

[hieroglyphs], ḥāza (Ossiut, Tomba di Ref-ab), pigliare, cogliere con astuzia, carpire con inganno; ottenere, conseguire qualche cosa con un' insidia.
— Stender la rete, il laccio. ϩⲁⲍⲓ, ϩⲁⲥⲉ, laqueus.
— V. [hieroglyphs] ḥza.

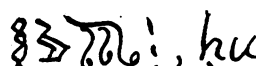
[hieroglyphs] (El Kab) [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 128,5) } ḥī, V. [hieroglyphs], ḥ.

[hieroglyphs], ḥī (D.Z.T. I, 81,2), V. [hieroglyphs] ḥ.

hi, (Chab. Mél. III, 243 e seg.) détecteur, espion; ispettore, sorvegliante. — Brugsch riferisce al copto ϩⲓⲟⲓ inquirere, scrutari, confr. hāāui, e traduce: letter. visitator, designa una determinata classe di impiegati.

hi, gola, fauci, trachea: equivalente a (Harr. I, 44, 6) āhti.

(D. Z. T. II, 35, 11; Inscr. Lepi I, 34 h) (Philae) (P. Med. 8, 1) hi, V. hai.

(Dend. Mar.) (ib.) (Inscr. b. Philae) hi, grano, grani; biade. ϩⲟⲓ (M., †) acervus frumenti.

hir (Dend. Mar.), Var. di h.

hir (Harr. I, 7, 12), nome di una specie di pianta olezzante, che Ramesse II fece piantare in grande numero in Tebe.

hirpu (Z. 1876, 40). V. hrpu.

h-it (D. Z. T., 47, 2a), sala; Var. di ha-it.

hit, Var. di hatti.

h-i-t (Karn., Tempio di Xonsu, lato occident.), V. hi.

h-it, (E) pulvis.

hu, 1) — (Z. 1870, 74) plur. di hā. 2) — (Lepage Ren. Z. 1873, 122) derivato da h, battere, nel gruppo, che Lep. Ren. traduce aes tusum, aeris squama, χαλκοῦ λεπίς. 3) — (B. Gy. 10, Berl.) equiv. a hu, nel senso di pilota (Brug.). — Ma io lo credo qui piuttosto 4) — equiv. a hu, all. 1. 5) — (Birch, Coffin of Amamu XIX, h), equiv. a hu.

hu, V. h, battere, ecc.

hu, la Sfinge. (Roug. Rech. 46) 2) — (Chab.) aggettivo: terribile.

hu, Var. di xu 2) — Var. di xu.

hu (Bit. 143, 51), i capelli,

la chioma.

[hierogl.], ḥu? (Mar. Dend. IV, 79). V. sotto st e χas.

[hierogl.] (Rit. 131, 3) [hierogl.] [hierogl.] (P. Rhind, 18, 4) [hierogl.] (D. Z. I, 44, 18) [hierogl.] (Rit. 85, 1) ḥu, deriv. da [hierogl.] ḥa (V.); abbondare; — pervenire, appartenere, far esser per parte, accordare, concedere, ecc. copiosamente, largamente, abbondantemente. — Sost., g. m., abbondanza, quantità di provvigioni, di viveri, di derrate, ecc.; — viveri, provvigioni, alimenti, derrate.

ϩⲉ (T., M., B., P) victus; ϩⲉⲛⲟⲩϩⲓ (M., P) abundantia, fertilitas, annona bona.

[hierogl.] (An. I, 9, 4) [hierogl.] (An. II, 10) ḥu-qa-u, frequenti gruppi aventi lo stesso significato del solo ḥu. [hierogl.]

[hierogl.], ricchezza nelle case di viveri, cioè: nelle case (è) ricchezza di viveri, di provvigioni.

2) — Chab. traduce i due primi: gusto.

[hierogl.], ḥu? (Bergm. Buch vi Durchwand. d. Ewigkeit, p. 21). Var. del prec.

[hierogl.], [hierogl.] (Inscr. Pepi I, 432; Rit. 17, 24) [hierogl.], [hierogl.] (Rit. 125, 5, var.; 131, 3) [hierogl.], [hierogl.] (R. 85, 2; 110, 5; 143, 83) ḥu, deriv. dal prec.; il dio Hu, il dio Sostanza, il dio degli alimenti, il dio Nutrimento. — È frequentemente associato al dio [hierogl.] sau (V. Rit. 17, 24; 143, 83).

2) — Non di rado variante del pr. sost. (Rit. 125, 5).

3) — Al Rit. 110, 5, pare sia variante di [hierogl.] ḥu, Sfinge.

[hierogl.], ḥu, (Birch, Z. 1873, 132) una specie di scettro.
— (Brugs.) maglio, martello.

[hierogl.], ḥu (Edfu; Navil. M. d'H.) porzione di legno, che appartiene alla parte essenziale di una nave. Nel l. c. è detto che gli ḥu posavano sui [hierogl.] masti.
2) — V. [hierogl.] ḥāu.

[hierogl.] [hierogl.] [hierogl.] ḥua (opp. ḥu-ti) (Inscr. Pepi I, 703; Masp., Rec. de trav. V, 163) designa le persone, che si vedono nelle pitture funerarie, correnti con una penna ([hierogl.] opp. [hierogl.]) in mano, portanti offerte, e talvolta rimorchianti la barca del morto. — Quindi si potrebbe tradurre: corteggio, scorta, persone del corteggio o della scorta.
— V. anche [hierogl.] ḥut.

[hierogl.], ḥuaa-t (Inscr. Pepi I, 66), (Masp., Rec. de trav. V, 167) escrementi, escrezioni.

[hierogl.] (Inscr. Pepi I, 609) [hierogl.] (Stel. 4019, Louvre) ḥuā, barca di trasporto. V. [hierogl.] ḥā.

[hierogl.], ḥuā, g. m. (An. IV, 17, 3), bastone, canna, ecc., V. [hierogl.] ḥāu.

[hieroglyphs], ḥuā (D. M. T. 37, 38), nano, pigmeo, storpio, deforme, contraffatto. [hieroglyphs] (ib.) diventar storpio.

[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] } ḥuā (Denkm. III, 163, a; II, 69, 70), invece di [hieroglyphs] uāḥ.

[hieroglyphs], ḥuā-meter (Bon. 4, D, col. 35), ingiustizia, qualità di ciò che è senza misura; — detto relativamente al peccatore (Brugsch).

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 15, 19; 110, 14; 78, 9 e 31) [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (ib. 104, 2; 125, 5) } ḥui, Varianti di [hieroglyphs] ḥu.

[hieroglyphs] (Var. al Rit. 125, 5) [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (ib. 145, 81; 80, 3) } ḥui, V. [hieroglyphs] ḥu. — Varr. del prec.

[hieroglyphs], ḥu-īt (Desc. V. 41), V. [hieroglyphs] ḥaī.

[hieroglyphs], ḥuu (Stela Zech), V. [hieroglyphs] ḥauu.

[hieroglyphs], ḥuu (J. de Roug. Edf. 43, 7) derivato da [hieroglyphs] ḥa (Comp. [hieroglyphs] ḥaī) e da [hieroglyphs] ḥu (V.); signif. la piena dell'acqua, l'acqua copiosa, abbondante, l'inondazione, l'acqua dell'inondazione.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 54, 1; 43, 1, 2 — 154, 4, 5; 78, 40; — 154, 6) [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (ib. 154, 11; — 144, c; 149, 39; — Inc. Sepir, 306) [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 33, 2; — 149, 40; — 43, Rit.) } ḥuūa, ḥuūau, ḥuūaui, ḥuūatu, V. [hieroglyphs] ḥūa.

[hieroglyphs], ḥuūru (Sall. II, 4, 3), V. [hieroglyphs] ḥūr.

[hieroglyphs] (Statua Bokenxons) [hieroglyphs] (Mar. Abyd.) [hieroglyphs] (Medaunt) [hieroglyphs] (Düm. Edfu) [hieroglyphs] (Stela 55, Londr.) [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], (Chab.) } ḥun, giovane, ragazzo, garzone, fanciullo, fanciullo non ancora pubere; — ed i corrispond. femminili. — Secondo Chabas, età compresa fra l'estrema infanzia e la giovinezza, cioè fra i dieci ed i quindici anni. — Brugsch l'ha trovato in opposiz. a [hieroglyphs] xe, fanciullo (Dend., Inscr. sul tetto della 1ª sala del tempio). [hieroglyphs], letter.: giovani buoni (opp. belli), denominazione delle reclute dell'armata egiziana.

2) — Figlio, figlia.

3) — (Pierr. Ét.) sacerdote.

[hier.], ḥun (Stela C, 100, Louvre), femm. del prec. giovinetta, donzella, zitella, fanciulla, (Masp.) jouvencelle.
— (Pierr. Ét.) sacerdotessa.

[hier.], ḥun (Inscr. Pepi I, 512), ?

[hier.], a (Tomba di Ti), [hier.] (Dict. géo. 380; 1384, X, 2; Denk. facciata) [hier.] b. e. } ḥun, equival. al seg. e ad [hier.] ḥun. Onde i causat. [hier.] e [hier.] s-ḥun.

[hier.] (Z. 1872, 31) [hier.] (Brit. Mus. Tr. 29, 3) [hier.] } ḥun, fare, eseguire un lavoro commesso, fare ciò che l'uficio o l'impiego richiede o esige; amministrare, esercire, governare; prender od aver cura di; curare, maneggiare, trattare come richiede o esige l'uficio, l'ordine o l'incarico; — eseguire ciò che esige la necessità.

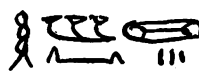
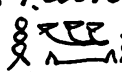
2) — I corrisp. sost.: l'esercizio, l'esecuzione dell'impiego, dell'uficio, dell'affare; — ciò che vi è necessario e richiesto; il necessario, il bisognevole per l'esecuzione sudetta.
— Risultato del lavoro; mercanzia, merce, derrata, produzione; (Masp.) le bagage. — Opera, lavoro.
— Freq. in parall. con [hier.] bk (V.) (pers. in Sall. II, 13, 6); Confr. [copt.], [copt.] (?) res quaevis.
Molto frequenti le frasi
[hier.], [hier.] (Harr. I, 60, 1) } àr-ḥunt, attendere, governare, aver cura dell'impiego o dell'ufficio; esercitare, praticare, maneggiare, eseguire, ecc. un ufficio, una carica, un impiego, un negozio, un affare, un lavoro.

3) — Provvedere, munire, fornire, corredare, allestire, armare, colmare, riempire, caricare, (una persona od una cosa) di.... ([hier.]....).

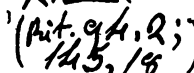
4) — Proteggere, difendere, riparare, guardare, preservare, guarentire (da..., contro...., [hier.]..... opp. [hier.]....).

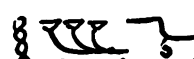
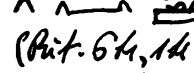
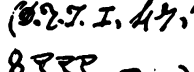
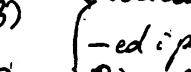
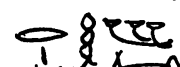
5) — Freq. corrisp. a [hebr.], aggraziare, far grazia, gratificare. — Onde anche donazione, cessione, concessione (V. Z. 1872, 31).

6) — (Chab.) bloccare.

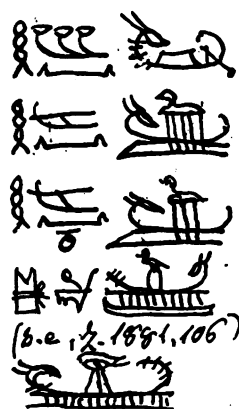
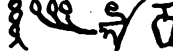
— [hier.] } forme causative, V. al fonetico s-ḥun.

[hier.] } ḥun (?) [V. il 1° al fonetico hb, ed il 2° ai fonetici an, àḥ], lavorare, coltivar la terra, la campagna, zappare la terra; — coltura, coltivazione.
2) — Agricoltore, contadino, coltivatore, bifolco, villano (anche in

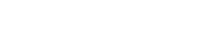
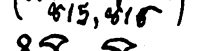
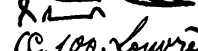
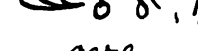
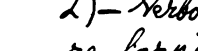
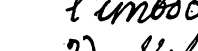
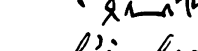
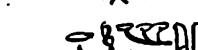
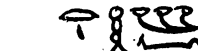
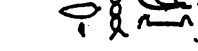
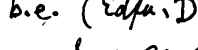
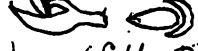
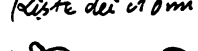
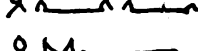
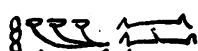
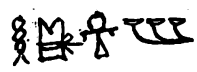
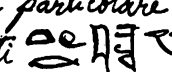
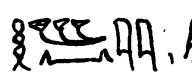
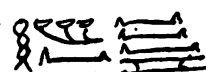
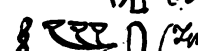
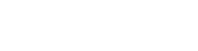
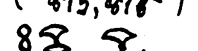
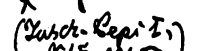
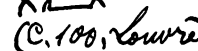
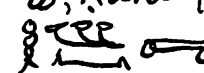
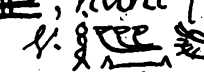
senso spregevole).
3) — (Brugsch) trebbiare, battere il grano.

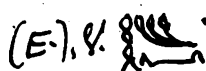
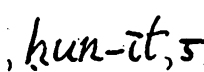
[hieroglyphs]. ḥun (Harr. I, 28, 8), g. f., equival. a [hieroglyphs] ḥun, all. 2, nel senso di magazzino, fondaco, emporio di merci.

[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] (Harr. I, 60, 8) ḥun, 1) — ϩⲱⲛ (T. M. B.), jubere, imperare, praecipere; comandare, ordinare.
2) — Volgere la voce a qualcuno, appellare, chiamare, esclamare, fare acclamazione, invocare.
— Onore!, esclamazione verso un re od una divinità.
חנן implorare; חנן, תחנה, preghiera.
3) — Il 2º gruppo nel l. c. pare variante di [hieroglyphs] ḥun.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 94, 2; 145, 18) [hieroglyphs] (D. H. T. II, 35, c, 8, 5) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 53, b, 11) [hieroglyphs] ḥun, salire, montare, ascendere, sorgere, spuntare; — muoversi, mettersi in moto, in cammino; — partire andare, accostarsi; camminare, procedere, salire (su qualche cosa, [hieroglyphs] .... opp. [hieroglyphs] ....).
ϩⲉⲛ (M.). (cum suffix. recip.) movere se; (constr. cum ⲉ) accedere; — appropinquare. (H. Z. 1870, 98).
V. esempio sotto [hieroglyphs] ḥunnu.

[hieroglyphs] (Stel. Mettern.) [hieroglyphs] (Champ. Not. Descr. 451) ḥun, muoversi o camminar indietro, nella direzione opposta, inversa; ritornare, ritornarsene indietro, voltarsi. — Cessare.
— Respingere, impedire.
[hieroglyphs] (An. I, 22, 2), a ritroso, all'indietro.
— Confr. il seg.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 64, 14) [hieroglyphs] (D. Z. T. I, 47, 3) [hieroglyphs] (B. Mag. Harr. p. 47) ḥun, signif. fondam. affine al prec.: respingere, impedire, allontanare, ributtare; — ed i passivi (Rit. l. c.):
2) — Ciò che è l'opposto, il contrario all'idea del bene; ciò che è proibito, vietato, interdetto, ciò che devesi respingere; — e quindi: iniquità, mancanza, colpa, torto, ingiustizia; עון, עונה, perversità, delitto, peccato, colpa, iniquità, און vanità, falsità, iniquità, pravità, nequizia; molestia, fatica, miseria, calamità, dolore, mestizia.

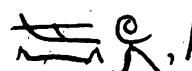
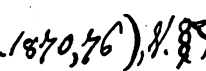
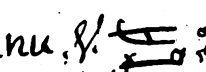
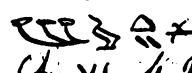
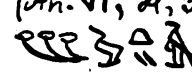
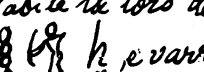
[hieroglyphs], ḥun (Rit. 58, 3), io lo ritengo var. del prec.:
[hieroglyphs] ro-ḥun, la porta dell'iniquità. — Secondo Pierret, è un nome antico del Fayoum, il quale è stato comparato alla località moderna Illahoun. (Confr. Mar. Introduction des pap. de Boulaq, p. 37). È difficile dire

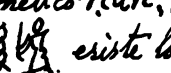
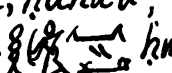
se nel l. c. del Rit. si tratta del Lago Moeris o del famoso Labirinto (Pierret. Le Livre des Morts, p. 211, Nota 2).

(b. e., Z. 1881, 106) (VI Din. (Z. 1881, 5) ḥun (Z. 1873. 92; 1881, 3 e 106; Rev. égypt. 1880, p. 44 e seg.; Dict. géo. 499; Pierr. I. H. I, 91), slitta, barca sacra, vascello sacro.
Confr. ..., nave.
2) — Secondo Brugsch, questi gruppi significano anche geometra, agrimensore. Il geometra per eccellenza è il dio Ptah, quindi il parallelo così frequente di ḥun con Ptah. — Naville (Z. 1873, 92) crede sia appunto ḥun il nome di Ptah-Sokaris, venerato a Menfi (la quale città era chiamata anche ḥun).

(Vaso a Leida) (D. H. I. 33) (Mar. Abyd. I, 50, 13) ḥun, vaso, apparecchio, utensile, masserizie, arnesi, suppellettili, mobili, stoviglie.
ϩⲛⲁⲁⲩ, ϩⲛⲟ (?), π, vas, crater, instrumentum quodvis, res quaevis, suppellex.
... misura di capacità pei liquidi; ... sostanza, facoltà; dovizia.
— V. ... ḥnt.
2) — L'ultimo nel l. c. è tradotto da Mariette e Brugsch: geometra (V. il prec., all. 2.

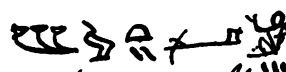
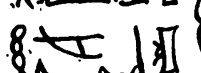
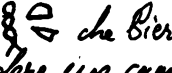
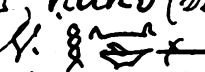
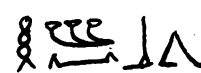
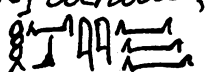
ḥun (Rit. 17, 23 e 92), g. m., il phallus, il membro virile.

(Liste dei Nòmi) (b. e. (Edfu, D)) ḥun (Z. 1865, 64; 1872, 90, 91), g. f., fontana, fonte, sorgente, pozzo; — ruscello, rivo, riviera, lago, canale (Marr. I, 37, 1); — sbocco, sfogo. — Regione acquatica, dipartimento acquatico (Lep. Z. 1865, 64).
ro-ḥun, ed altre varianti (Dict. géo. 1237 e seg.; Z. 1872, l. c.), l'imboccatura del canale.
2) — Verbo: empiere, riempire, colmare, fornir d'acqua.

ḥun, (Chab.) circondare, cingere.

(C. 100, Louvre) (Inscr. Lepi I, 415, 416) (Inscr. zeta, 100) ḥun, (E) herbae quaedam (Masp., Rec. de trav. V, 16) ramo, ramoscello, in generale.
— Brugsch confr. ϩⲛⲁⲩ (M. NI), rami palmae vel vitis, in quibus sunt dactyli adulti, et uvae.

(Brugs.) (Inscr. Lepi I, 566) ḥunà, varianti di ... ḥun.

, hun-ānx (J. de Roug. Edf. 62, XI), denominazione particolare del salice, chiamato altrimenti tura (V.).

, hunī, V. hun.

, hunī (Med. Abu), V. hun.

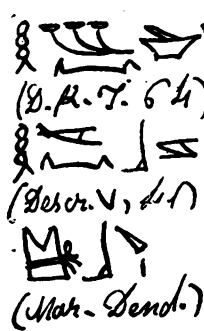
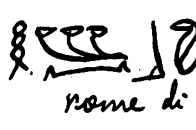
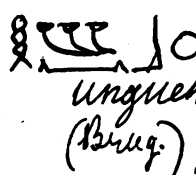
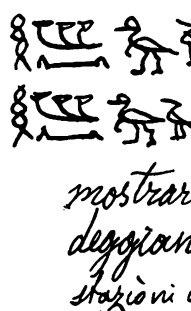
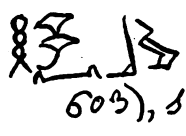
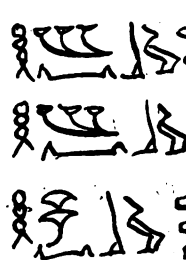
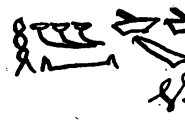
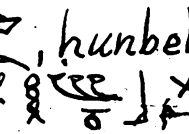
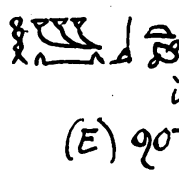
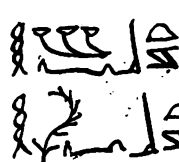
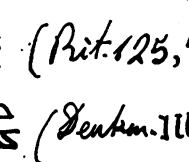
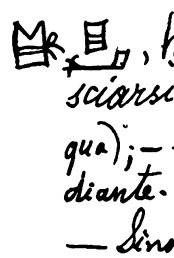
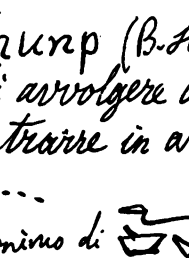
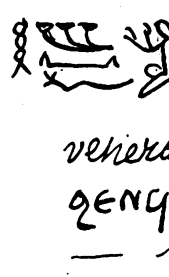
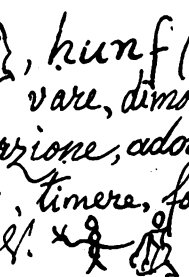
, hunī (Var. al Rit. 125, 30), V. hun.

, hunī (Rit. 1, 10), V. hun.

, huni, V. hun.

, huni (E.), V. hun.

, hun-it, חֲנִית, asta, lancia, spuntone (da חנה); bigordo, spiedo, giavelotto.

, hunu (Z. 1870, 76), V.

hunu, V. , hun, ed il seg. (An. VI, 4, 3)
— Secondo Brugsch, questi gruppi debbono leggersi àhu, àhu-ti (V. a questi fonetici), essendo indubitabile la loro derivazione dal radicale h e varr., battere, ecc., nel senso di battere il grano, trebbiare.
— Ma si può conciliare questa derivazione anche col fonetico hun, hunu, hunuti, giacchè di esiste la var. hui.

, hunuti (Harr. I, 32, b), agricoltore, bifolco, ecc. V. hun, all. 2.

hunb (Bierr. T. H. I, 105, 107), nel gruppo hunb che Bierret trad.: concedere un campo, una terra.
— Forse equiv. al seg.

, hunb (Denkm. IV, 31, b), V. hnb.
— (Brugs.) forse esorcizzare, scongiurare, scomunicare, coll'aiuto di armi (Confr. B. H. T. 71, i).

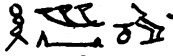
, hunb (?), V. al fonetico hun.

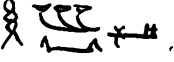
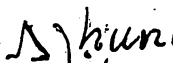
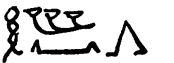
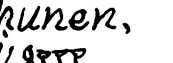
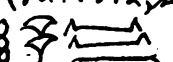
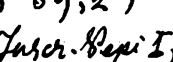
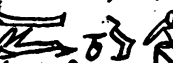
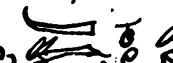
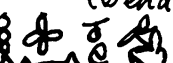
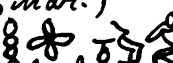
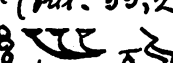
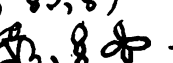
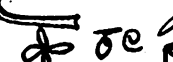
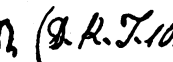
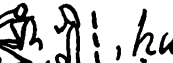
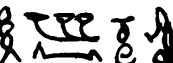
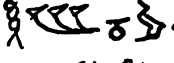
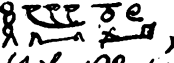
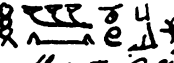
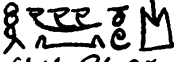
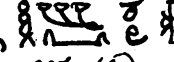
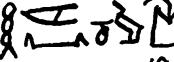
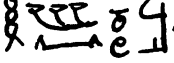
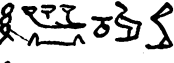
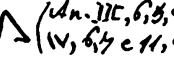
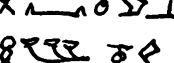
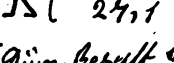
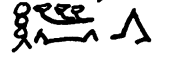
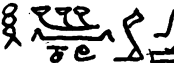
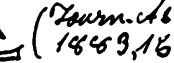
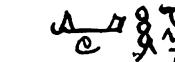
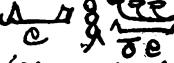
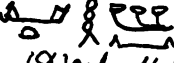
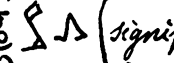
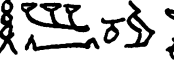
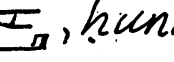
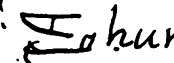
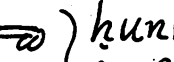
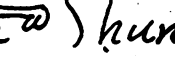
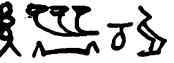
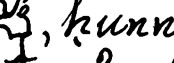
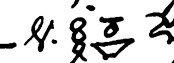
, hunb (Inscr. Unas, 461; Inscr. Pepi I, 425; Z. 1881, Tav. IV, a, 10). [Masp. Rec. de trav. IV, 53] canale, probab. forma antiq. di hnbī (V.).
Nei l. c. di hanno i plurali:
(Inscr. Unas),
(Inscr. Pepi I),
(Z. l. c.).
— Però lo stesso Masp. (Rec. de trav. VII)

trad. dardo, dardi.

(B. H. T. 64) (Descr. V, 41) (Mar.-Dend.) hunb, terra coltivabile, terreno proprio alla coltivazione. — Un pezzo di terreno distribuito a sorte; retaggio. — Terra coltivata.

hunb (Dict. géo. 1364), nome di un serpente sacro.

hunb (E, 86, 11), (E) ϩⲎⲚⲈ unguentum, aroma. (Brug.) palla, sfera, pallottola.

hunbaba (E), (Brug.) forse derivato dal prec. signif.: mostrare una forma rotonda o tondeggiante, in relazione a certe manifestazioni di malattie.

hunbu (Inscr. Pepi I, 603), scialuppa, barchetta, battello.

hunbu, plurali di hunb (V.).

hunbeb (B. H. T. 71, i), V. hunb.

hunb-t, nome di pianta; il vilucchio. (E) ϩⲞⲢϤ, cicer, pisum?.

(Rit. 125, 31) (Denkm. III, 5) hunb-t. V. hunb.

hunp (B. H. T., testo, p. 54), lasciarsi avvolgere da... (per es. dall'acqua); — trarre in avvolgimento mediante....
— Sinonimo di zbh.

hunf (D. T. T. I, 36, 1), provare, dimostrare la propria venerazione, adorare, venerare. ϩⲈⲚϤ, timere, formidare.
— V. hf.

hunmem (Inscr. Pepi I, 312, 378, 711, 806), (Masp., Rec. de trav. VII) les humains, gli uomini, i mortali.

hunen, V. hun. lavorare (il campo) colla

zappa, zappare.
— Zappa, marra; ascia.
— V. hunnu.
2) — Equiv. a hun.
3) — Il 2° ed il 3° anche equivalenti a ed al seg. All. 1.

hunen, V. hun.
— Il 3° anche variante di hun.

(Rit. 42,4; 69,2)
(Inscr. Pepi I, 571)
hunen, V. hun.

(Mason. N. 908, Louvre; — Chab.)
(Dend., Mar.)
(Rit. 55,2; 85,8)
(L. R. T. 102, a)
hunnu, Varianti di hun.

, hunnu (Rit. 46,1), giovani dèi; plur. del prec..

, hunnu (Rit. 145,11), nome di un dio.

, hunnu (C, 167, Louvre), V. hun, comandare, ecc.

(Rit. 162,1; — Harr. I, 6,8)
(Rit. 64,35; — 85,16)
(D. I. T. I, 43,18)
(Harr. I, 26,9)
hunnu, V. hun.
— L'ultimo anche equiv. al prec..

(An. III, 6,3,8; IV, 6,7 e 11,9)
(P. Rhind, 24,1)
(Düm. Result. 36)
(Journ. As. 1863,16)
hunnu, Varr. di hun.
— Onde le espressioni causative o fattitive:

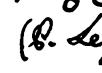
(Journ. As. l. c.)
(D'Orb. 11,4)
letter.: far camminare, far correre; signif.: spedire, inviare, trasmettere (a..., ...); — spedizione.

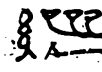
, hunnu (Sall. IV, 13,5), V. hun e hunn.

hunnu (Rit. 93,1, 3 e 6), V. hun.

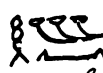
, hunnu, ? — Essere pieno? — V. hnā.

, hunnu (Rit. 64,22; E.), V. hun.

(Var. al Rit. 1,10) (Abyd., Mar.) hunnu, v. hun.

(Sall. I, 2,5) hunnu, varianti di hun.

(Lav. Stat.) (Chab.) (Harr. I, 4,7) hunnu, un vaso per liquidi. V. hun.

hunnu (Sall. II, 4,9; 11,10), plur. di hun, all. 2.

hunnu-ānx (D. H. 7. II. 35, c, 8, 9), V. hun-ānx.

hunnu-tu (Sall. II, 13,6), plur. di hun, all. 2.

hunnut, nome di agente, derivato da hun; plur. (P. Leyd. I, 348, X) signif.: colui, cui sono affidati, commessi lavori od affari; e perciò: lavorante, operaio, impiegato.

2) — Equiv. a hun, all. 2.

(Rit. 125,30) hunnut, hunnu-tt, V. hun.

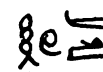
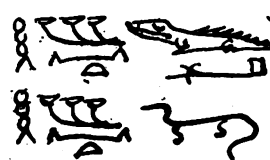
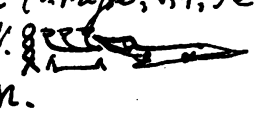
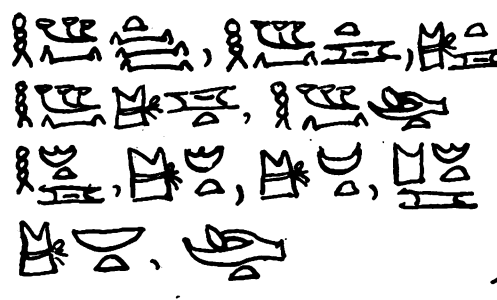
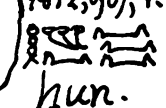
hunnu-t (Rit. 83,10), Var. di hun.

hunnu-t (Brugs.), ? Brugsch lo dà come var. di

hunnu-t, (E) metallum quoddam.

hunnutasu (P. Med. 7,8), V. huntasu.

hunnu-ti, V. hun-ti.

hunnuti (Rit. 145, 27), V. hun.

hunnugaui (Schiapar. L. d. F. Tav. XXII, 6), Var. di hungaui.

hunenseti (Rit. 30,3), invece di hunksti.

hunen-ti (Sall. IV, 6, 6 e seg.), V.

hunur, (Masp. Journ. As. l. c.) faire: Grand merci! (P. Harr. 500, verso) (Journ. As. 1883, 27)

[hieroglyphs], litter.: elle fera les médecins à l'état de qui font: Grand merci!, c'est-à-dire: elle fera honte aux médecins (P. Harr. l.c., Masp. Journ. As. l.c.).

[hieroglyphs] (Harr.) [hieroglyphs] (Mél. II, p. 259) ḥuns, (Chab.) stretto, angusto, piccolo., restringere, restringersi. — In oppos. ad [hieroglyphs] usx. אוץ esser stretto, angusto; pressare, premere.
— Confronta tuttavia אנס costringere, sforzare; ענש punire, castigare, condannare; עֹנֶשׁ castigo, condanna, pena, multa, ammenda; — אנש ammalarsi fortemente, אָנוּשׁ disperato, insanabile, ammalato, aggravato: dai dolori, dalla miseria, dalle disgrazie; — אָנוּשׁ empio.
— Stern (E) traduce: intumescere, tumidus ac turgidus. — Brugsch però ritiene inammessibile questa interpretazione.

[hieroglyphs] ḥuns (E.), Brugsch li dà come varr. del prec..

[hieroglyphs] (Denkm. III, 5, a) [hieroglyphs] ḥunsek, Varianti di [hieroglyphs] ḥunk, di [hieroglyphs] ḥunks, e l'ultimo anche del seg.

[hieroglyphs] ...., dare, donare ad alcuno qualche cosa.

[hieroglyphs] (B. H. T., Lev. 29) [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] (Nav., Un Ostrac., pl. A, 7) [hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Pepi I, 710) [hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Teta, 352) [hieroglyphs] Inscr. Pepi I, 486) ḥunsek, ḥunsek-t, ḥunsek-ti, deriv. dal prec.; propr. congiungere i capelli, cioè intrecciare i capelli.
— Treccia, riccio, capelli o peli ricciuti; capelli, peli, in generale; — barba (Masp. Rec. de trav. V, 75, a Inscr. Teta, l.c.).
V. [hieroglyphs] ḥunksti.

[hieroglyphs], ḥunsekīti (B. H. T. II, 35, b, 14), V. [hieroglyphs] ḥunksti.

[hieroglyphs], ḥun-t (Dend.), propr. la fanciulla. V. [hieroglyphs] ḥun.
— Ma anche: occhio, pupilla.
— Il greco κόρη ha pure i due significati.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Pepi I, 656; B. H. T. 1, 3; Brug. Matér. pl. 44) [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Stat. d'Hor., Torino) [hieroglyphs] (Mar., Abydo) ḥun-t, sost. corrispondente a [hieroglyphs] ḥun, all. 2.
— In Pepi I, l.c., verbo: difendere, ecc.; V. all. 3.

[hieroglyphs] ḥun-t (P. Prisse, V, 1, 5 e seg.), V. [hieroglyphs] ḥun.

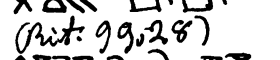
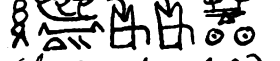
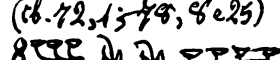
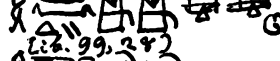
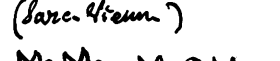
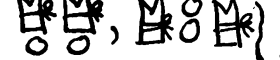
[hieroglyphs] ḥun-t (Liste dei Nômi, Z. 1872, 90), V. [hieroglyphs] ḥun.

[hieroglyphs], ḥunta, (E) animal quoddam quadrupes.

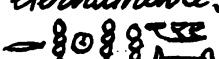
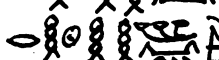
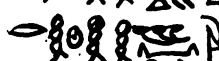
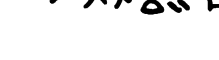
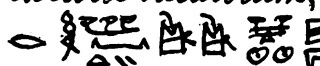
[hieroglyphs], ḥunta, (E) grana quaedam. — Confr. il seg.

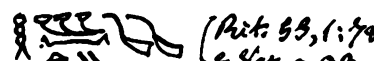
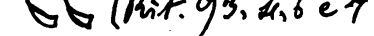
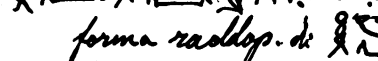
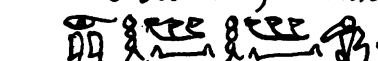
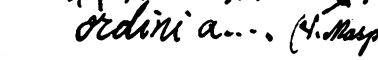
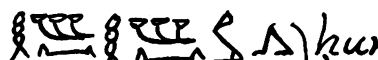
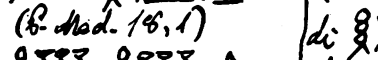
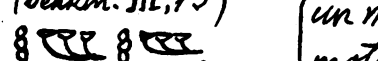
[hieroglyphs], ḥunta (De Roug. Pol. Le 4, 15, c), designa una particolare specie di pianta. — Pare corrisp. a חִטָּה, חִנְטִין, חִנְטָה, حنطة, frumento, grano.

[hieroglyphs], ḥuntasu (P. Medico, 7, 10), ⲁⲛⲑⲟⲩⲥ (M., π), σαῦρα, stellio, lacerta, lucertola.

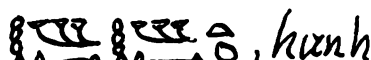
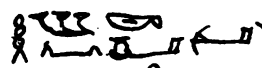
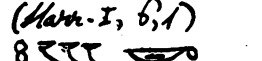
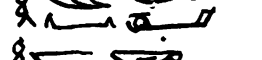
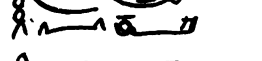
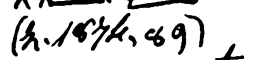
[hieroglyphs] (Harr. I, 60, 1; Rit. 125, 55) [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 125, 34; 146, e) [hieroglyphs] (Brugsch) ḥun-ti, equiv. a [hieroglyphs] ḥun, spec. come sost., nel Rit. ll. cc. come nome d'agente: esecutore, difensore.

2) — Equiv. al seg., spec. l'ultimo.
3) — Il 2° in Mar. Dend. è equival. a [hieroglyphs] ḥnt.

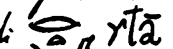
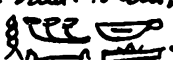
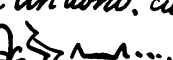
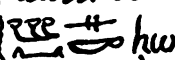
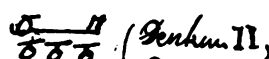
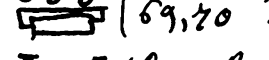
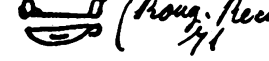
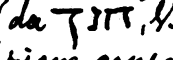
[hieroglyphs] (Stela Piânxi) [hieroglyphs] ḥun-ti, equiv. a [hieroglyphs] ḥun.

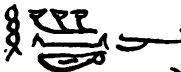
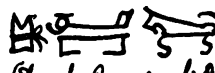
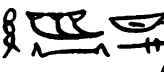
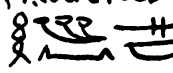
[hieroglyphs], ḥun-ti (Rit. 145, 27). V. [hieroglyphs] ḥun.

[hieroglyphs], ḥunti (Dict. géo. 515), Var. di [hieroglyphs] ḥnt.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 99, 28) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 72, 1; 78, 8 e 25) [hieroglyphs] (Lb. 99, 28) [hieroglyphs] (Sarc. Vienn.) [hieroglyphs] b. e. [hieroglyphs] (P. Rhind, 12) [hieroglyphs] ḥun-ti (De Roug. Rech. p. 162), un grande periodo di tempo, e, come ha sospettato pel primo il Dr. Hinks con grande verosimiglianza, un periodo di 120 anni, che era considerato come la massima durata della vita umana; — e quindi: l'età massima, l'età estrema dell'uomo.

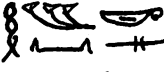
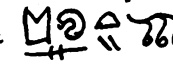
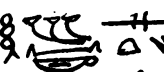
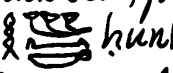
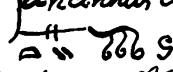
— Ma più freq. usato nel senso di eternità, perpetuità; come nelle seg. espress.: [hieroglyphs] (P. Rhind) sempre, eternamente.

[hieroglyphs] in eterno, in perpetuo, per omnia

saecula saeculorum, equiv. alla prec.

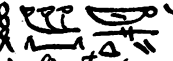
(Rit. 78, 6 e 25). per l'eternità del cielo, espressione equival. alle prec..

(Rit. 93, 1; 78, 3; e Var. a 93, 3) (Rit. 93, 3), (Rit. 93, 4, 6 e 7) hunti, derivato dal prec. le corna.

hunhun (P. Harr. 500, verso), forma raddop. di , qwn, cogli stessi significati: ϩⲟⲛϩⲉⲛ, ϩⲉⲛϩⲱⲛ, ϩⲉⲛϩⲉⲛ (M.) jubere, imperare; ordinare, comandare, dare ordini (a..., ...); — Ordine, comando.

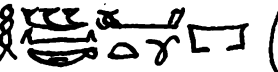
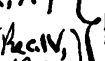
(l. c.), dare ordini a.... (V. Masp. Journ. As. 1883, 27).

(P. Mod. 18, 1) (Denkm. III, 13) (Rit. 131, 8) hunhun, forme radd. di , hun; 1) — arrecare un moto, mettersi in moto, detto delle membra; — il moto morboso di tremito delle membra; — agitarsi.

2) — Produrre un moto all'indietro, a ritroso; — respingere (per es. nemici, Z. 1873, 11).

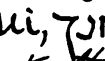
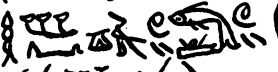
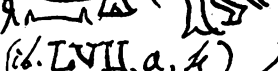
, hunhun-t, (E) tumor scrofulosus, struma, guttur turbidum.

(Harr. I, 6, 1) (Z. 1874, 69) hunk, munire, fornire, guarnire (di..., ...); 2) — Presentare, porgere, tendere, dare, somministrare, offrire, soprattutto in forma solenne. — Onde 3) — Sacrare, consacrare, stabilire come dono consacrato. — Dedicare.

Quindi si spiega come nelle iscrizioni di Abido questi gruppi si presentano continuamente come varianti di rtā.

4) — Secondo Lieblein (Rev. ég. II, 338), questi gruppi si debbono riferire a ϩⲱⲗⲏ, implicatio, ars plectendi comam, ed a ϩⲱⲗϭ complecti, adhaerere, conjuctus. Onde il Liebl. trad. l'ultimo gruppo congiungere, e .... congiungere qualche cosa a qualche cosa; cioè munire, fregiare, ecc. di... (V. all. 1); ed il gruppo signif. letter.: congiungere un dono, cioè donare; ..., darsi a.... (Confr. quest'ultima espr. con hunsk).

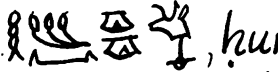
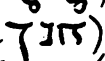
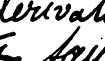
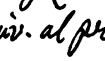
— In ebr. abbiamo חנך dedicare; iniziare, ammaestrare.

(Denkm. II, 69, 70) (Roug. Rech. 71) hunk. De Rougé trad. donazione (V. il prec.). — Brugsch lo identifica con חֲנֻכָּה (da חנך, V. in fine dell'art. prec.) dedicazione, consacrazione, iniziazione, inaugurazione; — dono consacrato.

hunk (Harr. I, 21, b, 3), separare, smembrare, staccare, tagliare, segare, recidere (nel l. c. datteri). — (Birch, Z. 1873, 42) taglio di palma; forse assi o grossi pezzi di legno di palma.
Confr. ϩλκοϥ falx.

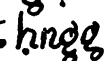
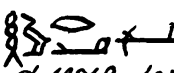
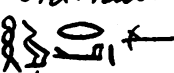
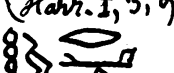
(Rit. 109, 7) (Z. 1866, 88) hunk, una parte speciale della bilancia egizia; secondo Brugsch, probab. il braccio del tracollo della bilancia ed il relativo pezzo.
— (Birch, Z. l. c.) scale, in the sense of the jar or bowl of the balance; coppa, guscio, bacino, piatto della bilancia.
2) — (Rit. l. c.) la bilancia medesima.

(Dend., Camera di Osiride) (C. Harr. 500, verso) (ib.) (Sall. II, 1, 9) (Rit. Nebseni, l. 31; Z. 1873, 91) hunk, hunk-it, g. f. (H. Journ. As. 1883, 37), alcova, camera da letto (Masp.).
— (Goodw. Z. 1871, 146; Navill. Z. 1873, 91) letto, letto per dormire.
— (Brug.) anche in senso di letto di morte, letto funebre, bara, feretro.

hunkes (Rev. ég. II, 338), v. hunsk.

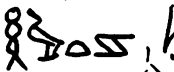
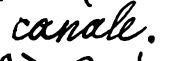
hunkes-t, denominazione della dea Hathor; deriv. dal seg., ed ident. a hunksti.

(Rec. IV, 11, 62; 121; pl. 21) (Z. 1873, 106) (Rit. 70, 2; 99, 8; 115, 3, 6) (Edfu) hunk-seti, formato da hunk, ϭωλκ (Zoëga) ars plectendi comam, implexum opus, cincinnus comae, — e seti, capelli; signif.: capelli intrecciati, arricciati, increspati; riccio, ciocca di capelli, treccia di capelli; — ed in particolare: i ricci laterali dei giovani, e sopratutto la treccia dei giovani principi.
— (Rec. l. c.) una parrucca arricciata portata dal sacerdote in certe cerimonie.
— Poi in generale: peli ricciuti, al capo ed alla barba; — barba.
2) — (Z. l. c.) equiv. al seg.

hunk-seti, deriv. dal prec.: ricciuta, portante capelli ricciuti, detto per lo più di donne, ma talora anche di uomini (D. H. T. II, 35, b, 11).
— Denominazione della dea Hathor.
2) — (Pleyte, Rec. de trav. III, 58) la piangitrice, la prefica.
3) — (Z. 1873, 106) donna in generale.

hunk-seti, duale del prec., e che Pleyte (Rec. l. c.) trad. le piangitrici (Iside e Nephti?).

hunk-sett-u (Rit. 84, 1); equiv. a ; ricci, capelli; capigliatura; (Masp.) aigrette.

(Z. 1873, 49) (Leps. Aelt. Text., 40) hunk-t, sostant. di hunk, donazione, dono consacrato, ecc.

(Rit. 112, 4) (Rec. IV, 12, 70) hunk-t, V. hunk.

hunkek (D. T. I. II, 34, 3), Var. di hnḳḳ.

(Bib. el-Mol.) (Sch. L. d. F. XXII, 1) (ib. IV, 24) (ib. LVII, a, 4) hunḳ, kungaui, hunḳui, חנק, חנק, essere stretto, serrato, essere quasi come strangolato; strangolare, soffocare, essere angusto. Confr. arab. خنق, grec. ἄγχω, lat. ango, ted. eng.

— Schiap. (l. c.) aggiunge anche il signif.: serrare, chiudere (la bocca).

hunḳeḳ, g. f., derivato dal prec.; חנק (da חנק) غنغ, fauce, gola, palato; esofago, strozza, gozzo, gorgozzule, gorgozza.

— Lauth lo fa equiv. al prec. חנק.

hunḳeḳ opp. henḳeḳ? Noi l'abbiamo messo al fonetico hnḳḳ.

(D. H. T. 3, 10; Stel. Bul.) (An. IV, 12, 8; Harr. I, 3, 9) (Med. Abu) (Mar. Dend. IV, 40) hurā, rubare, rapire, predare, depredare, saccheggiare, devastare, rovinare, spogliare; — assalire, attaccare, assaltare, per depredare, ecc.

— (Chab.) anche: deplacer, maîtriser, entraîner, captiver, emporter; consommer, consumer, user, gaspiller; devorer.

— I passivi di tutti i verbi preced.

— Sost. ladro, rapitore, devastatore, ecc. — E quindi l'ultimo gruppo per designare Tifone.

hus, (E.) intumescere Var. di huns.

hut (Birch, Coffin of Amamu, XV, 1) canale.

— V. ḥat.

hut (Inscr. Unas, 599: Insc. Teti, 295), V. ḥatā.

[hieroglyphs], ḥut, a. (Meidun, Tomb. N. 2) specie particolare di vaso di terra.

[hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Unas, 212) [hieroglyphs] plur. (Rec. de trav. V, 163) [hieroglyphs] (Mél. d. Chab., 1873, 47) [hieroglyphs] pl. (V. al pron. ḥua) [hieroglyphs] v. [hieroglyphs] ib. [hieroglyphs] pl. (Harr. I, 47, 9) [hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Pepi I, 406) ḥut, ḥuti, (Chab. Mél. l. c.; Recherch. sur la XIX dyn. p. 62) ispettore, intendente, sovrintendente, sorvegliante; sergente od ufficiale subalterno che conduceva le brigate al lavoro, ed era incaricato della sorveglianza degli operai e degli scolari. — Alcuni di questi intendenti presiedevano all'armamento, allestimento di navi (Harr. l. c.). — (Masp., Rec. de trav. III, 203, al l. c. di Unas) provveditore, fornitore. — (Masp., Rec. de trav. V, 163), scorta, corteggio, ecc. V. al pronome ḥua. — (id., Rec. VII, 162) courrier joyeux.

[hieroglyphs], ḥutau (Rit. 99, 14). V. [hieroglyphs] ḥtau.

[hieroglyphs] (Mar. Karn. 37, 30) [hieroglyphs] ḥutef, forma di [hieroglyphs] ḥf e di [hieroglyphs] ḥfa (V.); significa approssim.: legare, bendare, fasciare, inceppare (con funi, corde). — Poi: appropriarsi con violenza, colla forza. — Prendere in ostaggio. — Rubare, rapire, predare, קטף, חטף; preda, rapina; ladro.

Conf. ϩⲱϥⲧ, ϩⲱⲃⲧ, furari, furtum.

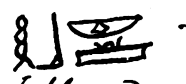
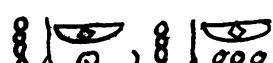
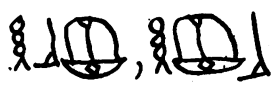
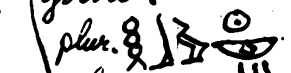
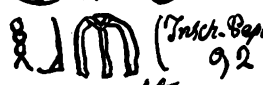
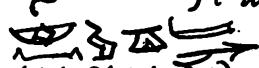
[hieroglyphs], ḥudu, V. [hieroglyphs] ḥatā.

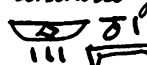
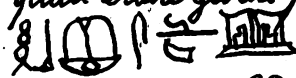
[hieroglyphs], ḥudef (Bergm., Buch v. Durchw. d. Ewigk. p. 78), Variante di [hieroglyphs] ḥutf.

[hieroglyphs], ḥuzai-ui (Z. 1875, 128), denominazione della b. e. del vento freddo ed umido (ϩⲱϫ frigidum esse); vento di ponente.

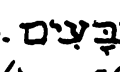
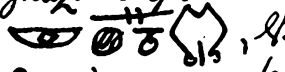
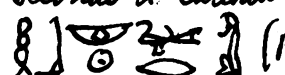
[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Pepi I, 478) [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] (id. 689, 693, 694) [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 17, 73; Chab. Mél. III, 180) [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Pepi I, 478, 608) [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Sall. II, 7, 9; Rit. 94, 3; 147, 11) [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] — Si trovano gli stessi gruppi col determinativo [hieroglyph] ḥūa, ḥūaa, ḥūau, ḥūaui, ḥūaut, traboccare nella fermentazione, nella putrefazione, fermentare, infracidarsi, imputridire, intorbidarsi, far fermento, corrompersi, putrefarsi. — Sentire, puzzare, sentir cattivo. 2) — Deteriorare, guastare, insozzare. 3) — Stuprare, contaminare, violare (una donna). 4) — Aver nausea, disgusto, eccedi--- ([hieroglyph] ---) (Inscr. Pepi I, 693).

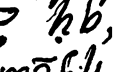
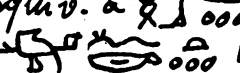
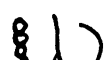
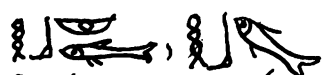
3) — Sost.: fermentazione, putrefazione, corruzione; ciò che è infracidato, imputridito. — Escrementi, fermentazione putrida, dissoluzione putrida; — odore infetto, fetido; — sozzura, cosa stomachevole; — nausea, disgusto, avversione, ripugnanza, orrore, abbominazione. — Stupro, contaminazione.
— Confr. ϩⲟⲟⲩ (T.) deterior, putridus; עוה guasto; עון perversità, delitto, peccato, colpa.

(Tomb., Gurna) (Denkm. II, 136, h, l. 11) (Sall. II, 7, 8) (Pap. Prisse VI) plur. (Stabel-Antar) ḥūr, ḥūru, mancare di, esser privo di; soffrire, patir mancanza, penuria; esser povero. — Il povero, l'indigente, colui che soffre penuria od è diventato povero. — Mancanza, privazione, penuria, povertà, indigenza, inopia, miseria. ϩⲟⲩⲣⲡⲱ (T.) privare; ⲡϩⲟⲩⲣⲡⲱ, inopia, inops.
ערה nudare, spogliare; ערר essere nudo; ערירי nudo, povero, bisognoso, misero.
2) — Debole, fiacco, affralito, incapace, inabile. Così in Denkm. l. c. gli [hier.] stanno in opposizione coi [hier.], uomini di forza, uomini forti, robusti vigorosi.
חרל esser rilassato, disfatto, debole nelle membra; חלה ammalare, indebolirsi, esser debole; חֹלֶה, حل, debole, languido, fiacco.
3) — Golenischeff (Rec. de trav. III, 3) fa questi gruppi equiv. ad [hier.] ḥaa fanciullo, ragazzo. — Confr. l'opposizione citata all'art. prec. di Denkm. II.

[hier.] ḥuru, (E. 74, 2), (Stern, E) grana quaedam.
Confr. חול sabbia, arena.

(Assuan) (Silsilis) ḥeb. 1) — trionfare, vincere, superare, sormontare, soprovvanzare, sovrastare, risultare vittorioso. — 2) — Celebrare una festa di allegria, sopratutto dopo una vittoria. — E quindi equiv. al seg. verbo e sost.
3) — Equiv. a [hier.] ḥb.

(Rit. 18, 6; 128, 29) (Rit. 72, 7; 141, Rit.) ḥe. (Dend.; D. H. T. 101) b. 2. (Rit. 80, 6) ḥeb, propr. in connessione col prec. art. 3: pesca, caccia; — quindi trattenimento colla pesca e colla caccia, ordinato per speciale allegria. — Poi — In generale: giorno festivo con divertimento, festa di gioia, festa, pane-

giria. plur. (C, 63, Louvre). (Inschr. Sept. I, 92) — Ed anche verbo: metter in festa, in allegria, far festa, esser festa, stabilire una festa; festeggiare, nel qual senso per lo più coll'espressione:

— heb, fare una festa, festeggiare una festa di gioia; festeggiare una panegiria, celebrare una festa, una panegiria.

— Fra le innumerevoli feste del Calendario egizio (in ciascun giorno del mese si celebrava nei templi o sul Nilo una festa o panegiria speciale; V. sotto ȧb) noi qui ne citeremo alcune

la festa del principio dell'anno, il primo dell'anno.

(D. K. 7. 33, 31) (Sharpe II, 78) (Med. - Abu) (Brug. Mat. II, N. 6) la festa dell'Uga. Secondo Brug., in relazione colla navigazione sul Nilo, la quale ricomincia dopo il ritiro dell'inondazione. La data precisa del ricominciamento festivo della navigazione, cioè della festa dell'Uga, è al 1º del mese di Thot nel 5º anno normale, cioè al 20 Luglio del Calendario Giuliano = 1º Agosto del Calendario Gregoriano.

(Med. Abu, Calend. delle offerte); le feste del cielo, designazione dei giorni del mese detti eponimi, i quali erano giorni festivi.

(Leps. Chron. I, p. 162) (Denkm. III, 147) (An. V, 24, 2; e 25, 6) heb-sed secondo le tradizioni greche, designa una festa panegiria che chiudeva uno spazio di 30 anni. Onde anche il periodo di trenta anni; — ed anche il numero trenta.

— Poi in generale molto, numeroso (come l'ebr. ארבעים ed il pers. tschehil significano quaranta e molto).

(Z. 1872, 16), designazione eponima del mese di Pachon.

V. sotto sχn.

heb χem-ti, panegiria che si celebrava a Tebe nel mese di Pachon (ai 10 del mese, secondo il Calend. Sallier).

(Rit. 82, 2), la grande sacra panegiria, opp.: la festa del Grande (Pierr.).

2) — Equiv. al prec., all. 1.

3) — Equiv. al seg. (Denkm. II, 130; freq.).

4) — (b. e.). Equiv. a ḥb, come var. di māfk.

ḥb, Varr. della b. e. del prec. V. ibid. gli esempi.

(Denkm. III, 194, 12; D. E. T. II, 47 sinistra, 4) (Z. 1870, 65; — Tomba di T.) (Beni-Hassan) heb, prendere, pigliar, acchiappare pesci ed uccelli; fare un colpo, un tiro colla rete; pescare, cac-

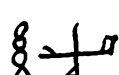
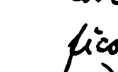
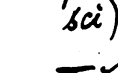
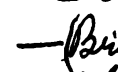
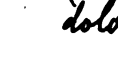
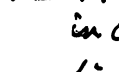
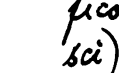
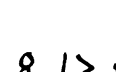
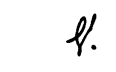
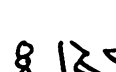
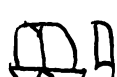
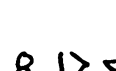
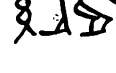
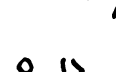
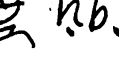
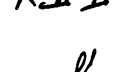
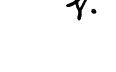
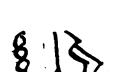
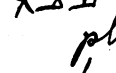
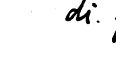
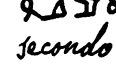
(Dict. géog. 1378, 4.2) ciare.
—Presa, caccia, pesca, tiro, pescata, retata, colpo di rete.
—Ciò che è preso in reti, lacci o trappole; quindi: il pesce o l'uccello preso; e in generale: pescheria, pesci;
(varr. nel seg.) (Rit. 78,9) (Gurnah) (Inscr. Egi. I, dioti) b. e. (D. H. T. II, 31, d, 13)
volatili, uccelli, oche, pollame, volailles (Masp. Rec. de trav. VII, 162).
2) — Trattenimento colla pesca e colla caccia, ordinato per speciale allegrezza.

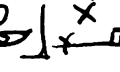
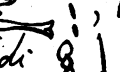
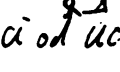
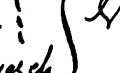
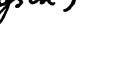
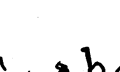
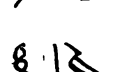
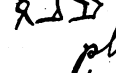
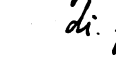
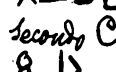
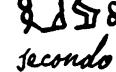
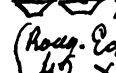
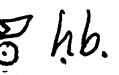
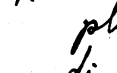
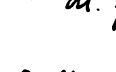
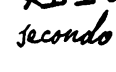
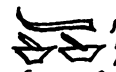
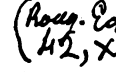
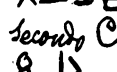
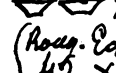
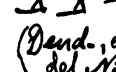
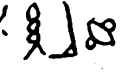
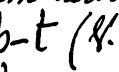
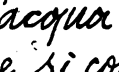
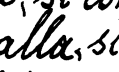
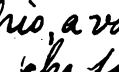
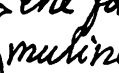
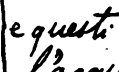
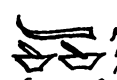
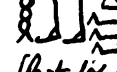
ḥeb, g. m. (Düm. Rec. IV, 43, 3; 75, 6), una sorta di pietra; — Variante delle epoche tolomaiche, invece di māfk.
2) — I due primi frequent. usati come plur. di ḥb (V. Rit. 128, 2, 9; 72, 7; 80, 6).
3) — I medesimi due gruppi si trovano anche come varr. del seg.:
(Rit. 1, 9) (V. l'esempio all'art. seg.

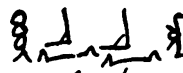
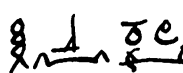
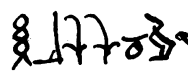
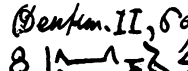
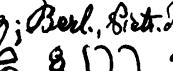
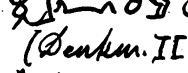
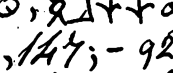
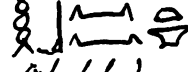
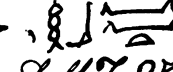
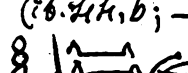
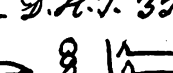
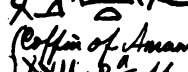
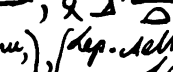
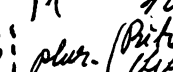
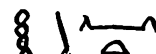
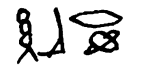
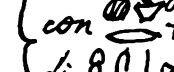
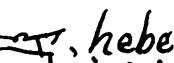
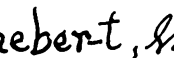
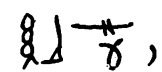
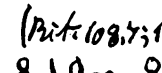
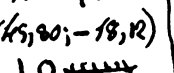
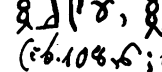
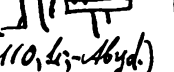
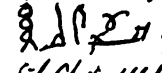
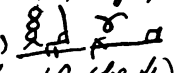
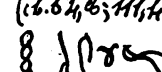
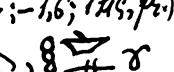
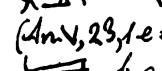
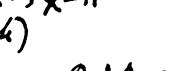
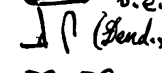
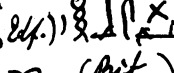
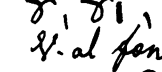
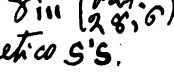
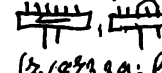
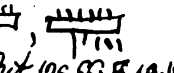
(D. R. T. 81; 101) (Masp. Gén. ep., 48) (Z. 1872. 4) ḥeb, nastro, bandella, rotolo; specialmente rotolo di papiro, rotolo di scrittura; sinon. di .
— Quindi: rito, cerimonia, inno, litania, ecc. di festa.
sed-ḥeb (Rit. 1, 9 e varr.), (Brugsch) die Festlitanieen ablesen (zu Ehren des..., ...); (Devér.) énoncer les rites de...; (Pierr.) réciter les hymnes de fête, ou diriger les cérémonies. — Il 1º gruppo si potrebbe anche tradurre: compiere le panegirie; (Birch) to make the Festivals.

, ḥeb, V. xr-ḥb.

, ḥeb, (Journ. As. 1883, 15), g. f., tenda, padiglione, tabernacolo, capanna.
ϩⲃⲱ, σκηνή, tabernaculum, חגה.
padiglione.
— Designa uno spazio o locale speciale, ove si conservavano gli abiti (sopratutto le vesti sacre), i veli, ecc. — Perciò forse anche un quid simile ad armadio, stipo, guardaroba, camera delle guardarobe.

, ḥeb (Z. 1876, 94), palo, piliere, pilastro, palanco.
2) — Bersaglio, disco del bersaglio, mira.

(Leps. Aelt. Text. 24) (Stel. 55, Vienna) (Rev. Arch. 1865, 62 e seg.) (P. del Mus. Brit.) (Rit. 17, titolo) ḥeb, ḥebā, ḥebāi, (Nav. Z. 1873, 81, 83), forme affini a ḥpt (V.); abbracciare, cingere, circondare. 2) — (Brugsch) Toccare, tastare; — e particolarmente: toccare, tastare con due dita; — afferrare, impugnare, prendere, pigliare, tenere (i quali significati sono pure dati da Naville, Z. l. c.). 3) — (Rit. l. c.) giuocare, giuocare a... (...), specialm. agli scacchi, al tavoliere. — Giuoco, giuoco degli scacchi, del tavoliere. 4) — Giuocarsi di qualcuno; burlarsi, beffarsi di lui; dileggiare, motteggiare.

ḥebāi (D. E. T. I, 15, 6) (Brugsch) equiv. al precedente, all. 4.

ḥebī (Rit. 76, 1), in connes. con ḥb, significa cacciatore di uccelli (e di pesci), uccellatore.
— Anche verbo equiv. al predetto ḥb.
— (Brugsch) Garderobier (?), connettendolo col seg.

(Rec. IV, 12, 71) (D. H. T. II, 47, e, 7) ḥeb-īt, V. ḥb.

ḥeb-īt-u (Z. 1872, 4), plur. di ḥb.

hebu (Mar., Abyd. I, 6, 38; Masp. Genr. ép. 24), V. ..., ḥb.

ḥebu, V. ḥb.

ḥebu (C. 63, Louvre), plur. di ḥb, nel senso di pesci od uccelli presi, ecc.

(secondo Chabas) (secondo Brugsch) ḥebu opp. ḥeb-ut (P. Mor. di Bul., 5, 2 e seg.) V. ḥb-t.

(Roug. Edf. 42, XX) (Dend., Liste del Nilo) (Rit. 161, 1; 136, 14; 164, 13) (D. H. T. II, 53, b, 11) (E.) ḥebeb, ḥebeb-t, b. e., forme deriv. da bb-t (V.); significa l'acqua che si avvolge, si contorce, si accavalla, si dispone a cerchio, a vortici, l'acqua che fa vortici, gorghi, mulinelli, cavalloni; e questi stessi sostant.; l'acqua che scorre vorticosamente; — l'acqua a cavalloni

dell'inondazione — L'acqua del Nilo spumeggiante, spumante. — (Birch, Rit. ll. cc.) the Stream. — (Pierr., Rit. 101,1) l'abîme liquide. 2) — (Rit. 136,14; 164,13; 163,13) la sorgente di un fiume, del Nilo.

[hieroglyphs], hebenben (Abyd.), Brug. lo dà come forma allargata del seg., cogli stessi significati.

[hieroglyphs], hebennu, forma derivata per metatesi da [hieroglyphs] hnb (V.); signif. fond.: volgersi, voltarsi (alla terra, al suolo, [hieroglyphs]), come segno di subordinazione, soggezione, sommessione, umiltà, ecc., davanti ad una persona; — quindi: sottomettersi, assoggettarsi, umiliarsi, — esser umile, sommesso; avvicinarsi con deferenza.
ϩⲟⲃⲉ (T.), infimum, humilem esse: ϩⲃⲃⲉ deterior, magis infimus.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Denkm. II, 69; Berl., Listi delle off.) [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Denkm. II, 147; — 92) [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (ib. 44, b; — D.H.T. 35) [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Coffin of Amamu, XVII, 2a, 11), (Lep. Aelt. Text. 10) [hieroglyphs]; plur. (Rituale 144, 29) — hebennu, hebennu-t, hebenen-t, g. f., designa una specie particolare di focaccia di offerta: Frittella, ciambella, in forma rotonda (Confr. bnn); (Pierr.) galette.

[hieroglyphs], heben-t (D.T.T. I, 15, e), sost. di [hieroglyphs] hbnnu.

[hieroglyphs] (E.) [hieroglyphs] (C. 3226, Louv.) — heber, g. m., (Brugs.) affine con [hieroglyphs] χbr e sinonimo di [hieroglyphs] hsb (V.), conto, calcolo.

[hieroglyphs], heberber (Harr. I, 78, 1), Var. di [hieroglyphs] hbnbn.

[hieroglyphs], heber-t, V. [hieroglyphs] hbr.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 108,7; 145,80; — 18,12) [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (ib. 108,6; 110,4; — Abyd.) [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (ib. 64,6; 141,4; — 1,6; 145,42) [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (An. V, 23, 1 e 4) [hieroglyphs] b. e. (Dend., Edf.) [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 28,6) V. al fonetico S'S. [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Z. 1873, 39; Rit. 125,66; E. 19,19) [hieroglyphs] (Z. l. c.) V. sotto S'S [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 125, 38; 99, 31) — hebes, avvolgere, ravvolgere, cingere, legare attorno. — Velare, coprire, inviluppare. — Vestire, rivestire; guarnire, intonacare. — Vestirsi; vestire, indossare un abito. 2) — Sost.: velame, coprimento, velo, coperta, coperchio, involglio, sopracoperta, fodera, guscio. — Abito, vestito, veste,

(Continuazione)

(Z. 1881, 34) panno, panneggiamento, fascia. חבש legare, fasciare, cingere.

(Varr. dell'antico impero)

ϩⲃⲱⲥ (M.), ϩⲃⲟⲥ, ϩⲉⲃⲥⲱ (T.M.), ϩⲃⲱⲱⲥ, ϩⲃⲟⲟⲥ, ϩⲃⲥⲱ, ϩϥⲥⲱ (T.), πι, vestis, pallium, involucrum, linteum, tegumentum; — iidem (T., τ), vestis, amictus, pallium.

3) — Proteggere, difendere; protezione.

4) — (Z. 1881, 34) staccio, filtro.

5) — (Goodw. Z. 1873, 39) equiv. al seg.

— (Rit. 18, 12), inviluppare in fasce.

(P. Rhind) (Rit. 145, 43) (ib. 145, 49) (Brugs. Dict.) — (Brugsch) Verhüller dessen der sich ausruht, il copritore di colui che si riposa, il copritore del misero; (Birch) the clothed and the naked (?); (Pierr.) l'enveloppé sans force; io tradurrei le due espressioni del Rit. il coprimento del dio vigilatore. Secondo Brugsch, queste espressioni sono il nome mistico del mondo sotterraneo, del regno dei morti. — Secondo Pierret, sono probabilmente designazione del corpo mummificato.

(Z. 1881, 34), passare pel setaccio, attraverso lo staccio; filtrare.

, vestire il menχ. (V. mnχ e s's-mnχ).

— V. al fonetico s's i geroglifici .

(Z. 1873, 39) (Brugsch Dict.) — hebes, (Goodw. Z. l. c.) deriv. dal prec., propr.: la donna legata, rinchiusa, cioè: la consorte, la moglie, la donna legata dal matrimonio.

, hebes, metatesi frequente invece di hsb.

(Rit. 145, 12 e 16) (Sall. II, 55, 8) (Rit. 148, 7) — hebesā, hebesī, hebesu, Varr. di .

, hebesuī (preceduto dall'art. sing.) (Goodw. Z. 1873, 39), V. hbs.

, hebes-t? Brugsch lo dà come var. di hbs. — V. al fonetico hm-t.

, hebes-t (Z. 1873, 82), deriv. da hbs; significato però incerto: guscio?, fodero?, co-

pertura? buccia?
— Naville (Z. l. c.) trad.: cute, pelle.

[hieroglyphs], ḥeb-t, affine con [hieroglyphs] ḥunb-t (V.); un pezzo di terreno ammisurato, compartito come allodio; pezzo di terreno allodiale, ereditario.
— Chab. fa il plur. [hieroglyphs] (P. Mor. di Bul. 5, 2) equiv. a [hieroglyphs] utbu e trad.: chiusi irrigati.

[hieroglyphs], ḥebt (P. di Berl. I. l. 142), secondo Masp. (Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 147) pare significhi atterrare, umiliare, sottomettere, opprimere; — Trascinarsi a terra, sottomettersi.

[hieroglyphs], ḥebt, secondo Masp. (l. c. prec.), si potrebbe connettere col prec. e tradurre: gettarsi (se rouler) a terra per dolore; — quindi: essere in duolo, affliggersi.

[hieroglyphs] ḥeb-t (Rit. 1, 8), sostantivo di [hieroglyphs] ḥeb, festa, ecc.
2) — (Z. 1872, 4) equiv. al seg.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] ḥeb-t (Z. 1872, 4), V. [hieroglyphs] ḥb.

[hieroglyphs] plur.: ḥeb-χer, ḥeb-χeru (2ª Stela di Thotm., Bul. l. 13). V. [hieroglyphs] χr-ḥb.

[hieroglyphs], ḥep (Inscr. Pepi I, 707), Var. di [hieroglyphs] ḥāp.

[hieroglyphs] ḥep; 1) — Equiv. a [hieroglyphs] ḥp.
2) — Equiv. a [hieroglyphs].
3) — Equiv. a [hieroglyphs].
4) — Equivalente a [hieroglyphs].
5) — Equiv. a [hieroglyphs].
6) — Equiv. a [hieroglyphs] ḥpt.
7) — Sinonimo di [hieroglyphs] sk nel gruppo [hieroglyphs] equiv. a [hieroglyphs].
a- (Tomb. di cri)

[hieroglyphs] ḥep-ser (Demd.) V. [hieroglyphs] ḥap-ser.

[hieroglyphs], ḥep (Z. 1886, 82), V. [hieroglyphs] ḥpt.

[hieroglyphs] (Lep. Auss. Tav. 16) (Z. 1878, 49) ḥep, coprire, ricoprire, nascondere, celare, occultare, coperchiare, inviluppare, render invisibile, velare.
— Seppellire, sotterrare.
— Ed i passivi corrisp.
— Nascondersi, occultarsi.
2) — Sost.: coperta, coprimento, coperchio, velo, velame, invoglio, tetto. — Ciò che è nascosto, occulto, celato, secreto; arcano,

mistero, ecc.
Confr. [hieroglyphs] ḥap e var. Rit. 79, 2; 145, 26; 146, 9; 162, 2 e 12; 164, 8.
ϩⲱⲡ, ϩⲉⲡ (T. M.), abscondere, occultare, abscondi, occultum esse, latere; absconditus, occultus; חפא, חפה, חפז, חפף, חבה, חבא, nascondere, celare, occultare, coprire (il capo o la faccia), occultarsi; - riparare, proteggere.
[hieroglyphs] } nascondere il corpo, formola frequente che significa: seppellire.
La necropoli di certi luoghi porta le analoghe denominazioni:
[hieroglyphs] } (Dict. géog. 493) che vela o copre il suo contenuto, oppure
[hieroglyphs] (ib.) che vela o copre il corrotto, il putrefatto, l'impuro, l'immondo, - oppure
[hieroglyphs] (ib. 1252 e seg.), che copre il suo signore.

[hieroglyphs] (Dend. Mar.) (Rit. 133, 14) (L. D. III, 41, 25; 96, 3; 77, 3) ḥep, signif. fond.: girare, voltare il timone, con cui si dà alla nave la dovuta direzione del cammino; - quindi in generale: rivolgersi, volgersi, dirizzarsi a, prender la direzione verso, vogare verso .... ([hieroglyphs] ... opp. [hieroglyphs] ...). - Rematore, vogatore, timoniere (Rit. l. c.). - Volta, volgimento, direzione.

2) - Andare, camminare, viaggiare, mettersi in moto, in cammino.
- (Masp. Rec. de trav. VII, 148) slanciarsi, avventarsi.
- [hieroglyphs] andare in direzione lontana.
- 3) - Correre, andar rapido, presto, veloce; affrettarsi, spicciarsi, farsi premura.
ϩⲁⲡ, ϩⲉⲡ (M.), festinare.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 130, 14, 20; 133, 4) ḥep, derivato dal prec., il remo o timone, con cui si fa voltare la nave (da non confondersi con il grande timone [hieroglyphs] ḥm, assicurato alla parte posteriore della nave).
2) - Verbo: remare, vogare; fare avanzare una nave remando; anche col senso delle espressioni:
[hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Pepi I, 603) [hieroglyphs] } condurre il timone, prendere il timone, tenere il timone, stare al timone; signif.: governare, guidare la nave; - Remare, vogare.

[hieroglyphs], ḥep (L. 1476, 76), bastone, mazza, canna.
2) - Equiv. al prec., all. 1.

[hieroglyphs] (Serap.) [hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Pepi I, 444, 571, 593, 673) ḥep, una specie di oca, l'oca nilotica.

Confr. ינשוף uccello.
2) — (Pepi, ll. cc.; Masp.) Varianti di [hieroglyphs] ḥpī.

[hieroglyphs] ḥap, V. Apis fr. [hieroglyphs] ḥpī. (Rit. 99, 7) — ed il prec., all. 2.

[hieroglyphs] ḥep (Brugsch, T. H. II, 129), comunemente al duale [hieroglyphs], (Dict. géo. 1256), [hieroglyphs] (ib.), [hieroglyphs] (D. Z. T. 96, 13), [hieroglyphs] (Karn.), deriv. da [hieroglyphs] ḥp. signif.: il giro il solstizio; — ed al duale: i due giri (del sole), i due solstizii, specialmente distinti in [hieroglyphs] solstizio del Sud o meridionale e [hieroglyphs] solstizio del Nord o settentrionale (Düm. Result. 17, 10); — ed ambedue insieme designati da [hieroglyphs] i solstizii del Sud e del Nord, [hieroglyphs] (D. Z. T. 93, 1) in alcune inscrizioni delle b. e. riferiti alla doppia corona reale del Sud e del Nord (V. D. Z. T. l. c.). Questo [hieroglyphs] (e varr.) corrisponde quasi dapertutto al greco ἡ τροπή il giro (del Sole), come [hieroglyphs] corrisponde a τρέπω.
La precedente interpretazione di Brugsch attende però la conferma da ulteriori ricerche.

[hieroglyphs] ḥepag (D. Z. T. II, 27), V. [hieroglyphs] ḥpk.

[hieroglyphs], ḥepā, (E) lapis durus.

[hieroglyphs], ḥepā opp. ḥāp, Var. delle b. e. di [hieroglyphs] ḥāp.

[hieroglyphs] ḥepāpā-t. (E) ἀπαπι, helxine, parietaria (Dioscor.).

[hieroglyphs], ḥepi, V. [hieroglyphs] ḥp.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 17, 31 e 38; 60, 1) [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (1874, 38) [hieroglyphs] (Brug. Dict.) ḥepī, il dio Hapi, il genio funerario Hapi, uno dei quattro protettori della mummia contro i principii cattivi.
2) — Equiv. al seg.

[hieroglyphs] ḥepī (Z. 1874, 38), il toro o bue Hapi, nutrito a Menfi. — Egli non aveva padre, ma un raggio di luce venuto dal cielo fecondava la giovenca che lo dovea portare, e la quale non poteva più d'allora in poi avere altro figlio (Confr. Erodoto III, 28; Pomponio Mela I, 9; Plinio VIII, 46).

[hieroglyphs], ḥepī, V. [hieroglyphs] ḥp.

[hier.], hepu (L. T. 2, Leida), V. [hier.] e [hier.], hp.

[hier.], hepu, V. [hier.] hp.

[hier.] (Rit. di Leida, pl. IX, 9) [hier.] (Leps. Aelt. Text. 5, 17; 12, 5) } heput, V. [hier.] hpt.

[hier.], hepep (Bonom. 7, C), forma aumentata di [hier.] hp (V.): volgersi quà e là, torcersi, contorcersi, avvolgersi (nel l. c. detto di un serpente. — Confr. il seg.

[hier.], hepep, deriv. da [hier.] hp (V.); ritornare, tornare indietro, indietreggiare, retrocedere, correre indietro (D. H. T. 66, N. 8, a). — Confr. il prec.

[hier.], heper (Berg. Sarc. Sanehem, 7), Var. di [hier.] hp.

[hier.], heprer, rara metatesi invece di [hier.] phrr. — Si potrebbe anche considerare formato di [hier.] hp e [hier.] rr, e quindi letteral.: correre in giro, fare il giro, girare saltando, saltare attorno; saltare quà e là, correre quà e là, correre attorno.

[hier.] (Descr. III, 74) [hier.] (Rosett. 9) } hepet, g. m., squadra rettangolare, figura rettangolare. — Specie di squadra graduata o di compasso.

2) — hep-t, equiv. ad [hier.] hep in tutti i suoi significati, all. 1, 2 e 3, specialm. come sost.

[hier.], [hier.], [hier.] (Rec. I, 29, 11; Z. 1870, 154; D. T. T. 81, 2) [hier.], [hier.], sost. b. e. (Dend.) (Rit. 133, 9) } hep-t, V. [hier.] hp.

[hier.] (Pierr. Ét. II, 106, 107) [hier.] (Inscr. Lepi I, 603) [hier.] (Rit. 136, 5) } hep-t, V. [hier.] hp.

[hier.], hep-t (Pierr. T. H. II, 113), luogo nascosto, occulto, celato; imboscata, agguato. [hier.], un nascondiglio secreto.

[hier.] (Rit. 17, 43; 64, 23, 24, 26) [hier.], [hier.], [hier.], [hier.], [hier.], [hier.] } hopet, abbracciare, cingere colle braccia, circondare, attorniare, accerchiare. — Abbracciare, stringere colla spanna. — Stare attaccato a, tenere; appuntare, incollare, attaccare; — appiccarsi a, fissarsi su, fissare.

— Abbracciare, come segno di amore, di amicizia, di pacificazione o di riconciliazione; abbracciarsi.
— Unire, unirsi, congiungere, congiungersi.
ϩωπτ, reconciliari, reconciliare se.
אפד cingere, חבש cingere, legare, fasciare; חבק abbracciare, afferrare.
Confr. il greco ἅπτω, necto, annecto, jungo, apto; ted. haften.
2) — ϩπωτ (T.), ϥϥωτ (M.), ϥϥοτ (M.), ὀργιά, ulna, gomito.
3) — (Z. 1873, 111) nelle ultime epoche trascrizione del greco ἑπτά, il numero sette.

[hieroglyphs], hept (Stel. 2567, l. 2 e 3, Firenze), derivato dal prec., (Masp.) braſsée; (Goodwin) bundle.
[hieroglyphs], une braſsée de pains.

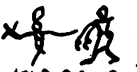
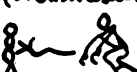
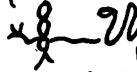
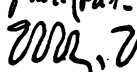
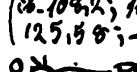
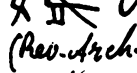
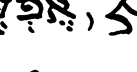
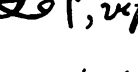
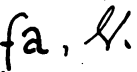
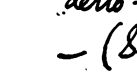
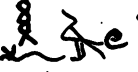
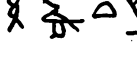
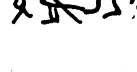
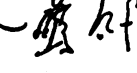
[hieroglyphs] hepti (P. Gy. 12, Berl.), V. [hieroglyphs] hp-t.

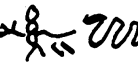
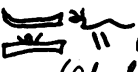
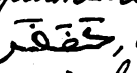
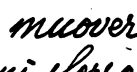
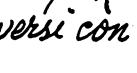
[hieroglyphs] hep-ti, duale di [hieroglyphs] hp (V.).

[hieroglyphs] (forse [hieroglyphs] erroneo invece di [hieroglyphs]) hep-ti opp. hephep (D. T. T. 45, 25), forma raddopp. di [hieroglyphs] hp col suo signif. rinforzato; Rivoltar più volte; girare, volgere ripetutamente; spandersi, stendersi rivoltandosi.

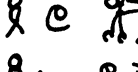
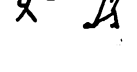
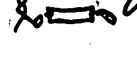
— Forse, in connes. col prec., con un senso prossimo astronomico; percorrere la via dei solstizii, cioè l'eclittica (detto del Sole).

[hieroglyphs], hepetu (Abid.), V. [hieroglyphs] hpt.

[hieroglyphs], hepetek (Birch, Coffin of Amamu, XXVII, 20), ?

[hieroglyphs], hepeq (Med. Abu), pare designi il mucchio, la turba o il cumulo dei nemici morti, giacenti colle braccia distese.

[hieroglyphs] (D. K. T. 56, c) [hieroglyphs] (Dend.) hepek, signif. fond.: saltellare, esultare, saltare, balzare, per lo più per esprimere la gioia, la più lieta disposizione d'animo; saltar di gioia, di allegria.
2) — Lodare, adorare con braccia distese, stender le braccia per lodare, per adorare, ecc.; costr. con [hieroglyph].
Forse formato di [hieroglyphs] h e [hieroglyphs] pk.

[hieroglyphs], hepeq-t (Beni Hassan), (Brug.) Var. del prec. e sostantivo designante l'azione del verbo prec.; — quindi, saltellamento o danza di allegria, ecc.

[hieroglyphs], hef, torcere, aggomitolare; — bendare, fasciare.
— Contorcersi, avvolgersi.

(D.T.T. 26,1) (Stel. Mendes) (Dendorah) hef, deriv. dal prec., propriam.: strisciare, torcersi; — signif.: esser strisciante; comportarsi, condursi umilmente, sommessamente; attestare umilmente la propria venerazione, il proprio rispetto; onorare, riverire umilmente. — Esser umile, basso, sommesso, umiliato. — Pregare con umiltà, prestare omaggio, rispetto, ecc. — (a..., ...).

(Rev. Arch. 1848, 301) plur. (Rit. 154, 9) (ib. 108,2; 111,2; 125,58; — 154,7) (Rev. Arch. l. c.) hef, hefa, g. m., derivati da hf ed affine con àf (V.); propr. lo strisciante; signif. verme, rettile, serpente; in particolare la vipera. ϩⲟϥ (?), ϩⲟϥ, ϩϥⲱ, ϩϥⲱ (M.), (Π, ϯ), ⲟⲩϥ, serpens; אֶפְעֶה, ..., vipera, basilisco. — Confr. hfuu.

hefa, V. hf. — In E. significa piuttosto torcersi, contorcersi di dolore, detto relativamente a certe malattie. — (Stern, E) trepidare (?).

hefau, V. hfa.

plur. hefa-u, hefa-t, sost. di hfa.

hefa-t (Louvre, N. 155), V. hf.

hefā (D. H. T. II, 35, c, f, 5 e 8), ?

(Rit. 108,3; 149,14, 163,13) (ib. 146, f) plur. (ib. 110, b; 154,7) hefi, V. hf.

hefiza (An. I, 19, 6), (Chab.) camminare obliquamente. (Brugsch) forse lo stesso che خفض, inclinare, chinare, piegare; inchinarsi, inclinarsi, curvarsi, piegarsi (a..., ...), — חפז prostrare. — Oppure חפז, agire o andare in fretta, trepidare; חָפַז muovere velocemente. — Fare ogni sforzo, sforzarsi in un moto, muoversi con veemenza, agitarsi.

(D. H. T. 12) (Med.-Abu) (Philae) hefu, hefui, V. hf.

(Ar. IV, 1) (Bon. 11) hefuu, g. f., variante di hf.

(L. 1868, p. 98) 2) — Grosso serpente; serpente gigantesco; quasi — hef-uu.

— porta via il verme la metà del grano.

, hefen (Stela etiop., Bul.), equival. a hf.
— (Brugsch) metatesi di ḥunf.

(Rit. 15, 11; 64, 14; 78, 13) (b. e., raro) (Edfu) (freq.) (An. II, 10, 6) (Denkm. II, 144, 5; L. 1867, 29) (L. 1876, 129) ḥefen, ḥefennu, ḥefener, ḥefrennu, ranocchio appena nato, girino, capitozza; têtard. — Piccolo pesce di ruscello.
— Confr. anche ϨϤⲞⲨⲢ (M., ΠΙ) formica; ϨⲀⲂⲖⲈⲖⲈ (T), mygale, species reptilis immundi.
2) — I quattro primi designano anche il numero 100000, centomila; — ed in generale un grande numero.

, hef-t, femm. di hf.

(P. Bul. III, 12) (Edf.; D. H. T. 48) ḥefet, V. ḥfd.

, ḥef-t (D. T. T. I, 6, 9), V. hf.

, ḥefti (D. T. T. I, 2, 10), V. ḥfd.

, (Inscr. Pepi I, 636), ?

(Rit. 74, 2; 101, 1) (freq.) (Inscr. Pepi I, 640) (D. T. T. I, 47, 8) ḥefd, stendersi, allungarsi, distendersi; accomodarsi, mettersi a sedere, sedere per riposare; — coricarsi, sdraiarsi; giacere, riposare.
Affine con àfd (?).
2) — Star coccoloni; accoccolarsi, accosciarsi, acquattarsi, prostrarsi, prosternarsi; — umiliarsi, pregare con umiltà. Confr. hf.
(Inscr. Pepi I, l. c.), (Pepi) siede sulle gambe di Nephty.

, ḥefd (B. H. T. 36, col. 2), stendersi su.., distendersi su.., costrutto coll'accusativo.
— Andare all'ingiù; muoversi, volare all'ingiù, volare discendendo.

, ḥefd (An. IV, 2, 1 e seg.), stendersi attraverso, attraversare, infilzare.

[hieroglyphs], ḥefza (B. Mag. 8,3), v. [hieroglyphs] ḥfiza.

[hieroglyphs], ḥefḥef (Stela Miramar), propriam. forma raddopp. di [hieroglyphs] ḥf, signif.: curvarsi, inchinarsi per udire; origliare, prestar l'orecchio, spiare, ascoltare.

[hieroglyphs], ḥem, a. (Z. 1882, 131), metatesi invece di [hieroglyphs] mḥ.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 17, 85; 40,2; freq.), [hieroglyphs] (B.K.T. 56), [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 17, 85), [hieroglyphs] (Stel. Metter.), [hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Pepi I, 765), [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 90,4), (Denkm. IV, 136, h, 8), [hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Pepi I, 600) ḥem, signif. fondam., affine con [hieroglyphs] ḥp (V.): voltare, volgere, rivoltare; — volgersi, mostrar la schiena. — Quindi 1) — Allontanare, rimuovere, distornare, respingere, scartare, rimandare, ributtare, cacciare (da..., [hieroglyphs]..., opp. [hieroglyphs]...). 2) — Allontanarsi, distornarsi, indietreggiare; esser tenuto lontano, esser mandato via, essere allontanato, ributtato, rifiutato. — Impedire; essere impedito; impedimento; ostacolo.

[hieroglyphs] (Denkm. l.c.), [hieroglyphs] (Stel. Mettern.; Rit. 31,1) tornare, tornarsene indietro, ritornare, rinculare, indietreggiare.

[hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Pepi I, 303), senza ostacolo (Masp.).

2) — Proteggere, difendere, riparare una persona od una cosa (da..., [hieroglyphs]..., [ḥaram] [hieroglyphs]...).

ϩⲉⲙⲓ (M.), ϩⲉⲙⲙⲉ (T.), servare, διαφυλάσσειν, curam habere; cura, sollicitudo.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. fr.), [hieroglyphs] (ib. 99,21), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Stel. 55, Vienna; Rit. 146, 33) ḥem, g. f., timone, remo. 2) — g. m., timoniere; — anche in senso traslato: direttore o piegatore (dei cuori, [hieroglyphs]) (Pierr. I.H. I, 29). 3) — Verbo: essere al timone, governare la nave; più freq. sostituito dalla frase [hieroglyphs] àr ḥem, condurre il timone, stare al timone; governare, dirigere la nave; fare il timoniere.

ϩⲉⲙⲓ (M.), ϩⲉⲙⲙⲉ (T.), ⲉⲣϩⲉⲙⲓ (M.), gubernare, regere; ⲣⲉϥⲉⲣϩⲉⲙⲓ gubernator navis, nauclerus.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Dend.), [hieroglyphs] ḥem, deriv. da [hieroglyphs] ḥm; propr.: ciò che si volge, che gira; onde: ciò che è di forma rotonda, sferica; — quindi palla (come giocattolo), pallottola.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] batter la palla, giocare alla palla. Il pezzo di legno [hieroglyph] impiegato per batterla la

palla, si chiamava [hieroglyphs] xe-n-bq, legno d'ulivo.
[hieroglyphs], espressione identica alla prec..
2) — Le espressioni precedenti battere la palla, simbolizzano in Düm. Result. 46,5 l'operazione della cateratta; e la palla, che nel l. c. il re tiene in mano, rappresenta la pupilla od il globo dell'occhio. — V. [hieroglyphs] unp.

[hieroglyphs] hem, (P. Ebers 54,3 e 4), (Golenischeff, Z. 1877, 61) vulva. (E) uterus, matrix.
— Brugsch sospetta che questi gruppi abbiano nei predetti significati piuttosto il fonetico àt. V. [hieroglyphs] àt.

[hieroglyphs], hem (Denkm. IV, 136, h, l. 8, 9), XII^a Din.. V. [hieroglyphs] hmt.

[hieroglyphs], hem (Bleyt. Et. 58), vocabolo rarissimo, che, secondo Brugsch, signif.: vedere, guardare, esaminare, osservare. — È costr. con [hieroglyphs].

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 3,3; 113,6; 125,23; — E)
[hieroglyphs] (Bul., Sarc. Unnef.)
[hieroglyphs] (D. K. T. 59)
[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], (E)
} hem, pestare, frantumare, battere (ingredienti); (E) contusione, contuso.
qωωι, conculcare, contundere, rumpere, frangere; — דוך tritare, pestare, fracassare, battere.
— Caus. [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], s-hem (Z. 1879; Düm. Ricette del balsamo).
2) — Tagliare in pezzi, tagliare, tagliuzzare; — annientare, annichilare.
3) — Freq. il 1° ed il 2° gruppo: togliere, levare, strappare (Conf. [hieroglyphs] hm); portar via (Rit. 125,23)
4) — Liberare, salvare; esser liberato, salvato (Rit. 113,6).
5) — (Rit. 3,3) equiv. a [hieroglyphs] hm, timoniere.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 113,2)
[hieroglyphs] (ib. 125,10)
[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 153, 1 e 2)
} hem, pescare, prender pesci; esercitar la pesca, propr. colla rete; — cacciare uccelli colla rete; — Pesca, pescagione, caccia, cacciagione.

[hieroglyphs], hem, (E) contusum, contusio.
— V. [hieroglyphs] e [hieroglyphs], hm.

[hieroglyphs], hem (Stel. Metterr.), probabilm. lo stesso che [hieroglyphs] pe-hem-t-u, la casa delle donne; l'Harem.

[hieroglyphs]
[hieroglyphs]
} hem (Mél. d'Arch. 1874, 162), il metallo lunare (personificato nel 1° gruppo), il Selenium.
— Forse identico a [hieroglyphs] hma.

hema (Wilkins. Mann. and Cust. I, 194), Varr. di e di , hm.

(Düm., Result., 46) (Edfu) hema, V. hm.

hema (D.T.T. 41,22), signif. in generale campo, campagna, terreno seminato. — Ma forse, in connes. col seg., designa le regioni saline, sterili, infeconde; — salina, campo di sale. ⲙⲁⲛⲉϩⲙⲟⲓ locus salis, salina.

(D.H.T. 243) (L. 1471,22) hema, hemaī, salnitro, sale, sale di cucina. ϩⲙⲟⲩ (T., M., ⲡ, ⲡⲓ), ϩⲁⲙⲁⲓ, sal.

, campo di sale, salina (V. il prec.).

hemau (P. Med. 5,7), nome di una malattia esterna, per la cui guarigione erano prescritti cataplasmi e fomenti.

(Dict. géo. 496) (P. Med. 3,3) hemau, hemaui, V. hma.

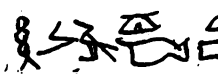
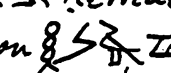
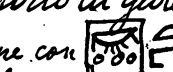
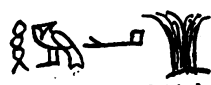
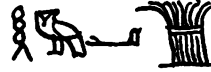
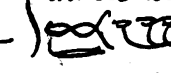
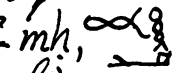
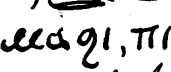
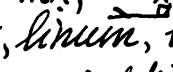
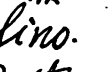
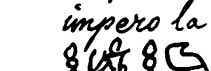
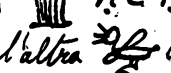
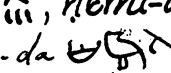
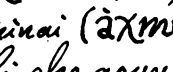
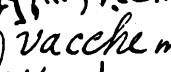
hemauu (P. Med. 5,6), V. hmau.

(Edfu) (An. III, 2, 9) (E) (Journ. As. 1883, 34) hemam, hemamī, hemam-t, hemamu, V. hma.

hemamu (E). V. hmm.

hema-t (E), V. hma.

hemak (Rec. III, 98), varissime varr. di hmq.

hemak, Var. delle basse epoche di hmq-t.

hemaka, V. il prec.

hemak-t (Mar., Dend.), designa una stanza munita di finestre, al 1° piano, accanto alla scala Nord del Tempio di Dendera. — Il laboratorio del gioielliere. V. hmaq-t.

hemaq (Dict. géo 1257), V. hmq.

(Gebg. III, 126) (Schiap. L. d. F. VI, 4a) (P. Leyd. I, 344, III) hemaqa, V. hmq-t e

[hieroglyphs] hemag-t (Dict. géo. 1267), in connes. con [hieroglyphs] hmag, nel gruppo [hieroglyphs] hemag-t, casa ove s'incastona, laboratorio di gioielliere. Freq. nei testi in relazione con [hieroglyphs] hat-nub, laboratorio di orefice.

[hieroglyphs] } hemā, forma antiquata, invece delle più recenti e freq. [hieroglyphs] mh, [hieroglyphs] mhā-t, ϩⲙⲁϩⲓ, ⲡⲓ, linum, lino. Freq. nelle cappelle funerarie dell'antico impero la frase [hieroglyphs] he hemā, battere il lino, per l'altra [hieroglyphs] ẓa-t hemā.

[hieroglyphs], hemī-u (Chab.; S. del Louvre), deriv. da [hieroglyphs] hm (V.); nome di una parte dei marinai (ⲁϫⲙⲩ) della barca del Sole: quelli che governano la nave, che remano, che vogano, che spingono.

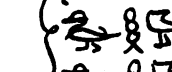
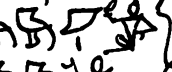
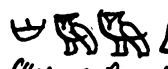
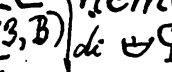
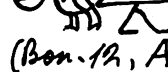
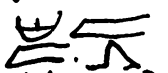
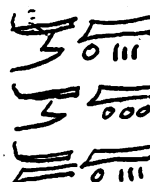
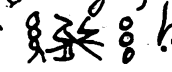
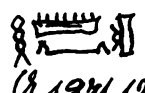
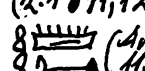
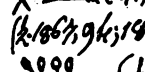
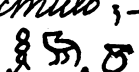
[hieroglyphs], hemī-u (Rit. 148, 31), le (sette) vacche mistiche; propriam. deriv. da [hieroglyphs] hm-t (V.), significa le mogli (del toro).

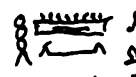
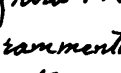
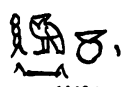
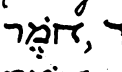
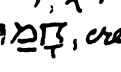
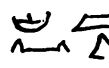
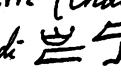
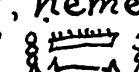
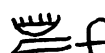
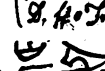
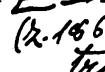
[hieroglyphs] (Brug., Dict.) } hem-īt, deriv. da [hieroglyphs] hm (V.); sostanza vegetale o composto, di forma rotonda, non ancor determinata.

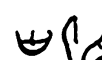
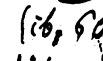
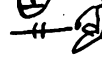
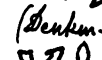
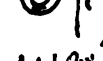
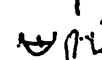
[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (An. IV, 3, 2), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] } hemī, hem-īt, hemu, Varianti di [hieroglyphs] hin.

[hieroglyphs], hemu (Inscr. Pepi I, 303), V. [hieroglyphs] hm.

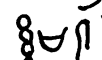
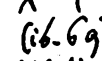
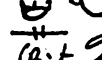
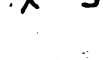
[hieroglyphs] (E.) [hieroglyphs] (D. T. T. 64, 2) } hemu, hemui, (E) herba seu folia. — V. [hieroglyphs] hmm.

[hieroglyphs], hemui (Dend.), V. [hieroglyphs] hm.

[hieroglyphs], hemem (E.; Pleyt. Ét. 57, 58), (E) nomen herbae.
— (Brugsch) designazione di una determinata famiglia di piante, con cui per es. era preparato il balsamo heken.
— Forse una parte speciale di una pianta.

[hieroglyphs] } hemem, nei gruppi: [hieroglyphs] } (E.) designazione di una malattia (?).

[hieroglyphs] (Karn.; Bon. 13, B) [hieroglyphs] (Bon. 12, A) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 7, B) } hemem, forma aumentata di [hieroglyphs] hm (V.); distornare, rimuovere, allontanare, tener lontano (da ... [hieroglyphs] ...).
Confr. הָמַם metter in rotta,

disperdere, sconfiggere.

hemem (Dict. géog. 496), Varr. di hma.

hemen, designazione del numero 80, ottanta, ϩⲙⲉⲛⲉ, ϩⲉⲙⲉⲛⲉ (M.), ϩⲙⲉⲛⲉ (T.), ϧⲁⲙⲉⲛⲉ, ϧⲉⲙⲉⲛⲉ (M.), octoginta. (Z. 1871, 126) (An. V, 11, 3) (Z. 1867, 94; 1879, 6) (b.e.) — Goodwin (Z. 1871, 126) inclinerebbe piuttosto a farlo equiv. a ϩⲙⲉ, quadraginta.

2) — (Brug. Z. 1876, 126; 1879, 6) mucchio, cumulo; — anche misura equivalente a hmn.

3) — (Brug., ib.) i due primi gruppi sono anche equiv. al seg.

hemen (Dict. géo. 1256; Stat. Sebekhotep, Louvre), nome di una divinità. Brugsch vorrebbe vedervi rammentato l'ebr. חַמָּן figura di una divinità, simulacro, simulacro del Sole.

hemen (Meidun, Tomb. N. 2), nome di una particolar specie di vaso di creta o argilla; — e misura per le materie secche (come grano, orzo, ecc.) contenente 10 bat. חֹמֶר, חֵמָר, creta, argilla, loto, fango; חֹמֶר misura per materie secche.

hemnem (Chab.), probabilm. erroneo invece di hmm.

hemen-t (Z. 1876, 126), V. hmn.

hemer, (Brug.) affine al copto ϩⲱⲙⲓ (M.), ἐπιβαίνειν, inscendere; signif. tutto ciò che si sale, si monta, cioè: scala, trono, alta sedia, ecc. (Dend. Mar. D. 40, 47) (Z. 1867, 6)

hemer (?), V. al fonetico ābr.

hemes, sedere, sedersi, stare a sedere, essere seduto, esser assiso, accoccolarsi, riposarsi, riposare. (Inscr. Pepi I, 22, 396) (ib. 607) (Denkm. II, 146) (ib.) (ib. 114) (ib. 69, 70) (Rit. 126, 1)
— Rimanere, restare, risiedere, dimorare; — stabilirsi, installarsi, accomodarsi; — stanziarsi in (...)... per (...) fare qualche cosa.
Partic. (Inscr. Pepi I, 642) seduto.
— Occuparsi di (...)...
— Stabilire.
ϩⲉⲙⲥⲓ (M.), ϩⲙⲟⲟⲥ (T. B.), ϩⲙⲁⲥ (B.), sedere, manere, habitare; — עָמַד stare, fermarsi, rimanere, restare, arrestarsi.

(continuazione) (Denkm. II, 129) (Inscr. Pepi I, 280, 693) ϫⲉⲙⲥⲟ (M.), ϩⲉⲙⲥⲟ, sedere facere, constituere, collocare; הוצמיד, far stare, situare, stanziare, collocare.
2) — Posta, fornimento, minuta, imposta, tassa, tributo; nelle liste delle offerte.

(Edfu) (B. H. T. 71) hemes, trattar violentemente, offendere, ledere, violare, violentare, battere, percuotere.
חמס far violenza, violare, ingiuriare; violenza.
Affine con hm, s-hm.

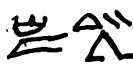
(Inscr. Pepi I, 355) (Z. 1881, taf. II, col. 6) hemes, a., deriv. da hms; sedia, sedile, seggio.
2) — Anche verbo equiv. al predetto hms; (Pepi l. c.) mettere a sedere (Masp. Rec. de trav. VII).

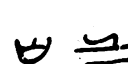
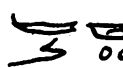
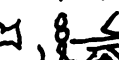
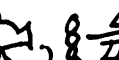
hemesu (Inscr. Pepi I, 671, 711), V. hms.

hem-t, donna, moglie, femmina; ϩⲓⲙⲉ (?) mulier. In ebr. חָמוֹת suocera. Probabilm. deriv. dal seg.
— Anche aggettivo in oppos. a maschio: come (Inscr. Pepi I, 678), gli Dei maschi e femmine.
(Rit. 79, 7), le divinità femmine, cioè le dee.
— la dimora delle donne, l'Harem.
la regia moglie, la regina.
2) — (Rit. 80, 4 e freq.) è forma femm. di hm, con lo stesso significato.

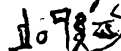
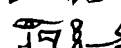
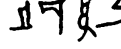
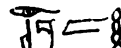
hem-t (Brugsch leggerebbe piuttosto àt, V.), V. hm.

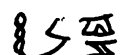
hem-t (E.), Var. di hma.

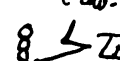
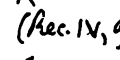
hem-t (Altare granitico di Torino, E. 11; Trans. 1874), (Birch) an ampulla, vasetto, vasettino.

hem-t (E), V. hm.

hemet, hemti, (Brugsch) deriv. da hm e dal seg.: rivolgersi, volgersi; signif.: esser pigro, vile, codardo, poltrone, pauroso.
— Anche come designazione di Tifone (V. hmd).
2) — Ciò che è proibito, vietato, ciò che è mandato via, rigettato, scacciato, rifiutato. — Il profano (rispetto ad un

tempio (V. D. H. T. 59).

[hieroglyphs], hemti (D. T. T. 47, 11), equiv. ad [hieroglyphs] ḥm, rivolgersi, voltarsi, ecc.

[hieroglyphs], hemtu (Liste di Thotmes III), (De Rougé) Hamath la Grande; (Mar.) Hamath sul Yarmouk. חמת רבה nome di una città della Siria. — Var. di ḥamatà.

[hieroglyphs], hemed (B. H. T. 71), propr. il vile, il codardo (Confr. [hieroglyphs] ḥmt), designazione di Tifone.

[hieroglyphs], hemhemu (D. H. T. 36, d. 20), forma raddopp. di [hieroglyphs] ḥm (V.); rimuoversi, distornarsi, allontanarsi, ritirarsi, tirarsi indietro, indietreggiare.

[hieroglyphs], hemek (Rec. IV, 70, c), V. [hieroglyphs] ḥmg-t.

[hieroglyphs], hemeka (Dict. geo. 498), Var. del seg.

[hieroglyphs] — hemeg, hemega (Dict. geo. 1256 e seg.; I. N. 1166), prendere, prender in pugno e tenervi fermo.
2) — Incastonare, legare (per es. una pietra preziosa), dare l'incastonatura, la legatura (ad una gemma). — Guernire, incorniciare, incastrare, intarsiare; — detto del lavoro in generale degli artisti in metalli preziosi e gemme, cioè dei gioiellieri.

[hieroglyphs] (sic) (Rit. 142, 8, 13) — Osiride ingemmato, Osiride laboratorio del gioielliere, Osiride nella gioielleria; nome di Osiride rivestito dell'oro, dell'argento e delle pietre preziose lavorate nel laboratorio dei gioiellieri del Tempio di Dendera.

[hieroglyphs], hemeg (Dict. Geog. 497), Var. di [hieroglyphs] ḥmag-t.

[hieroglyphs], hemeg (Rit. 142, 8), nome di una località, probab. equiv. al prec.

[hieroglyphs], hemeg (Schiap. L. d. F. tav. VI, 1, a; LXI), Var. di [hieroglyphs] ḥmg, legare, incastonare, ecc.; nel l. c. detto del legamento dell'apertura della bocca, un'azione che costituiva una parte del rito dei funerali.

[hieroglyphs] (Schiap. L. d. F. tav. LXI, b, sopra) [hieroglyphs] (Rec. IV, 9; 49, a) [hieroglyphs] (Champ. Gramm. 90; Leps. Met. p. 57, Nota 3) — hemeg, hemga, hemeg-t, in connes. e deriv. dal prec.: pietra alquanto preziosa del Sud, impiegata come ornamento di oggetti di

acconciatura. — Già Champol. avea tradotto gemma rosso-scura. — Secondo Lepsius, è forse il diaspro rosso. Letter. la pietra scelta di preferenza come la più eccellente per incastonare, per incrostare.

, hen (Stel. Piânxi), Var. delle epoche tolomaiche invece di hnā, con, e, ecc.

, hen, l.e. V. hun.

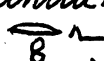
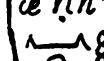
, hen, V. hun.

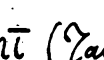
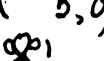
hen, Varr. di hun. Designa un vaso per contener liquidi, come vino, mosto, sidro, ecc.; perciò significa quanto brocca, mezzina, orcio, boccale o simile. (Stel. etiop. Bul. II, 13)

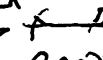
(Denkm. II, 8) hon, sacrare, consacrare; — esser consacrato; agg. consacrato.
2) — Sost.: il consacrato, significa il re, la Maestà, la Santità.
hon-f, Sua Maestà, Sua Santità, espressione onorifica invece del semplice pronome personale egli, quando si tratta di un re, e qualche volta anche di un dio.
xer-hon, sotto la Maestà di... cioè sotto il regno di....

hon-neter, opp. neter-hon, lett. il consacrato a Dio; signif. sacerdote, profeta, ϨΟΝ, sacerdos, ἱερεύς, כֹּהֵן.
plur. , ;
femm. , plur. .

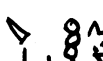
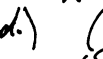
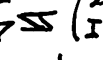
hon-qa (Revillout. Z. 1880, 71; Erman, Z. 1882, 167), designa una sorta di impiegati delle necropoli, addetti al servizio funebre delle tombe private; letter. sacerdote del qa, consacrato al qa (V. qa); sacerdote, il cui ufficio era provvedere ai bisogni del qa che egli serviva (Masp., Trans. 1880, 11 e 20).
— Revillout (Z. 1880, 71) lo riferisce a hn (V.) e trad.: homme de peine.

hon-sexen, opp. sexen-hon, equiv. al prec.
Liebl. (l.c.) lo riferisce a sxn (V.) e trad.: sacerdote del cingimento, sacerdote del recinto (sacro), del santuario. (Liebl. Aeg. Denkm. 20)
3) — Equiv. a hn.

(Rit. 15, 5, 9 e 11) (Canopo, 6) (Z. 1878, 4) hon, equiv. a hn, all. 2. (Rit. l.c.) la tua Maestà, la tua Santità, cioè tu, te (detto nel l.c. di Rā).

hon (D.H.T. 10, 39), servo, schiavo. Femm. , , ; plur. , (D.H.T. l.c.) (Rit. 125, 6, 31) plur.
— (Brugs) anche ierodulo, il consacrato ad un dio come persona servente, sacerdote subalterno, chierico.

, fr. (Karn.) (D.I.T. I, 88, 9) (Rec. I, 72, 1) (L. 1870, 166) (ib.; D.I.T. I, 90, 22) — henā, con, insieme con, insieme, e, in unione con, unitamente, ed anche. — , r-henā, ha lo stesso significato del semplice hnā; espress. freq.: b. e. , nt-henā (Tomba di Ti), antica formola col signif. di: adattato, giusto, conveniente, appropriato, secondo la giusta regola, secondo il precetto. , henā-zed, letter. con parola; è il titolo di ogni paragrafo isolato di uno scritto; equiv. a avviso, comunicazione speciale.

(D.H.T. 113) (ib. 83) (ib. 110) — henā, (Brug.) essere pieno, empire; — pieno.

, henī (Tav. Stat.), V. hun-īt.

(De Roug. Rech. 29) (Sall. II, 2, 5; 5, 9) — heni, heni-r-her, forme allargate di h, con gli stessi significati.

, henu (opp. hun?) (Rec. I, 8, 3), V. hun.

, henu (L. 1870, 76), Variante di e hun.

, henuh (De Rougé; Ét. 166), designa uno stato morboso. Confr. חנק, חנק, angere, strangolare, soffocare.

(Rec. I, 43, 13) (ib. III, 96, 22) — heneb, bendare, legare, fasciare, annodare, attorcere, attorcigliare. Cald. ענב legare insieme, connettere.
2) — Pigliare, cogliere, prendere, afferrare, impugnare, abbrancare. ϩⲱⲗⲉⲙ, ϩⲉⲗⲉⲙ (M.), rapere, diripere, efferre, auferre.
3) — In conness. col seg.: misurare un pezzo di terreno in una ripartizione di eredità, compartirlo a sorte; — misurare in generale.

, (Dend.) (Edfu) (D.E.T. I, 49, 28) (Dict. géo. 303, 574) (Karn.) — henb, Varianti delle basse epoche di hunb-t.

, henbī (Champ. Gramm. 98), fonte, fontana, ϩⲟⲛⲃⲉ, ϩⲟⲛⲃⲓ, fons.
— Canale; V. il prec.

, ḥnum-t opp. ḥnum-ut (Bichl, Rec. de trav. II, 127), forma dialettale di Xnm-t, cisterna.

, ḥenen (L. 1870, 76), var. di e , ḥun.

(Inscr. Sepi I, 466) (Stela Metternich) ḥenen, v. ḥunn.

, ḥennu (L. 1863, 22), Var. di ḥun.

, v. ḥunr.

, v. ḥunsk.

, plur. , plur. ḥensek, ḥensek-t (Inscr. Sepi I, 171, 436), treccia, v. ḥunsk-t.

, ḥon-t (Rit. 32, 4; 146, d; 162, 13; 164, 1), equiv. al seg.
2) — (D. K. T. 53), equiv. a ḥnt.
3) — Equiv. a ḥnt.

, , ḥon-t, femm. di e , ḥn; 1) — Regina, reggente, principessa; — signora, padrona; in opposizione a bk-t, serva.
2) — Serva, schiava; — ierodula.

, profetessa, sacerdotessa, femm. di . — Plur.

(Rec. 14, 90) (Inscr. Unas, 46) ḥen-t, v. ḥn.

(D. K. T. 59) (Dend. Mar.) ḥent, rimandare, ributtare, repellere; ritenere, impedire, distogliere, tener lontano, respingere, spingere, cacciare, difendere, proteggere, ecc. (da ...., ...); propri colla forza delle armi. — Onde
2) — Battere, colpire, ferire, pungere, ecc., per ritenere, per distorre, per allontanare, ecc.
3) — Tagliare, troncare, immolare; — staccare, separare, recidere, amputare.

, ḥen-t (Edfu), le corna; deriv. dal prec.

, ḥen-t, v. ḥun.

, ḥont (Rit. 110, 6), Brugsch lo ritiene affine a ḥn, col significato di purificare, mondare, consacrare,

consacrazione.
[hieroglyphs] (Birt. l. c.), la principessa della consacrazione, signora della purificazione della sua parola; (Birch) in thee, who art called Ruler of Purity - Pure Mistress; (Pierr.) celle qui préside à toute pureté et dont la parole est pure.

[hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Lepsi I, 346), [hieroglyphs] (liste dei Nomi) hen-t, Varianti di [hieroglyphs] ḥun.

[hieroglyphs], hen-ti (D. H. T. 109), V. [hieroglyphs] ḥnt.

[hieroglyphs] hentu, hentū (Z. 1879, 57), Var. di [hieroglyphs] hunt.

[hieroglyphs], hentes (Beni-Hassan), nome di un uccello, secondo Billharz, Ardea nycticorax.

[hieroglyphs], heng, stropicciare, strofinare; e con ciò sentire, provare il gusto, gustare, assaggiare, tastare.
2) — (Masp. Rec. de trav. III, 185), estrarre o spremere un succo, un umore; — e quindi: estratto, succo, sugo, umore. — Affine con [hieroglyphs] ȧnq.

[hieroglyphs], heng (Abyd.), deriv. dal prec.; gustare, assaggiare colla lingua.

[hieroglyphs], heng (Burt. Excerp. 42, 3; D. H. T. 15, 19), (Brug.) forma derivata da [hieroglyphs] haq (V.), collo stesso signif.: prendere od esser preso (prigioniero, prigione).
2) — Verbo equiv. a [hieroglyphs] ḥnq, all. 2.

[hieroglyphs], heng (Chiosco di Philae, B), forma derivata da [hieroglyphs] hq (V.), collo stesso significato; ϩⲛⲕⲉ (T, M), zythus, cerevisia.
2) — Sost. equiv. a [hieroglyphs] ḥnq, all. 2.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Denkm. II, 92, a; 35), [hieroglyphs] (ib. 147), [hieroglyphs] (Leps. Ält. Text. 40) henk-t, Varianti di [hieroglyphs] hunk.

[hieroglyphs], hengeg (D. T. T. I, 52, 3), affine a [hieroglyphs] hnq, all. 1 (V.); fare gustar la gioia; gustar la gioia, sentir il gusto della gioia, goder dei piaceri. È costrutto con [hieroglyphs].

[hieroglyphs], hengeg (Stel. Mettern.), Var. di [hieroglyphs] hungg.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], b.e. (Edfu) — her. con, insieme, unitamente, e, [demotic]. — Alcuni egittologi lo danno come particella disgiuntiva: o, ovvero, oppure, [demotic].

[hieroglyphs] — her, viso, volto, faccia, ϩⲟ (M.), ϩⲗⲉ (B.), facies, vultus. [hieroglyphs], dui her (Louvre, C, 1), (Masp.) donner de la tête, s'incliner. — V. [hieroglyphs] du, all. 1, b). — V. esempi, art. seg., all. 1.

[hieroglyphs] her, 1) — equiv. al prec.
[hieroglyphs] m-her (Stela Harr.), in faccia, in viso, avanti, davanti, innanzi, dinanzi, alla presenza di, al cospetto di.
[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 146, b; 154, 9; 125, 4) her-neb, letter.: ogni faccia, tutte le faccie, signif.: ognuno, tutte le persone, tutti, tout le monde.

In una proposizione negativa questo her-neb ha il significato opposto: nessuno, non... veruno, non... alcuno:
[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 133, 12 e 13), non far questo per nessuno eccetto che per te stesso.

[hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Pepi I, 411, 651), letter.: la sua faccia è la sua nuca, nome di un genio; V. sotto [hieroglyphs] ha.

2) — qualcuno, alcuno, ϩⲗⲓ, aliquis, aliquid, ⲉϩⲗⲓ (M.) aliquis.

3) — Capo, superiore, ecc., equivalente a [hieroglyphs] hr ed a [hieroglyphs] hr-tp; 14.); signore (Inscr. Pepi I, 410).
[hieroglyphs], superiore dei lavori, sovrintendente dei lavori.
[hieroglyphs], superiore, capo della città, poliarca.
[hieroglyphs] (V. sotto [hieroglyphs] sstà); capo dei secreti, segretario (E. De Rougé); — superiore dei misteri, padrone dei secreti, possessore dei misteri, l'iniziato dell'ordine più elevato (Devéria, Rev. Archeol. 1869). — Pierret (V. 3, 30) è di opinione che l'her-sestà fosse inoltre incaricato di commentare e interpretare i misteri religiosi e le parole del re.
[hieroglyphs], capo dei misteri dei geroglifici (letter. parole divine), il più elevato grado scientifico della dottrina egiziana.

4) — Equiv. ad [hieroglyphs] hor, Horo, come per esempio in
[hieroglyphs] hor-šef, hor-šefi, letter.: Horo il forte, il terribile, il dio Horšef, forma di Xnum, l'Ἀρσαφῆς dei Greci, che lo assimilavano ad Heraclide ed a Dionysos. — Questo dio e Hathor erano le divinità dell'antica Sutenxenen (Heracleopoli).

5) — Preposizione vaga che ha un'estesa varietà di significati, come: in su, sopra, sovra, di sopra, al di sopra, in capo, di su; verso, a, al di là di,

oltre, oltre di, di più; contro, per, in, da. — ϩⲓ, ϩⲓⲣⲉⲛ, ϩⲓⲣⲱ, ϩⲣⲁⲓ, ⲉϩⲣⲁⲓ, ⲉϩⲣⲏⲓ, super, sursum, ad faciem, obviam, versus, ad, in, inter, etc. — [illegible] a, verso, sino a, incontro, per, vicino a; [illegible], in là, innanzi, oltre, al di là, in poi; [illegible] in su, sopra, presso, contro, avanti, da, con, insino a, per, verso, su, a.

io ho combattuto per te.

egli si mise sul suo ventre, cioè: egli si prosternò.

io lo porrò sopra la punta di un fiore.

bere alla sorgente del fiume.

dall'essenza di suo padre.

— her-uu, V. sotto uu.

her-mo, accanto, allato, presso, ecc. V. sotto m.

her-mā (125, 48, 59), perchè? per dove? V. sotto mā.

her-nti, V. sotto nti.

her-remen-seh, sul braccio di Orione, nome di una parte di questa costellazione.

her-red, (Rit. 64, 1) V. sotto rd.

her-s, oltre a ciò, dopo ciò, inoltre.

her-sa, V. sotto sa.

her-dod, coi pronomi affissi: davanti, dinanzi a. V. sotto dd.

(Inscr. Pepi I, 642), espressioni antiqu., var. della prec.

her-her (Erman Z. 1879, 72) gegenüber, di rimpetto a.

— (Inscr. Pepi I, 354). Maspero (Rec. de trav. VII, 158) trad.: en se traînant sur leur face.

— Erman (Z. 1882) dà le seguenti espressioni:

(p. 181), a ciascuno, per ciascuno, ad ognuno.

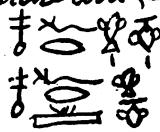
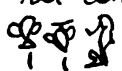
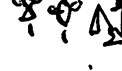
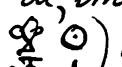
(p. 173, 174), pro person, a testa.

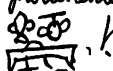
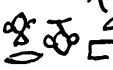
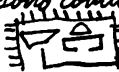
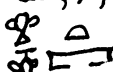
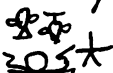
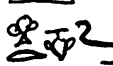
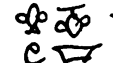
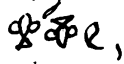
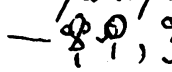
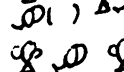
per ognuno di essi.

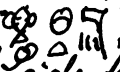
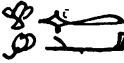
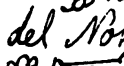
(p. 167), un pane bianco per ogni sacerdote.

— Frequenti sono le composizioni della preposizione (e vari.) con e ; onde hanno origine molte espressioni.

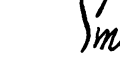
her-āb (V. Chab. Voy. 335, nota 2), letter. sul cuore, nel cuore, ⲉϩⲣⲁⲓ ⲛϩⲏⲧ (?) interi. signif.: a) sost.: il mezzo, il centro, la parte centrale di una cosa, — e quindi anche del corpo, e perciò il busto (P. Rhind). (Inscr. Pepi I, 656, 688) (Sall. III, 3, 2) (P. Rhind)

nel mezzo, nel centro, in mezzo, fra; — insieme con, ed anche, ed inoltre, ed altresì; — costr. coll'accus.: (Inscr. Pepi I, 688)

io era nel mezzo di (opp. insieme con) numerose genti.

(P. di Berl. I, l. 118), insieme con vacche, ed anche vacche.

— Masp. (Journ. As. 1883, 24) traduce m-her-āb: juste devant....

b) (Chab.) intimità, amore, affezione; amare, affezionare, compiacersi di qualche cosa; — piacevole; — esser amato:

[hieroglyphs] nefer-her-àb, beneplacito, piacere; essere compiacente, aggradevole; — piacere, compiacere (a...).

c) aggett.: che è in mezzo, nel mezzo, nel centro di una località.

[hieroglyphs] her-àb (Dict. géo. 654), pettorale, scudo, busto, corazza. 2) — Statua, effigie, figura, immagine.

[hieroglyphs] her-àb-hru, il mezzo del giorno, il mezzodì, mezzogiorno. [Si osservi nel 2º gruppo (B. H.T. 44), appartenente alle b.e., [hieroglyphs]].

[hieroglyphs] her-àb gerh (B. H.T. 67), il mezzo della notte, mezzanotte.

[hieroglyphs] (D.E.T. I, 93, 20; II, 19, 2) her-àb-t, la sala centrale. Questi gruppi sono comunemente preceduti da [hieroglyphs] usex, quindi l'espressione completa significa: la grande sala centrale, sovraposta innanzi all'Adytum dei templi egizi. — (Chab.) santuario. (Karn., Sala di Thotm. III)

[hieroglyphs] her-àb-uà, il mezzo della barca (oppure nella barca), designazione di una costellazione appartenente ai decani, composta di quattro stelle.

[hieroglyphs] her-àb-χent, nome del 27º dei 36 decani (costellazioni) dell'anno, secondo la lista di Hephaestion, nella quale è trascritto in greco ΦΟΥΤΩΡΕΣ (Lepsius, Aeg. Chron., p. 69).

[hieroglyphs] her-àb (Dend.-Tempio di Osiride) (Loret, Rec. de trav. III, 56) stomaco (V. più sopra, p. prec., col. 2ª, l. 13 inf., a)).

— [hieroglyphs] her-tep, letter.: sul capo, alla testa (ϨΙΤΠΕ supra, ⲠϨΙΤΠΕ superare), signif.:

a) chi o ciò che si trova alla testa, cioè: superiore, capo supremo, capo, primo. (b.e. (Philae))

b) capo, comandante, sovrintendente, signore, padrone, maestro (P. Mor. d. Bul.); comandante capo di una legione, e perciò il suo conservatore, difensore, protettore (Denkm. VI, 118, 61; Pierr. Ét. I, 9). Così Ammone è chiamato [hieroglyphs], il comandante o protettore del ciclo degli Dei.

[hieroglyphs] her-tep-āa (Denkm. II, 143; 154, 4; Mar., Abyd. II, 41; Brug. Géog. N. 484), supremo comandante, capo superiore, nomarca.

[hieroglyphs], nomarco del Nomo Un (Hermopoli).

[hieroglyphs] (Stat. Senmut, Berl.), il primo dei primi.

[hieroglyphs], capo delle opere del χent, carica di corte.

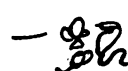
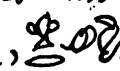
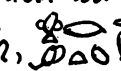
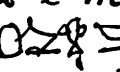
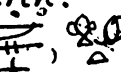
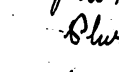
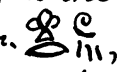
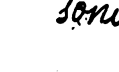
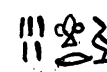
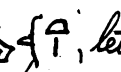
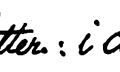
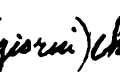
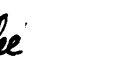
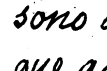
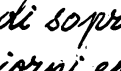
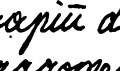
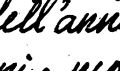
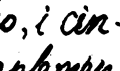
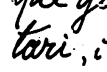
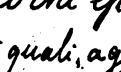
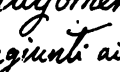
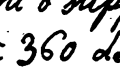
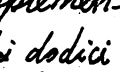
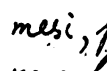
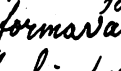
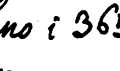
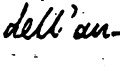
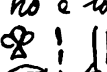
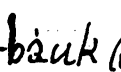
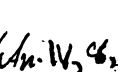
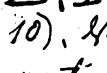
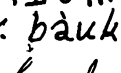
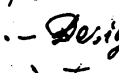
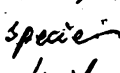
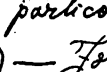
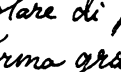
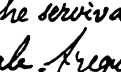
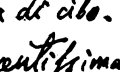
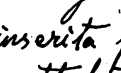
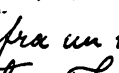
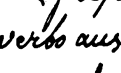
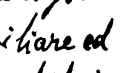
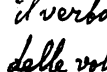
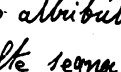
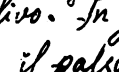
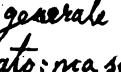
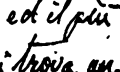
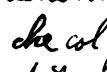
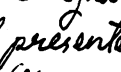
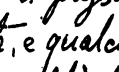
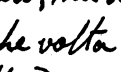
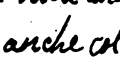
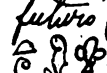
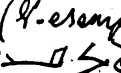
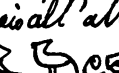
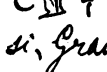
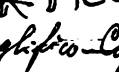
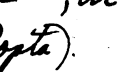
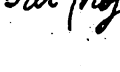
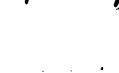
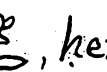
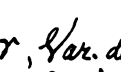
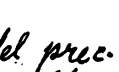
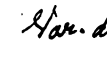
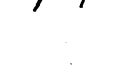
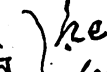
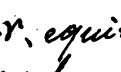
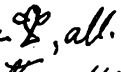
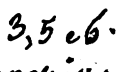
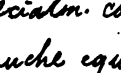
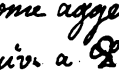
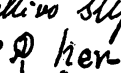
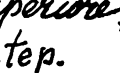
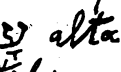
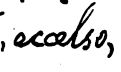
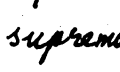
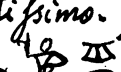
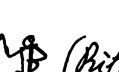
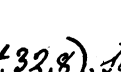
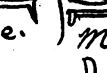
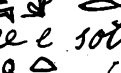
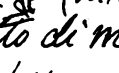
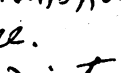
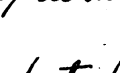
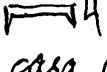
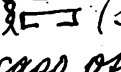
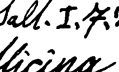
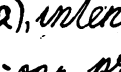
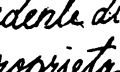
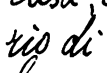
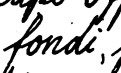
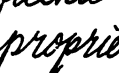
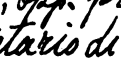
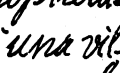
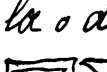
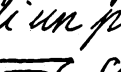
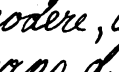
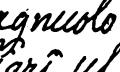
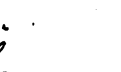
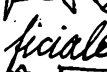
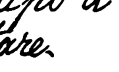
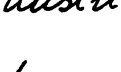
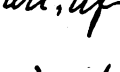
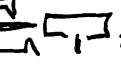
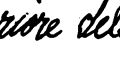
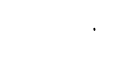
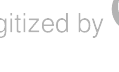
c) aggettivo (posposto al sost.), primo, sommo, superiore.

femm. [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs].

[hieroglyphs] χer-heb her-tep, primo χerheb, primo conservatore o conservatore-capo dei libri.

d) prepos. equiv. al semplice [hieroglyph]; ma specialm.: al di sopra di, alla testa di,

sulla testa di; al di sopra della testa di, oltre.... (V. Masp. Rec. de trav. VIII, 105).

her-tep tà, sulla terra, in questo mondo.

, du her-tep-xe (Zeitschr. 1879, 83) palare, palificare, palafittare, conficcare pali.

, , her-tep, i capelli. — 2) equivalente ad in tutti i suoi significati.

c) Var. di her-àb, all. 2.

. her-tep (Abyd. Mar.), ha lo stesso senso dell'all. b).

— , , , , , , , , (Denkm. IV, 79, a) (Z. 1873, 112; D. H. T. I, 14, 6), il serpente che costituiva il diadema o la corona di divinità (per es. Mā-Hathor) e delle persone reali. Questo diadema era altrimenti chiamato ārā e mhn.

, , , , , , , (Dend. e Phil.; Z. 1865, 6; Brugsch, Astr. Inscr.; Leiri; Cassa mummif. di Brera) nome della 7a ora della notte, letteralm.: la prima che lotta per il suo signore.

6) — In connes. coll'all. prec. e con un senso relativo: che è sopra, al di sopra, su, oltre, ecc.; — ciò che esce fuori, il soprapiù, ciò che è d'avanzo, superfluo. Plur. , , e varr. heru (V.), che sono sopra, su, in, ecc. (V. anche).

, letter.: i cinque (giorni) che sono di soprapiù dell'anno, i cinque giorni epagomeni o supplementari, i quali, aggiunti ai 360 dei dodici mesi, formavano i 365 giorni dell'anno e lo chiudevano.

, her-u-bàuk (An. IV, 6, 10), V. bàuk. — Designa una specie particolare di pianta, che serviva di cibo.

7) — Forma grammaticale frequentissimamente inserita fra un verbo ausiliare ed il verbo attributivo. In generale ed il più delle volte segna il passato; ma si trova anche col presente, e qualche volta anche col futuro (V. esempio all'all. 5).

, tu sai (Rossi, Gramm. Geroglifico-Copta).

, her, Var. del prec.: nelle b. e. freq. Var. di hr, Horo.

b. e. her, equiv. al prec. , all. 3, 5 e 6. — Specialm. come aggettivo superiore, — anche equiv. a her-tep. — alta dignità, eccelso, supremo, altissimo. (Rit. 32, 8), sopra di me e sotto di me.

(Sall. I, 7, 2), intendente di casa, capo officina; opp. proprietario di fondi, proprietario di una villa o di un podere, campagnuolo.

, capo d'ausiliari, ufficiale militare.

, grande superiore della

casa, carica di corte, della quale era investito Giuseppe (Genesi 41, 40); scritto anche [hieroglyphs] עַל־בֵּית אֶת־פַּרְעֹה, capo della casa del faraone.

[hieroglyphs] V. [hieroglyphs] all' ar-ti-c. [hieroglyphs] ḥr, all. 3.

[hieroglyphs] (Libro del Dûau, III, 3), nome della divinità dell' 11ª ora della notte.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 64, 4), sopra il cielo, nel centro del naos; (Pierr.) au dessus du chef qui est dans son naos.

[hieroglyphs] (ib. 39, 6), nome di un dio, (Pierr.) le chef de la porte de l'Abîme; (Birch) he who is over the Gate of the Inundation.

[hieroglyphs], capo conservatore delle scritture, funzione della quale era investito il [hieroglyphs] mer pe-her.

[hieroglyphs], capo dei territori dei libri del granaio.

[hieroglyphs], capitano di vascello.

[hieroglyphs], capo dei marinai.

[hieroglyphs], Hor-χu-ti, il primo degli Dêi.

[hieroglyphs] primo capitano o comandante (V. sotto [hieroglyphs] r, all. 5).

[hieroglyphs] (Esneh) i cinque giorni epagomeni o di soprapiù. V. [hieroglyphs] ḥr. all. 6.

[hieroglyphs] (Dend.) letter.: coloro che sono sulla sabbia, designa non solamente gli abitanti del deserto, ma in generale: i popoli nemici.

[hieroglyphs] (E), letter.: che (striscia) sul suo ventre, cioè: verme, rettile. — Oppure: verme nel ventre, verme degli intestini; verme tenia.

plur. [hieroglyphs].

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 17, 60; 83, 5; 148, 36) heru, heru, forme plurali di [hieroglyphs], equiv. al plur. di [hieroglyphs] ḥr, all. 6.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 17, 63; 42, 12; 105, 5) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 146, 41) Signif. anche: le cose che sono sopra, in alto, al di sopra della superficie della terra (Chab.).

[hieroglyphs], (Chab.) il (Phra) a fait les choses d'en bas et celles d'en haut.

Secondo Brugsch, la frase [hieroglyphs] ār her (Dal demot., Rev. égypt. 1880, tav. 2), signif.: dominare, dominazione. Confr. [hieroglyphs] ḥr.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 105, 5) (Birch) at the upper parts of the heaven; (Pierr.) plus que les chefs du ciel.

[hieroglyphs] ḥer-tep (Tuno d'Ammone, tempio d'Hibis, col. 1; Statua Baχχons, Torino).

V. [hieroglyphs] ḥr-tp sotto [hieroglyphs] ḥr.

2) — Equiv. a [hieroglyphs] ḥr-t, il cielo.

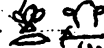
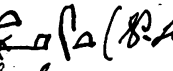
[hieroglyphs] her (Z. 1878, p. 8), Varr. del prec., capo, superiore, ecc.; — signore, padrone (Brug., Z. 1878, tav. III,

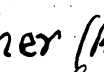
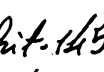
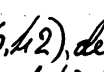
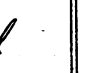
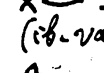
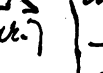
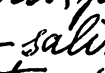
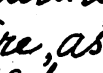
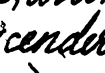
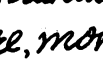
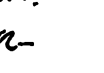
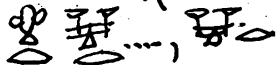
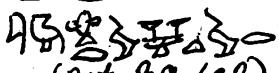
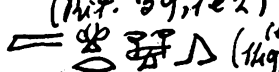
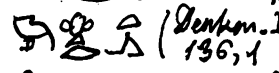
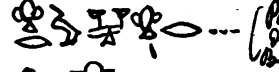
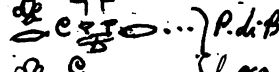
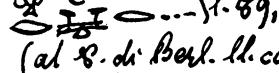
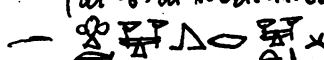
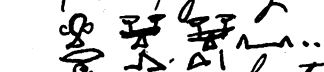
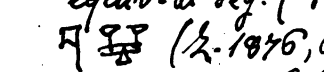
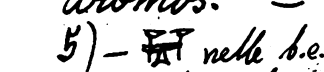
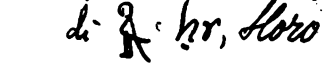
l. 13, 14).
— Forse equiv. a [hierogl.] her-tep, V. sotto [hierogl.] hr.

[hierogl.]; her, g. f., l'alto monte (חוּר, חוֹר), designa la montagna, in cui i morti trovavano il loro ultimo riposo; quindi spesso sinonimo di necropoli, regione delle tombe, dimora o luogo dei morti; detto specialmente della necropoli tebana. (D. H. I. II, 36, a; Serapeum). — Confr. anche חוּר, חוֹר, grotta, caverna.

[hierogl.] (L. 91, Louvre) [hierogl.] pl. (Roug. Rech. Tomb. 48) [hierogl.], plur. — her (opp. her-hat, V. [hierogl.]), (plur. anche [hierogl.], Roug. Rech., Tomb. 54), secondo Brugsch, ha un significato simile al preced.: il paese elevato, la parte alta della terra egizia. — Ma anche in generale: fondo, tenimento, possedimento, bene stabile (V. il predetto hat). Questi gruppi si sono solamente trovati nelle tombe delle piramidi dell'antico impero.

[hierogl.], her (J. de Roug., Edf. 21, XII), l'alta acqua, il flutto dell'inondazione.
ϩⲓⲟⲟⲩⲉ, gurgites, fluctus (aquarum).
2) — Lago, canale, che all'epoca dell'inondazione era destinato a ricever l'acqua (V. [hierogl.] hr-ta). ϩⲟⲓ, canalis, aquaeductus.

[hierogl.], her, la alta piramide), nome della piramide del re Mengarā (Micerino).
— Confr. [hierogl.] hr.

[hierogl.] (Rit. 64, 2) plur. [hierogl.] pl. — her, letter. faccia umana, nel frequente gruppo: [hierogl.] e varr. (fra cui i plurali segnati in margine), equiv. a [hierogl.] her-u-neb, V. sotto [hierogl.] hr, all. 1.
— Uomo, persona, individuo; — al plur. gli uomini, l'umanità: [hierogl.] (Rit. l. c.) signore dell'umanità.
— Maspero assimila le due forme singolari ad ϩⲟ e le dà come forme enfatiche del pronome della 1ª pers. sing.; a leggersi perciò her-à, la mia faccia, per: io (V. Mél. d'Arch. III, p. 82, 142 e 144, nota; Journ. As. 1877, 251; Prefazione a questo Vocabolario, p. XVI, a)).

[hierogl.], her, Var. di [hierogl.] h.

[hierogl.], [hierogl.] (Rit. 146, 2; 149, 34; 163, 9; 164, 4) [hierogl.] (ib. 125, 16) [hierogl.] (Dend.) — her, propr. far sentire ad alcuno la propria altezza e grandezza; quindi: inspirare, infondere timore, paura, tema, ambascia,

angoscia, pena terrore, sbigottimento; rispetto, venerazione; spavento.
— E questi stessi sostantivi, g. f.; onde [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 125, 16), incutere spavento, cagionar terrore, atterrire, spaventare.
[hieroglyphs] (Pap. Harr. 500, verso), il fanciullo ha paura di essa (Masp., Journ. As. 1883, 27 e 28).
ϩελι (M.), ϩηλη (T.), T, δειλία, terror.
[Hebrew], tremare, temere, aver spavento; far tremare; [Hebrew] idem; [Hebrew] tremore, timore, dolore; — [Hebrew] paventare, tremare, essere spaventato; (Hiphil) far tremare, spaventare, incutere terrore; onde il sost. corrisp. [Hebrew].
2) — (Chab.) pronto, preparato, presto; esser pronto, esser preparato; preparare.
3) — (Masp. l. c.) precipitarsi su (costrutto coll'accus.).

[hieroglyphs], her (Rit. 145, 42), deriv. dal prec., all. 1; la dea (o il dio) Terrore.

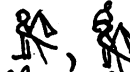
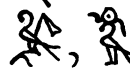
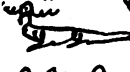
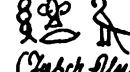
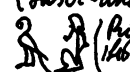
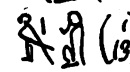
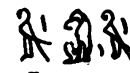
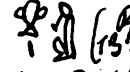
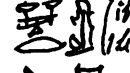
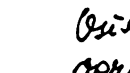
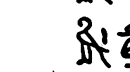
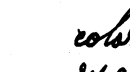
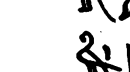
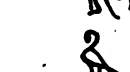
[hieroglyphs], her, forse equiv. a [hieroglyphs] hr, all. 1. — Masp. (Journ. As. 1880, 391) assimila ad ϩⲟⲗ (M.), ⲉⲣϩⲟⲗ (M.) ⲡϩⲟⲗ (T.), decipere, ingannare.

[hieroglyphs] (Edfu) [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 147, 21) her, forno, fornace; forno di fusione, di fucina, forno a riverbero.
ϩⲣⲱ (T. M., T), fornax, χάμινος, conflatorium.
— (Birch) fuoco; (Pierr.) fiamma.
[Hebrew], ardere, accendere, abbruciarsi, calcinarsi; [Hebrew] crogiuolo, fornace (per liquefare i metalli), [Hebrew] focolare; — [Hebrew] crogiuolo, fornello; — arab.-ebr. [Hebrew] ardere, bollire.

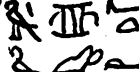
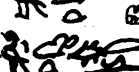
[hieroglyphs] her (Rit. 125, 31), sost. equiv. ad [hieroglyphs] hr.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 125, 16) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 135, 2) her, equiv. al prec. nel senso di capo, capo grande, capo divino.

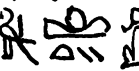
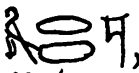
[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 11, 1; 152, 6) [hieroglyphs] (ib. var.) [hieroglyphs] Varr. [hieroglyphs] (L. D. T. II, 52, a. 1; Dekr. V. 40) [hieroglyphs] her, andar in alto, volar via, volar in alto; — in generale: andar via, andarsene, partirsi, partire, allontanarsi. — salire, ascendere, montare (Rit. 132, 6).
ϩⲱⲗ, ϩⲟⲗ, ϩⲏⲗ (T. M.), ϩⲁⲗⲁ (M.), volare, abire, proficisci, discedere; propere ire, venire, pervenire. — [Hebrew] partirsi, allontanarsi; [Hebrew] innalzarsi, ascendere, salire, venire, [Hebrew] trarre fuori; [Hebrew] fuggire, vagare.
2) — Separarsi, separare, schivare, s'écarter; — escludere, eccettuare, onde
3) — Separato, staccato, diviso;

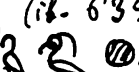
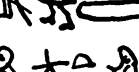
lontano, lungi, distante, discosto, allontanato, ecc. (da...., ...); eccetto, eccettuato, togli; eccettua, ad eccezione di.....

... , ... | espressioni aventi il precedente signif.: eccetto, eccettuato, ecc. — Masp. invece (Mél. d'Arch. 1874, 134, 135) traduce: plus... en plus de..., oltre a ...
... (Rit. 39, 1 e 2)
... (ib. 149, 57)
... (Denkm. II, 136, 1)
... (Papi. Bol.)
... P. di Berl. I.
... (l. 89, 90)
(al P. di Berl. ll. cc.).

— ... (Rit. 11, 1 e 2) allontanantesi dalla sua strada; (Brugsch) Bleibe fern von der Straße!; (Pierr.) qu'il s'écarte de mon chemin; (Birch) going on his road.

... (Rit. 89, 4 e 5) allontanarsi dalla via di... (Pierr.) monter la voie de...

— 4) — Gli ultimi 3 gruppi sono anche equiv. al seg. (V. De Rougé Descr. V, 40).
... (Z. 1876, 90) neter-ḥer, la via sacra, la strada sacra, il dromos. — V. sotto mātn, ūa.

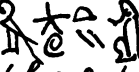
5) — ... nelle b.e. è frequente variante di ... ḥr, Horo.

... (An. I, 13, 4)
...
... (D. H. 7. 46) | ḥer, in connessione col prec., signif.: la direzione in cui si va, via, direzione, strada, cammino, ϩιΗ (T., M., T) via. — V. il prec., all. 4.

... , ϯ ⲧⲉϩⲓⲏ, dare aditum, permittere aditum; dare la libertà, fare o lasciar volar via.

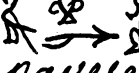
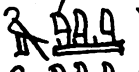
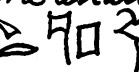
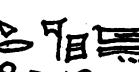
2) — Lato, faccia.

... | ḥor, Ωρος, Horus, il dio Horo, figlio di Rā, simboleggiante la successione del Sole a se stesso, la sostituzione di domani a ieri, il trionfo del giorno sulla notte, della luce contro le tenebre (Rit. 17, 3 e 4); figlio di Iside e di Osiride (128, 4; 134, 4; 18, 26; 19, 9; 78, 4); figlio di Seb (17, 74); il nemico perpetuo di Set, con cui egli è in continua lotta (17, 25, 26).
Confr. אור, אור, ass. urru, luce, splendore, fuoco; sole; ..., cald. ..., Dio; ..., Dio (vero o falso).
... b. e.
... (Inscr. Unas)
... (Rit. 146, 3)
... (ib. 136, 14)
... (Rit. 133, 9)
... (18. 8, 3; 42, 1)
... (18. 78, 17; 146, 29)

... | ḥor-ūr, Horo il grande, o, secondo Plutarco (De Iside et Osir., 12) Horo l'antico, il dio Haroeris (V. Rit. 15, 34; 69, 5; 142, 3).

... | ḥor-se-às-t, Horo, figlio di Iside, il dio Harsiesis degli scrittori greci; — designava particolarm. il Sole levante (V. Rit. 37, 2; 71, 3; 128, 4; 142, 5; 156, 3; 19, 2, 4, 13).

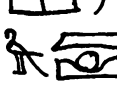
... | ḥor-p-χrod, Horo il fanciullo, l'Arpocras, Arpocrates dei Greci.

[hieroglyphs], hor-men (Karn.) probabilmente uno dei nomi della forma ithifallica di Ammone.

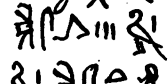
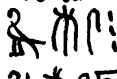
[hieroglyphs] altre personificazioni di Horo (Rit. 142, 4.5, 10, 11, 17; 38, 43, 62).

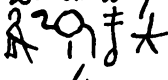
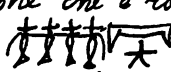
[hieroglyphs] hor-mer, Horo dei due occhi, o piuttosto: i due occhi d'Horo, opp. i due occhi divini (V. all. 3), gruppo frequentissimo sui monumenti di tutte le epoche.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 109, 6) [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 15, Rit. e 1) [hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Pepi I, 633) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 639) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 655) [hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Merenra) Ho-xu-ti, Horo dei due orizzonti o dei due emisferi, il dio Harmachis degli scrittori greci; è una forma di Ra, e rappresenta il dio supremo in tutta l'estensione delle sue attribuzioni.

[hieroglyphs] (Levi, Cassa Mummif. di Brera) [hieroglyphs] hor-duau-ti, Horo dei due mattini; rappresenta il Sole nelle due parti dell'emisfero inferiore, appena dopo il tramonto ed un istante prima dell'alba. — Nella lista oraria di Dendera designa la divinità tutelare della 7ª ora del giorno; e nella cassa funeraria di Brera, per errore, quella della 5ª ora (V. Levi, Le Antichità egiziane di Brera).

[hieroglyphs], hor-hed, nome del disco alato del Sole, rappresenta il Sole volante nel cielo.

[hieroglyphs], hor-her-xe, Horo sul pavese, nome della divinità tutelare della 5ª ora della notte (Levi, Cassa funer. di Brera).

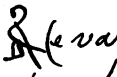
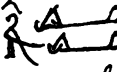
[hieroglyphs] hor-sexet, hor-sexa (Brug. Rev. ég. I, 39, Nota), designa le produzioni, i prodotti della terra; sopratutto il frumento, le biade. 2) — anche equiv. al seg..

[hieroglyphs] hor-sexet, hor-sexa (Brugs. l. c. prec., 38; Rit. 142, 9; Denkmal III, 194, 13), la vacca da latte, in connes. col prec., considerata come produttrice del nutriente frutto della terra; — e quindi la vacca Iside che allatta Horo.

[hieroglyphs] hor-p-qa, hor-qa, Horo il toro, designa il pianeta Saturno.

[hieroglyphs] Horo il secreto, o Horo indicatore del secreto, designa

il pianeta Giove.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] } Horo il rosso, l'Ἄρτης, Ἔρτωσι degli scrittori greci, designa il pianeta Marte.

(V. per i precedenti nomi di pianeti e le loro varr., Brugsch. Astron. Inscr.).

[hieroglyphs] } e numerose varianti, ḥat-ḥor, V. sotto [hieroglyphs] ḥt.

[hieroglyphs], ḥor-m-xu, Horo all'orizzonte, nome della Sfinge di Gizeh.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 99, 33; 101, 6), [hieroglyphs] (ib. 156, 4), [hieroglyphs] (P. Reale di Torino, l. 9 e 10) } i servi o seguaci di Horo, appellativo che gli Egiziani davano ai loro antenati preistorici. Secondo il Rituale dei Morti (ll. cc.), sono questi che mietono il campo di Aanru, e ad essi si unisce il defunto.

[hieroglyphs] (Rec. IV, 14), [hieroglyphs] (Dend. temp. d'Osir.), [hieroglyphs] (Mar. Dend. III, 23) } figli di Horo, secondo Von Lemm (Ritualbuch, 57), pare che questo gruppo designi una classe speciale di sacerdoti. — Secondo Loret invece (Rec. de trav. III, 54), designa i quattro genii funerari Amset, Hapi, Duamutef e Qebsenef.

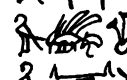
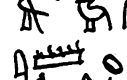
[hieroglyphs], ḥor-rā-nefer (Dend.), nome di una costellazione che è rappresentata dietro il decano [hieroglyphs] xnt-ḥr.

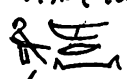
[hieroglyphs] } ḥor-set (Schiap. L. d. F. tav. III, 2; L. Meyer, Set-Typhon, p. 33 e seg.) Horo-Set, il Bene ed il Male: designazione di Ammone.

(Birch, Z. 1870, 68) l'Alto ed il Basso Egitto.

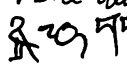
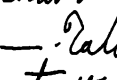
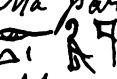
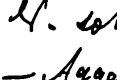
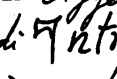
— [hieroglyphs] (e varr.) entra anche nella composizione di molti nomi proprii di persone:

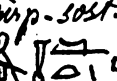
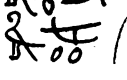
[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 64, 31), principe del regno di Micerino (Menkarā).

[hieroglyphs], faraone della V din.

[hieroglyphs] } altro faraone della stessa din.

[hieroglyphs] } il Μενχερης di Manetone.

[hieroglyphs], ultimo re della XVIII din.

[hieroglyphs], uno dei figli di Ramesse II.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] } due figli del seg.

[hieroglyphs], primo faraone della XXI din. (tanitica)

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], tre faraoni di posizione incerta fra la VI e la XII din.

[hieroglyphs], Next-ḥor-ḥeb. 1º re della XXX din.

[hieroglyphs], prenome di Domiziano.

— e molti altri nomi di re e principi.

[hieroglyphs], nome del comandante il presidio di Tebe sotto Thotmes III.

2) — Talora [hieroglyphs] (e varr.) esprime l'idea astratta: il bene; come nei precedenti gruppi: ḥor-sexet, ḥor-sexa, ḥor-set. Ma particolarmente nella freq. espressione [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], e varr. àr-ḥor, V. sotto [hieroglyphs] àr.

3) — Aggettivo: divino, sacro, sinonimo di [hieroglyphs] ntr, e perciò precede sempre il corrisp. sost., come in

[hieroglyphs] decreto divino.

[hieroglyphs] (V. pag. prec.) l'occhio divino.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 154, 8), ḥerȧu, V. [hieroglyphs].

[hieroglyphs], ḥerȧu, V. [hieroglyphs] ḥr.

[hieroglyphs] e vari. } ḥer-ȧb, e i vocaboli derivati, V. sotto [hieroglyph] ḥr.

[hieroglyphs], ḥerȧt (An. IV, 8, 12), (Brugsch) eine besondere Art von Winterfrucht.

[hieroglyphs] } ḥeri, equiv. al [hieroglyph] e [hieroglyph] ḥer, per lo più aggettivo o col senso relativo. [hieroglyphs] (Sall. III, 1, 3)} ḥeri-ȧb, V. [hieroglyphs] (Chab.) [hieroglyphs] e [hieroglyphs] ḥer-ȧb, sotto [hieroglyph] ḥr.

[hieroglyphs] (Mar. Abyd.) } ḥeri-tep, V. [hieroglyphs] ḥer-tep, sotto [hieroglyph] ḥr.

[hieroglyphs], ḥerī (Inscr. Pepi I, 397), capo, V. [hieroglyph] ḥr, all. 3.
2) — Equiv. al prec.

[hieroglyphs], ḥerī (An. IV, 8, 5), derivato da [hieroglyph] ḥr, sopra; signif.: copertura, soffitto, asse, tavola, sopracoperta di una nave. — Una parte della nave, fatta di lunghi e larghi tronchi di legno. — Il Chabas lo ritiene come designante i pezzi di legno che entravano nella costruzione di una barca, le membrature, le ossature della barca. — Probab. identico al più moderno [hieroglyphs]. — Brugsch confr. ϩⲓⲛⲉ, ϩⲉⲛⲉⲓⲉ (Ϩ, Π), pes navis, πηδάλιον, gubernaculum, temo.

[hieroglyphs] (An. I, 19, 6), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Stel. Min. Br. 5; P. Harr. 500, verso) [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Chab.; Rosell., Mon., 69) } ḥerī, ḥer-īt, V. [hieroglyphs] ḥr.

[hieroglyphs], ḥer-ītu (Chab.), V. [hieroglyphs] ḥrī.

[hieroglyphs] (Sall. II, 4, 4), [hieroglyphs] (Chab.) } ḥer-īt, V. [hieroglyphs] ḥr.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] } ḥeru, equiv. a [hieroglyph], [hieroglyph], ḥr, specialm. nel senso relativo col nome al plur. V. [hieroglyph] ḥr, all. 6.

[hieroglyphs], ḥeru (Rit. 64, 10), (Pierr.) immagini.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 36, 1; 39, 1), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (P. di Berl. I, 89), [hieroglyphs] (ib. 90) } ḥeru, V. [hieroglyphs] ḥr. [hieroglyphs] ... (Rit. 89, 5), allontanarsi dalla via di... (Pierr.) monter la voie de...

[hieroglyphs] ..., [hieroglyphs] ... } (P. di Berl. I, ll. cc.), V. sotto [hieroglyphs] ḥr l'espressione [hieroglyphs] ... e la traduz. che ne dà Maspero.

[hieroglyphs], ḥeruā, (E.) specie particolare di vaso.

[hieroglyphs], ḥeru-ā (opp.-dod), (E) remedium præsens.

[hieroglyphs] (?), ḥeruir (An. I, 1, 8), Masp. lo suppone var. di [hieroglyphs] ḥrr, fiore; — a meno che non sia il nome di una pianta ignota.

[hieroglyphs] (P. T. T. II, 19, 2), [hieroglyphs] (E) } ḥer-ut, V. [hieroglyphs] ḥruā.

[hieroglyphs], ḥer-u bàuk, V. sotto [hieroglyphs] ḥr.

[hieroglyphs], ḥurpu (An. IV, 17, 1; Chab. Voy. 218), حَرْبَة، خُرْب، חֶרֶב, ἅρπη, acies gladii, spada, coltello tagliente, pugnale; scalpello.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 127, 6), [hieroglyphs] (Mar. Dend. IV, 80), [hieroglyphs] (Nav. M. Gl. XIX, 4; XX, sopr.) } ḥeroni, ḥerniḥer, ḥerniḥerni, ḥernuḥer, ḥernuḥernu, ḥernuḥernuti (V. Bergm. Sarc. Inv. 93 e seg.) forme aumentate di [hieroglyphs] ḥe (V.); colpo, percossa, male, danno; — ciò che colpisce, che percuote qualcuno; la sconfitta, sventura, sciagura, disgrazia.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. l. c.); i dannati che con baldanza corrono alla sconfitta; (Brug.) die Todten, welche emporsteigen, befinden sich in Niederlage (oder unterliegen. — Invece (Birch) the dead, flying over the dead; (Pierr.) morts. O vous qui vous envolez au-dessus des morts.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Champ. Gramm. 77, 89), [hieroglyphs], b. e. (Edfu), [hieroglyphs] (P. d'Orb., freq.) } ḥerer, g. f., fiore; ϩρηρι (M.), ϩρηρε (T.), ϩλⲏλι (B.), τ, ἄνθος, flos; κρίνον, lilium.

[hieroglyphs], ḥelel (Med. Abu), gridare, strillare, gridar di gioia, emetter grida. — Detto degli animali: ruggire, ragghiare di contentezza. — λονλαι nei voc.. ειϣλονλαι, ϣλονλαι, ειϣλⲏλονι, jubilare, ejulare; ὀλολύζειν, ἀλαλάζειν; ted. lallen. — אֵלֵל, יְלֵל, הֵילִיל, ululare, urlare, lamentarsi. יְלֵל: urlo, ululo; — הִלֵּל celebrar con lodi, lodare; lamentare; חִלֵּל suonare, cantare (I. Re, 1, 40). — אָרַר maledire.

[hieroglyphs] (Coffin of Amamu, XII, 1e), [hieroglyphs] (Esne), [hieroglyphs] (Bon. 5, D) } ḥerer, ḥerert, g. f., verme, baco, insetto, rettile; vermine.

Lepage Ren. (Z. 1872, 72) confr. ϩⲟⲗⲉ, ϩⲟⲗⲓ, tineae.

— Pierret (Sarc. di Seti I) traduce il 3° gruppo: serpente dell'emisfero inferiore.

— Brugsch confr. ⲁⲗⲟⲩⲗⲁ (B.), ἀττέλαβος, locustae species.

— Birch (Coffin of Amamu, l.c.) è di parere che probab. il gruppo significa i solidi, le materie solide, in antitesi a [hierogl.] rdu, nominato subito dopo.

[hierogl.], heres (Inscr. Sepi I, 399), (Maspero, Rec. de trav. VII, 161) être rendu prospère.

[hierogl.] (Harr. I, 64, 6), [hierogl.] (Dend.), [hierogl.] (Rec. IV, 91, 5a), [hierogl.] (Liebl. Denkm. p. 53) — heres, una particolare specie di pietra preziosa, che, secondo Lepsius (Metal.), era un bel quarzo.
Ve n'erano di due colori: bianco o latteo, e rosso; il bianco era più stimato.
[hierogl.] (Rec. l.c.) heres bianco che Birch (Z. 1873, 153) trad.: alabastro o arragonite.
[hierogl.] (Edfu), heres bianco di Etiopia.
[hierogl.] (Rec. l.c.), heres rosso.
Pare che questa pietra fosse imitata, perchè è menzionato
[hierogl.] (Rec. 97, 14) herdes vero.

2) — Questo nome è pure dato ad un amuleto tifonico (B. H.-T. 8, 2), menzionato anche in Harr. I, 15, a: [hierogl.], amuleti di Heres.

— È forse, osserva Brugsch, è da questo e simile impiego di questa pietra risultato il copto ϩⲣⲏⲱⲓ, ⲉϩⲣⲏⲱⲓ, ⲧ, torques, monile, catena da collo, collana.

— Brugsch fa derivare questo vocabolo dal seg.

[hierogl.] (B. H.-T. 113), [hierogl.] (B. ierat. 32265 Louvre) — heres, hersa, esser grave, pesante; oneroso, penoso.
— Sost., freq. negli antichi testi: peso, carico, soma, riferito a misura e numero di prodotti naturali (biade, datteri) difficili a pesare.
ϩⲟⲣϣ, ϩⲣⲟϣ, gravem esse, gravari, difficilem esse; ingravescere, gravare, fastidire, aversari; — gravitas, onus, pondus. ϩⲁⲣϣ ⲛ̄ϩⲏⲧ patienter expectare, longanimem esse; ϩⲁⲣϣϩⲏⲧ patientiam habere.
— Confr. [hierogl.] hrš.

[hierogl.], her-sa (P. Harr. I, 20, a), deriv. dal prec., signif.: giovenca, vacca pregna, gravida, ingravidata.

hersep, hersepṯ, hersepu, V. hsp.

heres-t, (Harr. I, 15, a; 40, b; Rec. IV, 9, 49, a) (Edf.; Z. 1873, 153; Harr. I, 15, e, 7) (ultime epoche) Varianti di hrs.

herset (Nav. M. d'H. V), verbo derivato dal sost. prec.; splendere come la pietra heres.
2) — Var. di hrs (V.); esser pesante, esser di peso, esser grave, opprimente, duro.

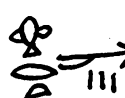
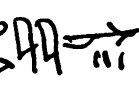
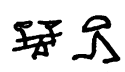
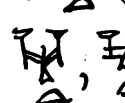
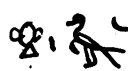
hers-t-seriu (Birch, Coffin of Amamu, XXII, 8), chair or ankles.

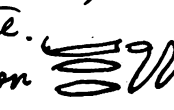
hersed, (Rec. IV, 86, 5; 63, 7) (B. M. T. 8, 2) Varianti di hrs.

heres (P. Rhind, 8, 5), esser pesante, importuno, gravoso, oneroso, difficoltoso, difficile, spinoso, arduo; molesto, noioso. [Hebrew] molestare, opprimere, [Hebrew] fiaccare, disturbare, molestare.

V. il copto sotto hrs.

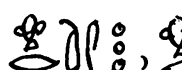
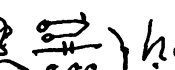
her-sef, her-sefi, V. sotto hr, all. h.

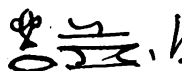
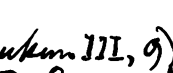
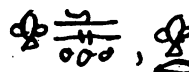
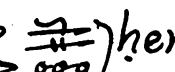
her-t (Bon. 10; Leid. Stel. V, 70; — fr.) (Rit. 15, 14; 34, 9; 64, 17; 74, 1) derivato da hr; propr. il superiore, il più alto; cioè: il cielo, il cielo superiore, l'emisfero superiore; in oppos. a duat, il cielo inferiore, l'emisfero inferiore, il mondo sotterraneo.
2) — Equiv. a hr, onde
m-her-t, n-her-t, r-her-t — superiormente.

her-t, V. hr. (tomba di Ra) (Z. 1867, 102) (T. de Roug. Edf. 53, XII) (B. M. T. II, 52, a, 10) (Rec. I, 49, 19)
2) — Ciò che è di sopra, lo strato superiore di melma, fango o limo, concime naturale lasciato dal Nilo dopo l'inondazione (Brug.). ϩⲁⲓⲡⲉ, ϩⲟⲓⲡⲉ, ϩⲟⲉⲓⲡⲉ (Z., T.), ϩⲱⲡⲓ, ϩⲱⲓⲡⲓ (M., ϩⲁⲛ), fimus, stercus, excrementa.

(Stel. 46, Torino) } ḥer-t, v. ḥr.
(Dict. géo. 523) }

ḥer-t-u, v. ḥri.

ḥer-t (Harr. I, 8, 4), equivalente a ḥr.
(l. c.) la via sacra, il dromos.

} ḥer-t v. e ḥr.
(Edf. Calend. col. 14) } du-ḥer-t, + TEQIH, v. ibidem.
(ib. l. 13)

ḥer-ta (opp. ḥer-t) v. sotto ḥr-t (col. prec.).

ḥer-ti (Rit. 50, 2), i capelli; (Birch e Pierr.) le teste.

} ḥer-ti (Harr. I, 77, 12; 78, 2), lo stesso che ḥr ḥr (v.); stendere, distendere; estensione, distendimento.

ḥertu, (E) vermis in ventre.
Affine con ḥrr.

ḥer-tep: v. sotto ḥr questo gruppo, le sue varianti ed i vocaboli con essi composti.

ḥer-t-n-ta (Inscr. Pepi I, 64), (Masp., Rec. de trav. V, 166) verbo composto che pare significhi: essere superiore alla terra, dominare la terra; allungarsi, stendersi al di sopra della terra. Questo verbo designa l'azione della dea Nut, quando è raffigurata col corpo steso al di sopra di Seb; Nut personificando il Cielo e Seb la Terra.

} ḥertes (Harr. I, a, 5; c, 7, f, 5), var. di ḥrs.

ḥer-tt (Dict. géo. 526), v. ḥr.

ḥerd (J. de Rougé, Edf. 42, 27), scrittura delle epoche posteriori invece di ḥrt.

ḥrod (Denkm. III, 9), var. di χrd.

ḥerdt (Harr. I, 22, 9), (Brug.), forma equiv. a ḥrit.

} ḥerdes (Rec. IV, 63, 7; 97, 14; 9, 49 e 24, — v. Harr. I, b, 7; d, 7), var.

di [hierogl.] ḥrts e di [hierogl.] ḥrs.
[hierogl.] (Rec. IV, 97, 14), la pietra herdes vera, cioè non imitata, non falsificata, non artificiale.

[hierogl.], ḥer-ḥer (Z. 1879, 72). dirimpetto a. (V. sotto [hierogl.] ḥr, prepos.).

[hierogl.] ḥerḥer (Mar. Abyd.) forma radop. di [hierogl.] ḥr, ed equivalente a ϩⲉⲗϩⲱⲗ (ⲉⲃⲟⲗ) (T.) extendere, dilatare, stendere, distendere (su...., [hierogl.]....); — estensione, distendimento.
2) — In unione con [hierogl.] cuore, e costrutto con [hierogl.], signif.: rallegrarsi di..., godere di..., se réjouir de...; essere soddisfatto, contento di.... — Gioia, allegrezza, allegria, letizia, diletto, giubilo.

[hierogl.], ḥerḥer (B. H. T. 33, 4). Equiv. al prec., all. 2 (Brugsch).

[hierogl.], ḥerḥeru (D. Z. T. 5, 4, 7), equiv. a [hierogl.] ḥrḥr, specialm. all. 1.

[hierogl.], ḥerḥer, ?; designa il 12° giorno del mese (spec. lunare).

[hierogl.] ḥes (Rit. freq.; D'Orb. 16, 4; Chab. Voy. 123), g. f., sudiciume, sporchezza, lordura, immondezza; — escrementi (dell'uomo e delle bestie).
2) — (E) legato con nomi di metalli, signif. la ruggine.

[hierogl.] ḥes signif. fondam.: colmare qualche cosa di...; versare, spandere sopra...; — onde
2) — Nascondere, celare, coprire, occultare, rinchiudere, serrare, otturare; ϩⲱⲥ, obstruere, obturare, ϩⲁⲥⲓⲉ, submersio.
— Cingere, circondare tutto intorno con...
3) — Equiv. a [hierogl.], ḥs.
4) — (Tav. Stat.), g. f., brocca, mezzina, boccale. — Vaso in forma di brocca o di mezzina. — V. il seg.
Confr. חֶרֶשׂ, fiasco, orcio da vino.
5) — inconness. con [hierogl.] ḥs, freq. al plur. [hierogl.], onori, favori (regi o divini). — Dono, presente, gratificazione, ricompensa.

[hierogl.] ḥes, equiv. al prec., all. 4: brocca, boccale (di metallo, Z. 1873, 31); e propr. il vaso che serve al versamento (confr. il prec. all. 1) di un liquido.

[hierogl.] (Stel. etiop., Bul.) [hierogl.] (C. 26, Louvr.) ḥes, proceder sopra, andare sopra; — andare, venire all'incontro di un altro che sta dirimpetto, mettersi dirim-

petto (a... [hieroglyphs]...). — Tirare, passar sopra. — Andar a traverso, nel centro di qualche cosa, attraversare, oltrepassare, varcare (per es. i confini). Andare su, sopra (i nemici), camminar sopra. — Cader sopra.

2) — (Stel etiop. cit.) [hieroglyphs], forare, traforare, perforare; scavare.

3) — Equiv. a [hieroglyphs] hs, all. 2, come fa la sabbia sulla statua della sfinge, che essa copre, nasconde, passandovi sopra (V. Brugsch, Z. 1876, 96).

4) — Raro, equiv. al seg. nell'espress. [hieroglyphs] = [hieroglyphs], V. il seg.

5) — Equivalente a [hieroglyphs] hs.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 163, 10), [hieroglyphs] (ib. 163, 4), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (D. H. T. 18, 4) — hes, freq. legato con [hieroglyphs] hr, viso, nelle espressioni: [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] traforare, trafiggere collo sguardo; ferire, colpire cogli occhi il viso, signif.: esorcizzare, scongiurare qualcuno per mezzo degli occhi, collo sguardo; affascinare, fascinare, incantare, ammaliare. — Praticare, esercitare la magia, la malia, l'incantesimo, il fascino (contro... [hieroglyphs]...; su..., [hieroglyphs]...). — Sost.: sguardo, occhio maligno, cattivo, fosco, terribile. — Onde [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 163, 4 e 164, 9), [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 164, 8), il dio dallo sguardo terribile o affascinante, chiamato anche [hieroglyphs] (ib. 163, 10), dio dalla pupilla terribile, affascinante. (V. D. H. T. 35, b, 2, col. 9; Berg. Sarc. T., 83). Confr. [hieroglyphs] fare incantesimo, ammaliare, incantare (colla parola); [hieroglyphs] incantesimo, sortilegio; serpente (che incanta, che affascina collo sguardo).

— Il più sovente è questo hes applicato allo sguardo fascinante del leone, il quale in tutte le epoche è perciò chiamato [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] ma-hes, con molte varr.: leone dall'occhio fascinante, terribile; dallo sguardo traforante, penetrante, acuto. (V. Chab. Voy. 78).

— È detto però anche del coccodrillo, relativamente alla sua terribile, spaventevole gola. Onde l'espressione [hieroglyphs] ro-hes, letter. bocca o muso terribile, affascinante, incantatore, bocca il cui aspetto opera il fascino sul riguardante, designazione del coccodrillo.

[hieroglyphs], hes (Denkm. IV, 14, d), affine al prec.; affascinare, ammaliare, esorcizzare, scongiurare, respingere collo sguardo affascinante.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] — hes, cantare, suonare (uno strumento musicale), celebrare in versi, celebrare, lodare, fare l'elogio di, inneggiare a, ap-

(Continuazione) plaudire a (—) glorificare, magnificare.

Nel senso di suonare con uno strumento, si costruisce con … .

— Costrutto con … m-sa, signif. cantar dietro un tale, accompagnarlo col canto o col suono di uno strumento.

2) — I sost. corrisp.: canto, suono, inno, musica, lode; il cantare, il far musica.

(S.T.T. 89, 6, 7)

— Cantante, musicante.

… mer-ḥes, capo del canto o della musica, maestro di cappella. (Tomb. Gizeh)

(Dum., Z. 1881, 55; Br. Grösserwelt, 83)

— Confr. ϩⲱⲥ (T. M.) canere, laudare, celebrare; ⲡⲓϩⲱⲥ, cantus, canticum; ϩⲁⲛϩⲱⲥ musici; ⲡⲓϩⲟⲥ timpanum; … celebrare; …, gloria. (basse epoche)

3) — Accordare, concedere, accordar benignamente, ricompensare, rimunerare; operare a gratificazione di qualcuno, piacere a qualcuno; — accordare, concedere grazia, favore, perdono, ricompensa, premio, guiderdone, gratificazione, concessione, benigna testimonianza, prove di favori, dimostrazioni di grazia, onore, onori, favori. — E questi stessi sostantivi.

— Uno che è ricompensato, graziato, favorito, ecc., per prova di favore divino o reale. — Ed anche ciò che uno contracambia con riconoscenza.

— (Masp.) Favorevole.

… …. (Abido, Grande Inscriz. di Ramesse II; Rec. I, 37), essere ricompensato con una cosa da una persona.

4) — Comandare, imporre, ordinare, volere, desiderare, domandare;

— ed i sost. corrisp.: ordine, volere, comandamento, imposizione, desiderio, volontà, ecc.

… (Mél. di Chab. I, 271, Nota) far la volontà di alcuno, eseguir l'ordine.

…, eseguito è il tuo ordine.

Frequentemente sui monumenti, che i re hanno dedicato ad alcune distinte persone come segno di gratitudine e memoria, si trova una delle seguenti espressioni

…, oppure … du (opp. àr-īt) m-ḥes-u nt-χer-suten, dato (opp. fatto) ad espressione della reale gratitudine (per…, —…); oppure: dato o fatto in seguito agli ordini che piacquero al re, cioè: per ordine regio (V. Rec. I, 63, 1 e 5).

In Leps. Ausw. 11 si trova parimenti l'espr. … …, fatto per ordine di….

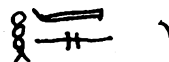
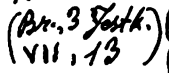
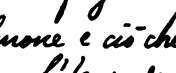
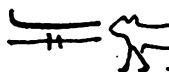
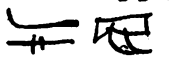
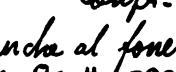
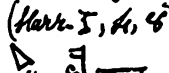
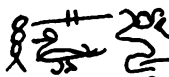
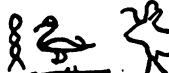
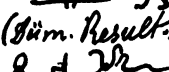
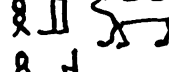
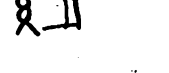
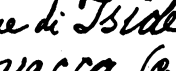
5) — … frequente denominazione di rispetto dei defunti seppelliti in un ipogeo, per significare che essi si erano resi degni del favore degli dèi. — Questi gruppi significano anche gli antenati, come … (P. Abbott), lodevoli antenati.

— Ed anche equiv. ad … ḥsī-u.

6) — (Rec. I, 72, 3, l. 5; Z. 1868, 73 e seg.), chiamare a testimonio, citare come

testimonio; farsi attestare, certificare qualche cosa da....

[hieroglyphs], ḥes (Schiap. L. d. F. I, 5), derivato da [hieroglyphs] ḥs, designa un sodalizio di individui dei due sessi, i quali precedevano la barca funebre nel trasporto della mummia al sepolcro e accompagnavano il canto battendo insieme le palme delle mani.
— Anche gli individui che seguivano la mummia nel predetto trasporto, esprimendo con gesti il loro dolore e decantando le virtù del defunto; letteralm.: i cantori, i cantanti.

[hieroglyphs], ḥes (Rit. 164, 6), la dea della terra Hes; — (Pierr.) i negri.

[hieroglyphs] (Z. 1875, Taf. I, l. 8) [hieroglyphs] (D. T. T. 89, 6-7) [hieroglyphs] raro (B. H. T. 61, 4) ḥes, cingere, circondare, accerchiare, avviluppare (con un circolo magico); spesso usato in cambio di [hieroglyphs] (D. T. T. 86, 5; 103, 28; 108, 16).
[hieroglyphs], m-ḥes, nel circuito, nella cerchia di; tutto all'intorno di.
V. [hieroglyphs] ḥs e [hieroglyphs] ḥsu.

[hieroglyphs], ḥes (Inscr. Pepi I, 668), (Masp.) la via lattea (?).

[hieroglyphs], ḥes (J. de Roug. Edf. 39, 4), il ceppo di vite, da cui pendono i grappoli uns-t.

[hieroglyphs] (Br. 3 Festk. VII, 13) [hieroglyphs] ḥes, parte del corpo di un animale, la quale veniva impiegata negli olocausti; alcuni traducono fegato; — altri [hieroglyphs], petto, col polmone e ciò che vi appartiene.
Nell. c. l'ḥes di un uccello corrisponde all' [hieroglyphs] ḥā-t (di un gatto) che è posto in connessione colla respirazione.

[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] ḥes (De Rougé, Chrest. 114) vitello.
Confr. [hieroglyphs] capra.
— V. anche al fonetico bḥs.
— Confr. [hieroglyphs] ḥs.

[hieroglyphs] (Harr. I, 4, 8) [hieroglyphs] ḥes, specie di pietra di fina qualità, che serviva ad ornare monumenti.

[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] (Düm. Result. 27, 6) [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] ḥes, g. f., nome di una delle sacre vacche della dea Iside nella sua speciale attribuzione di dispensatrice di latte.
— Secondo Wiedemann e Revillout, è anche designazione di Iside medesima, come giovane vacca (Confr. [hieroglyphs] ḥs); Brugsch però contesta e rifiuta questa seconda interpretazione.

ḥes (Meidun, Tomba N. 2), un particolare mobile di casa; cassa? armadio? tavolo? panca? — Forse deve leggersi sḥ (V.).

ḥesa-u (Masp.) habiletés.

ḥesa, g. m. [(E.) dilutum quoddam, seu gluten]. Il latte munto di fresco, latte puro; e in generale latte come alimento. 2) — Latte, nel senso di sugo o succo latteo, secrezione lattea, lattiginosa di certe piante; — ed il liquido che se ne ricava.

ḥesa, ḥesaī, Varianti di ḥs.

ḥesau (Masp.), V. ḥsa.

ḥesau, (P. Med. 6, 1; J. de Roug. Edf. 61, IX) ... plur. (Dict. géo. 1388, IX, 3; Stel. 1397, Berl.) Varianti di ... ḥsa.

ḥesau (An. I, 7, 4) (Harr. I, 13, b, 3) (ib.), filo, cordella, cordoncino (spec. al sigillo, An. l. c.), catenella, catena, cui erano attaccati la pietra e l'anello del sigillo. ϩⲱⲥ, ϩⲟⲥ, ϩⲟⲩⲥ, filum, funiculus; vitta, torques.

(Stela, Monaco) (Philae, Tempio di Iside-Hathor) ḥesa-t, ḥes-ȧt, V. ḥs.

ḥesī, equiv. ad ... ḥs, specialm. come aggettivo e nome d'agente. femm. ḥes-īt, onde: ..., suonatrice d'arpa. ..., colei che batte il tempo, che segna le battute colle mani. Confr. il seg.

ḥesi-u, V. ... ḥs. — V. ... ḥs, all. 5.

(Géog. I, N. 292) (Champ. Not. descr. II, p. 91) ḥesi — V. ... ḥs.

ḥesi, ḥesi-u, (Pierret e Gujeysse), il paese dei negri, — i negri.

ḥesi (An. IV, 3, 5), Var. di ... ḥs.

ḥesī-ut-u (Harr. I, 28, 12; 49, 8), plur. di ... ḥs.

[hieroglyphs], ḥes-u, plur. di [hieroglyph] ḥs, all. 5 (V.), e sost. equiv. a [hieroglyphs] ḥs, all. 2 e 3.

[hieroglyphs] } ḥesu, equiv. ad [hieroglyphs] ḥs, in tutti i suoi significati.
[hieroglyphs] } — Equiv. al prec.

[hieroglyphs], ḥesu, V. [hieroglyphs] ḥs.

[hieroglyphs], ḥesu (L. 1846, 92, 95), V. [hieroglyphs] — Ma propr. colmare, cioè: coprire, velare, cingere, accerchiare, circondare interamente, כסה. — V. [hieroglyphs] ḥs.

[hieroglyphs], ḥesu (Rit. 109, 6), V. [hieroglyphs] ḥs.

[hieroglyphs], ḥesu (Inscr. Sep. I, 306), (Masp., Rec. de trav. VII, 154) la via lattea.

[hieroglyphs], ḥesu (Chab.), V. [hieroglyphs] ḥs.

[hieroglyphs], ḥes-ui, sost. equivalente a [hieroglyphs] ḥs, all. 5 e [hieroglyphs] ḥsu.

[hieroglyphs], ḥesuт-u, V. [hieroglyphs] ḥs, all. 5 e [hieroglyphs] ḥsт.

[hieroglyphs], ḥes-ut (Wiedemann, Stela di Firenze, 149 e seg.), V. [hieroglyphs] ḥs.

[hieroglyphs], ḥeseb (Rit. 17, 52) Var. di [hieroglyphs].

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 153, 5)
[hieroglyphs] (Bon. II, A, col. 16) } ḥeseb, חסך, חשף, scorzare, sfrondare, snudare, sbucciare, pelare, scorticare, radere, levar via rastiando. — Tagliuzzare, tagliare, raschiare.
2) — (Rit. l. c.) sost. g. f., tagliuzzamento; (Brug.) Zerstückung. — (Birch) knife (?); (Lefeb.) spada, coltello od altro strumento tagliente.

[hieroglyphs], ḥeseb (Rit. 129, 7), designa una specie di pietra o pasta di pietra o smalto, e probabilmente pietra o smalto da mosaico (conf. חושב disegnatore, mosaicista, polymitarius; חשב disegno, fascia o cinta disegnata dell'Efod). Nel l. c. specificata di color verde. — (Pierr.) brique.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. freq.; Inscr. Sep. I, 341)
[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyph], [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 144, 10)
[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Tomb. di Ti; Dict. géo. L. 656)
[hieroglyphs] (L. 1675, 120)
[hieroglyphs] (Sall. II, 6, 8)
} ḥeseb, ḥesebu, ḥeseb-t, stimare, valutare, tassare, ponderare, apprezzare, porre in conto, calcolare, supputare, contare, considerare, esaminare, חשב, [Arabic].

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] } sostant. — Ed i sost. corrisp.: calcolo, conto, contabilità, ecc.

-calcolatore, contatore, stimatore, esaminatore, ecc.

[hieroglyphs] titolo freq.: regio scriba di tutti gli affari (o di tutte le sostanze) di calcolo; oppure: lo scriba contabile di tutte le cose, segretario della contabilità generale (H. Rec. I, 6, 2, 3; 9, 5; ψ.).

[hieroglyphs], heseb-hā (D. H. T. 48, 6), il computatore del tempo, epiteto del dio Xons, in riguardo al suo ufficio lunare (De Rougé, Mél. d'Arch. I, 11).
2) — Il segno [hieroglyph] designa anche una misura di capacità.
3) — Lo stesso segno è pure equivalente a [hieroglyphs] tp (Z. 1869, 89).

[hieroglyphs], heseb-t, (Brug.) cordella, cordoncino, corda, filo, ϩⲱⲥ (M.), funis, funiculus; ϩⲱⲥⲉⲃ (T.) funiculus.
2) — Sost. equiv. al prec..

[hieroglyphs] heseb-t, (E) ϩⲱⲥ tænia, genus vermis.
Probab. in connefs. col prec., all. 1.

[hieroglyphs], heseb-t (An. III, 2, 3), Var. di [hieroglyphs] hsp.

[hieroglyphs], hesep, brano, pezzo, Var. di [hieroglyphs] sp. Onde [hieroglyphs] = [hieroglyphs] (H. ibid.).

[hieroglyphs] (Lep. Insc. Edf. Ht.) (Champ. Mon., 150) hesep, speciale misura agraria, che, secondo Lep. (l. c. p. 108), come misura di lunghezza vale M. 5,27 e come misura di superficie vale Mq. 111,2; e rappresenta $\frac{1}{4}$ del piccolo sat [hieroglyph] o schoinion.
2) — Designa anche l' ἐνεστηκὸς ἔτος, l'anno che è imminente. Secondo Horapollon (I, 5; V. anche Brug. Matér., p. 75), gli Egiziani dipingevano, per designar l'anno nuovo, un quarto di arura (τέταρτον ἀρούρας) o di sat (Conf. l'all. prec.). — Conservato nel copto ⲁⲥⲫⲟⲟⲓ, ⲁⲥⲫⲟⲟⲓ annus primus.
3) — Equiv. al seg., all. 1 e 2.

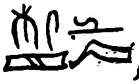
[hieroglyphs] (Géog. I, N. 106), [hieroglyphs] (D. E. T. II, 9, 1), [hieroglyphs] (Géog. I, N. 107), [hieroglyphs] (Inscr. di Phil. 6, l. 6.), [hieroglyphs] (Edf., detto d'Hor.; Rit. 1, 17; e freq. altrove), [hieroglyphs] (Dato da Chabas plur.), [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 15, 10 plur.), [hieroglyphs] (Géog. I, N. 105) hesep, g. f., vigna, vigneto, paese abbondante di vino (Pierret, I. H. I, 16).
[hieroglyphs] hsp (V. sotto Xt), opp. [hieroglyphs] hsp propr.: scala di vite, vigna a scaglioni su una collina.
2) — In generale e più freq.: distretto, recinto limitato, delimitato; quartiere, dipartimento, provincia, nômo; regione, località, paese.
3) — (Chab.) dominio, possessione, podere, beni; — (Devéria) campo.
4) — (Diebl.) bacino, bacino terrestre, scritto anche [hieroglyphs] hsp-ta.

, ḥesep (Lieblein, Sarc. Stoccolma). Var. del prec., all. 2 e segg.

, ḥesep, ḥesepi, ḥesep-t, deriv. da ḥsp, all. 1; ceppo di vite che rappresentava una parte importante nella celebrazione della festa di Osiris-Dionisius. (Rec. IV, I, col. 110, 107) (ib. col. 1, 2, 7, 12, 14, 16, ecc.) (Rec. de trav. III, 44)
Conf. ⲁⲥⲡⲁⲑⲓ, racemus dactylorum.
— Anche pianta di vite, ed anche vigna in generale.
— Loret (Rec. de trav. l. c.) traduce tino, vagello, ciascuno dei precedenti gruppi ed i seguenti: , ḥspi e .
2) — I gruppi precedenti , , sono anche equivalenti a ḥsp, all. 2 e segg.

, ḥespiṭ, V. ḥsp.

, ḥesem? (Sall. I, 7, 5), animale feroce della Palestina.
Forse si deve trascrivere ḥtm (V. questo vocab.).

, ḥesmen, g. m., specie particolare di pietra, che era impiegata per fare scarabei. (Inscr. Unas, 11 e 18) (Rit. 17, 17; 20, 83; 79, 4; 133, 11) (P. Med. 5) (Mar. I, 13, b. 4; An. III, 2, 9) (P. D. T. I, 78 × 2) (Dend. Mar.)
Brugsch confr. חשמל, ἤλεκτρον, oricalco, metallo splendente composto di oro e argento; bronzo o rame fino scintillante.
2) — ϩⲥⲙⲟⲛ, natron, sale lissiviale, deriv. dall'all. seg. — ambra?, nitro?
(Rit. 29, 8), esso si purifica coll' (opp. nell') acqua di natron.
pl. (Inscr. Pepi I, 291) (E) ϩⲟⲥⲙⲉⲛ ⲧⲣⲉϣⲣⲱϣ, nitrum rubrum.
(E) (Schiap. L. d. I. I, d. 3)
3) — Purgare, purificare, mondare, mondare da lordura; purificarsi od essere purificato col nitro. — Purificazione (Inscr. Pepi I, l. c.); mestrui, spurghi mensili.
(Inscr. Unas), tu sei purificato di nitro (Masp. Rec. de trav. III, 182).
(ib.), Thot è purificato di nitro (Masp. l. c.).

, ḥesmen (Inscr. Pepi I, 612) Var. del prec.

, ḥesmennu (Inscr. Pepi I, 670), nome di un dio; — deriv. dal prec.

, ḥesrā (D. K. I. 63, 10), designa un membro che agisce nel moto del corpo;

quindi probab. sinonim. di … o di …, braccio o gamba.
Confr. …, …, braccio.

…, ḥeser-t (Sarc. in Pietroburgo), metatesi invece di … ḥrs.

…, ḥeser-t, nome di una località, supposta residenza di Thot (Rit. 125, d) e di Osiride (ib. 142, 13, 3ª).

…, ḥeses, forme aumentate di … ḥs, con tutti i suoi significati.

…, ḥesesu (Z. 1879, 136), ardore. V. … ḥsḥs.

…, ḥeses-t (C. 174, Louvr.), sost. corrisp. a …, …, ḥs e varr.

… (Rit. 146, 43), … (Karnak) ḥes-t, V. … ḥs.

…, ḥes-t (Descr. V, 4). V. … ḥs.

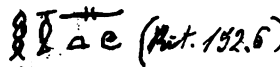
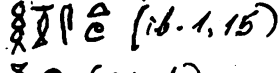
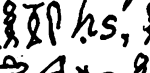
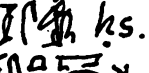
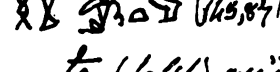
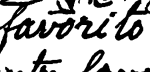
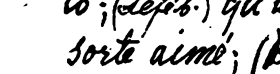
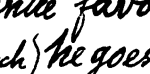
… ḥes-t, deriv. da … ḥs; la galleria che circonda un santuario (quasi con circolo magico).

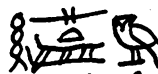
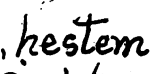
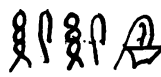
…, ḥes-t (Stel. V, 2, Leida), deriv. dal seg.; cantatrice, suonatrice.
— V. … ḥs.

… (Inscr. Egi. I, 267), …, … (Koug. Ins. H. 3; Br. Gräberw. 83), …, plurale, …, …, plur. ḥes-t, sost. equival. a … ḥs e ad … ḥs-u; canto, musica, inno, ecc.; ordine, volere, ecc.; cantante, suonatrice, ecc.

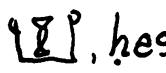
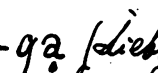
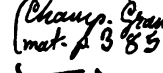
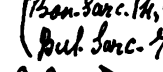
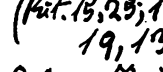
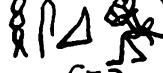
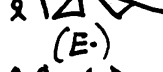
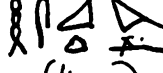
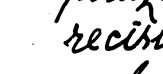
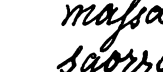
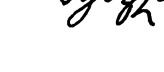
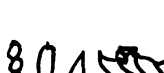
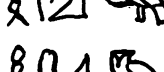
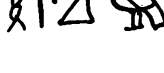
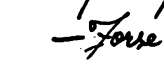
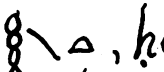
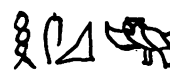
…, l'intendente del canto e della ricreazione del re.

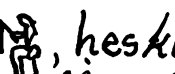
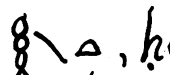
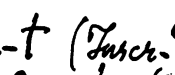
… oppure …, dato (opp. fatto) in seguito all'ordine che piaque al re, cioè: per ordine regio.

… (Leps. Ausw. 11), fatto per ordine di….

— Masp. trad. il 1º gruppo nel l. c.: favorevole.

…, ḥes-t (P. Med.). V. … ḥs.

… (D. Z. T. I, 40, 10; Stela Metternich), … (P. d'Orb. 16, 4) ḥes-t, V. … ḥs.

…, … (L. Ausw. 2-9; Mar. Dend. IV, 6, 16), …, … (Wiedem. Stel. flor. 149 e seg.; Rit. 110, 16) ḥes-t, V. … ḥs.

…, ḥes-t (Harr. I, 65, a, 15), V. … ḥs.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 152,6) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 1,15) [hieroglyphs] (Chab.) [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 145,84) ḥes-tu, participio di [hieroglyphs] ḥs, [hieroglyphs] ḥs. [hieroglyphs], egli entra favorito ed esce amato; (Lefèb.) qu'il entre favorisé, qu'il sorte aimé; (Birch) he goes in as he wishes, he comes out as he likes; (Brugsch) sie geht hinein nach ihrem Wunsche, sie geht hinaus nach ihrem Belieben; (Pierr.) qu'il entre à son plaisir, qu'il sorte à son gré; (Rein.) intrat ad voluntatem, exit ad libidinem. — Il senso favorito, essere in favore, dato già da Chabas, pare evidente in Rit. 145, 87, e della stessa opinione è il Pierret. — Al Rit. 152,6 è probabilmente sostant. e signif. incantesimo, fascino ecc., oppure favore, grazia, ecc. — Pierret però traduce anche qui favori. — Birch traduce ordered, ordinato a 145,84 e 152,6.

[hieroglyphs], ḥestem (Sarc. Entef, 32), var. di [hieroglyphs] ḥtm, approvigionare, riempire, ecc. (Masp. Rec. de trav. III, 214).

[hieroglyphs], ḥesḥes (Pierr. Z. 1879, 136), ardore.

[hieroglyphs], ḥes-qa (Lebl. Leg. Denkm. 74) designa colui che celebra cantando (Confr. [hieroglyphs] ḥs) la persona o il nome, il Qa (V. [hieroglyphs] qa) di qualcuno.

[hieroglyphs] (Champ. Gram. mat. p. 383) [hieroglyphs] (Bon. Sarc. 14, C, 20; Bul. Sarc. 71) [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 15,23; 17,57; 19,13) [hieroglyphs] (E.) [hieroglyphs] (E.) [hieroglyphs] (Karn.) ḥeseq, ḥesequ, ḥeseq-t, tagliare, recidere, troncare, segare, aprire, sventrare, decapitare, mozzare, staccare; — detto quasi sempre però della decapitazione (C. 66, Louvre; Rev. égyp. 1880, 183; Rit. 19,13). (E.) caedere, ictus, plaga. Confr. קסס tagliare, recidere. — Massacrare, immolare, uccidere. — Ed i corrisp. passivi. — I sost. corrisp.: decapitazione, sventramento, taglio, recisione, segamento, ferimento, massacro, immolazione, uccisione, sgozzamento.

[hieroglyphs] ḥesqem (Inscr. Pepi I, 188), forme antiquate del prec.

[hieroglyphs], ḥeskī (C. 15, Louvre), (Pierret, I. H. II, 28) titolo o qualificazione particolare. — Forse [hieroglyphs] ḥes-kī?

[hieroglyphs], ḥe-t (Inscr. Teta 282), sost. corrisp. a [hieroglyphs] ḥ (V.); colpo, percossa, ecc.

ḥat, g. f., [plur. [hieroglyphs], (L. 1867, 92), V. qui appresso gli esempi], casa, abitazione, dimora.

2) — L'ultima dimora, la camera mortuaria, la camera della tomba, la tomba, il sepolcro.

3) — Un senso speciale ha nell'espress. [hieroglyphs] àmu-ḥat (D. Z. T. 41, 1), equiv. a [hieroglyphs] àmu-χe, i visceri, gli intestini. V. sotto [hieroglyph] àm.

— Col senso dell'allin. 1, questo ḥat entra nella composizione di moltissimi nomi di città e di diverse località. Ne diamo qui parecchi esempi.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 109, 7), nome di una località mistica.

[hieroglyphs], la dimora di Ammone, Tebe, Diospolis.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 162, 13), la casa nascosta, la tomba. Il Rituale dei Morti è nel l. c. chiamato [hieroglyphs] il libro della sovrana della dimora nascosta.

[hieroglyphs] (ib. 58, 3), la divina dimora di Anubi, la camera funeraria adiacente a quella del sarcofago. In essa si deponevano le offerte.

[hieroglyphs] (ib. 17, 40), altra località mistica.

[hieroglyphs] (ib. 78, 31 e 32), la casa di Osiride, il soggiorno dei defunti, il mondo sotterraneo.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. freq.) la casa grande, espress. sinonima della prec.

[hieroglyphs] la casa pura o la dimora della purificazione, equival. a [hieroglyphs] āb-t.

2) — il cielo.

3) — (Mar. Dend. III, 37, 4), uno dei molti nomi del Tempio di Hathor a Denderah.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 75, 2), i luoghi di purificazione: (Pierr.) les demeures pures; (Birch) the pure Place; — designa il soggiorno dei defunti mā-χru.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 141, 5; 148, 14), la dimora delle mummie, la tomba.

[hieroglyphs] V. sotto [hieroglyphs] utt.

[hieroglyphs], letter. la dimora dei fuggiaschi, la città Avaris.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 4, 1), [hieroglyphs] (ib. 44; 145, 46) la dimora del Capo, designa il tempio o santuario di Osiride in Eliopoli.

[hieroglyphs] (ib. 130, 16), la casa grande, il tribunale, onde i plurali

[hieroglyphs] (Louv. Sall. hist. N. 368), [hieroglyphs] (ib., Bakta l. pietra), [hieroglyphs] (ib. Stel. C, 74) le case grandi, designazione dei sei grandi tribunali, nei quali il giudice supremo [hieroglyphs] rendeva giustizia e dava la sua sentenza.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 140, 1), [hieroglyphs] (Denkm. III, 229), [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 142, 1, 5), [hieroglyphs] (V. anche Géog. I, N. 1249 a 1252, T. XVII), la casa delle due piramidi

o dei due obelischi, equivalente a bnbn-t.

[hieroglyphs] la dimora di Ptah, la città di Menfi.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 26,5; 4,23) (ib. 42,22) (Gl. 106, Rit. 125,23,26; 142,14) altra designazione della città di Menfi (V. qui appresso [hieroglyphs] e varr.).

[hieroglyphs] (Chab.) (Roug. Rech. 140) (Zuser-Pepi I, 589) (Géog. I, p. 225, N. 1052) casa dell'oro, designazione di una cava di pietre e precisamente della regione montuosa, onde si estraevano le pietre ed i marmi per i monumenti funerari. — Anche nome di una località entro o presso la città di Menfi.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 145, 82) la dimora o il santuario della dea Neit, designa la città Saïs, grec. Σάις.

[hieroglyphs] (Champ.), la dimora di Nut, la città Ἀφροδιτόπολις, Tpih.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 58,5; 111,1), la casa divina o la dimora della divinità, il tempio.

[hieroglyphs] la dimora di Rā-mā-men (Seti Menephtah I), nome del palazzo di Gurnah a Tebe e del quartiere circostante.

[hieroglyphs] la dimora di Rā-mā-neb (Amenofi III), nome dell'edifizio e del quartiere di Tebe, conosciuto sotto il nome di Memnonium dai Greci, l'ΑΜΕΝΟΦΕΙΟΝ dei contratti egiziani dell'epoca tolomaica.

[hieroglyphs] la dimora di Rā-men-xeper (Thotmes III), nome di un altro edifizio di Tebe e del quartiere annesso.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 17, pr.), designa la città Bubasti.

[hieroglyphs], la città Ἀθυρις dei Greci.

[hieroglyphs], (Zuser-Pepi I, 665), la dimora della dea Selq.

[hieroglyphs], la città degli otto, ϣⲙⲟⲩⲛ dei Copti, Ἑρμούπολις dei Greci, ora Aschmunein.

[hieroglyphs], la città Athribis, Ἄθριβις, ⲁⲑⲣⲏⲃⲓ, ⲁⲑⲣⲏⲃⲓ, ⲁⲧⲣⲏⲃⲉ.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 68,1), la prima dimora, designazione astronomica?

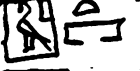
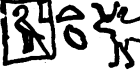
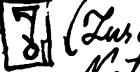
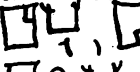
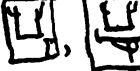
[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 141,7; 148,15 e 33), la dimora rossa, o la dimora dei rossi; località mistica.

[hieroglyphs], la dimora di Thot, Ermopoli; (Champ.) Biminhor.

[hieroglyphs], V. sotto ẖfā.

[hieroglyphs] letter. la dimora di Horo, la dea della casa di Horo, la dea Hathor, Ἀθώρ, Ἀθυρι, la Venere egizia. — Questa divinità era anche costituita da sette dee riunite in una sola personificazione, denominata [hieroglyphs] la setteplice Hathor, la sette Hathor. Maspero (Journ. As. 1878, 347) assimila

[hieroglyphs] (Stela Ameni, Mus. di Ginevra)

[hieroglyphs] (Br. 3 Festk. VII, 3,5,6, ecc.)

queste sette Hathor alle fées marraines del medio evo, a cagione del loro ufficio di presiedere alla costituzione del destino di ogni nuovo nato.

2) — La Hathor significa anche la defunta, ed è il femminile corrispondente al maschile àsàr, l'Osiride, l'Osiriano (V. Schiap. L. d. F., tav. XXI, 14 e 6; XXII, 5). — Questa denominazione della defunta appartiene però solamente alle ultime epoche.

la dimora di Hathor, la città Tentyris o Tentyra, Denderah. — Il tempio di Hathor a Denderah.

, la vacca Hathor, nutrita in Afroditopoli.

(Inscr. Pepi I, 590), la casa di Natron o del dio Hesmen, località mistica.

(Rit. fr.) (V. Dict. géo. 812, 814, 1337), in connessione con qa (V.), significa: tempio, cappella consacrata al nome ed alla memoria di speciali divinità o persone; — tempio eponimo, cappella eponima; letter. dimora del Qa. La più conosciuta era (V. p. prec. col. 1).

(Rit. 141, 13; 148, 12, 29), letter. dimora del qa (V. il prec.) di Neb-ter (Signore universale), nome di una delle sette vacche mistiche. — Secondo Chabas, ḥat-qa designa un tempio funerario.

, la dimora di mille (?), la città della sabbia (?), designa un borgo chiamato ΤΑΠΙϢΩ e ΠΙϢΩ nei libri copti.

ḥet, g. m., in freq. parallelismo con ḥāti (V.); il cuore od una parte del corpo umano vicina al cuore; — petto, seno, stomaco.

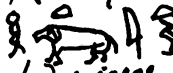
2) — L'interno, l'interiore. — ϨΗΤ (T. M. B., Π) [cum suffix. ϥΤΗ (T.), ϨΘΗ (M.)], cor, stomachus, ventriculus; ἧθος, intimum rei; חזה petto; חדר interno, intimo.

3) — Desiderio, gusto, passione, voglia, volontà, volere, intenzione.

amante, amoroso.

(Denkm. III, 73, d), operando come il figlio amante (del padre).

V. ai fonetici ḥā e àb.

Plur. (Rit. 17, 27), (ib. 26, 1; e freq.).

, ḥet, il cuore umano. V. il prec.

. ḥet, b. e., V. ḥti.

, ḥet (Denkm. II, 69; 92, 98; Berl., Pietra delle off.), (duale , Denkm. II,

146, à), una specie di focaccia per offerte, la quale, dalle liste delle offerte, pare si presentasse doppia.
— Verosimilmente, in connessione con ϩⲟⲧ (T.) cophinus, pera magna in qua reconditur panis; — con ḥet è solamente designato il paniere.

[hieroglyphs], ḥet (Rit. 110, b), nell'espressione [hieroglyphs] (Birch) river; (Pierr.) canaux; (De Rougé) canaux d'Atour.

[hieroglyphs] (Chabas. Ét. p. 31) [hieroglyphs] (Stel. Bianchi) [hieroglyphs] (P. Mor. di Bol. 7) [hieroglyphs] oppure [hieroglyphs] (E. 84, 16) [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] } ḥeta, ḥetau, fregare, stropicciare, scorticare, stracciare, pelare, usare, raschiare, logorare, rodere, lacerare; — impiccolire, raccorciare, accorciare.
2) — I passivi corrispond.: — essere fregato, stropicciato, scorticato, stracciato, pelato, usato, raschiato, tarmato, logoro, lacero, vecchio; — non essere più fresco nè nuovo; essere in cenci, in brendoli; être en loques, en guenilles, être rapé.
ϩⲓϯ (M.), excoriare, ϩⲓⲧⲉ (T.) terere, atterere, comminuere, confringere; ⲉⲧϩⲓⲧⲉ rasus, tritus; ⲧⲱ stracciô.
[hieroglyphs] (E, l. c.), stracciatura, escoriazione o scorticatura della faccia, denota una malattia cutanea della faccia, (Brugsch) Schwinde, serpigine.
3) — In connes. con [hieroglyphs] ḥ; battere, colpire, distruggere, ecc.
[hieroglyphs] (P. Mor. di Bol. l. c.), (Chab.) è lui (Dio) che colpisce colui che è colpito.

[hieroglyphs] (Elf.; Nav. M. d'H. VII) [hieroglyphs] (D. H. T. 35, col. 18) [hieroglyphs] (St. Bianchi, verso, 15) } ḥetau, ḥeta-t, designa la grande vela di una nave.
[hieroglyphs], ritirare, serrare, ammainare la vela.
2) — In connes. col seg.: il pennone, l'antenna che sostiene la vela, (Pierr., al Rit. 99, 14) la vergue.

[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] } ḥetā (Lav. Stat.), g. m., lungo bastone in forma cilindrica, asta o stanga rotonda; — bastone, mazza, casse-tête; specie di arma.
ϩⲱⲧ (T.), ϩⲁϯ (M.) cylindrus, lignum rotundum et politum, palus (ϣⲉⲛϩⲁϯ, M.).
2) — L'arco da tiro.
3) — V. [hieroglyphs] ḥāu.
4) — V. [hieroglyphs] ḥz.

[hieroglyphs], ḥeti (Rit. 32, 5; Z. 1877, 107). il fuoco che distrugge (confronta [hieroglyphs] ḥta), ⲧⲓϩ tizzone.
2) — esalazione (Rit. l. c.); (Lepage Ren.

Z. l. c.) vapor; (E.) vapor, nidor. טיה, טה, vapore, esalazione.

(Rit. l. c.) escrementi ed esalazioni putride; (Birch) the unclean; (Pierr.) les impuretés.

, ḥe-ti (Rit. 6, 2), equiv. a h, abbattere, atterrare, ecc. — ed i passivi.

(l. c.) abbattuto è il male; (Birch) the evil has dragged; (Brugsch) das Sündige ist beseitigt (an ihm); (Pierr.) lui est enlevé tout principe mauvais; (Loret) il a chassé de lui toute souillure.

(Schiap. L. d. F. p. 86, 89; tav. XXI, 8, 13) (Rit. 99, 2) plur. ḥeti, Varr. di ḥāti, cuore.

2) — Seno, petto; V. ḥt.

, ḥeti (D. H. T. 83), una specie di vaso; forse così chiamato per la sua forma lunga e lanciforme (V. il seg.), opp. simile ad un cuore (V. il prec.).

, ḥeti (Rit. 145, 41), arco. (Brug.) Bogen; (Birch) stick of wood; — (Pierr.) specie di legno. — Equiv. a ḥtā in tutti i suoi significati.

, ḥeti (Chab. P. Mag.) ϩⲟⲓⲧⲉ, iena.

(Brug. Dict.) (Descr. V, 40) (L. 1873, 83) (P. Bul. N. 3, pl. 11) ḥeti, ḥet-it, strozza, gola, fauci, trachea, gozzo, gorgozule, collo. Forma radicale di āḥti-t.

, ḥeti-t (Mar. Dend. IV, 80), l'arco da tiro. V. ḥti.

, ḥetu (Rit. 78, 38), nome di un dio; (Pierr.) les aliments (Confronta ḥui).

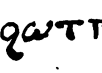
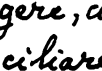
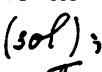
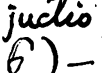
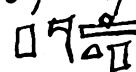
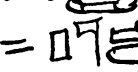
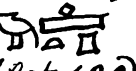
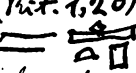
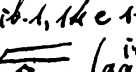
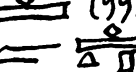
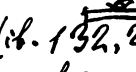
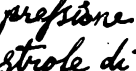
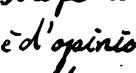
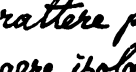
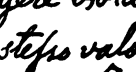
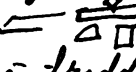
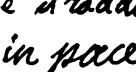
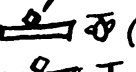
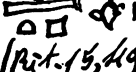
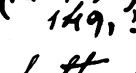
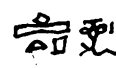
, ḥet-ui (Denkm. II, 146, a), duale di ḥt.

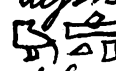
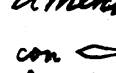
(Rit. 75, 2) duale op. plur. (Brug.) plur. (P. Harr. I, freq.) ḥat-ui, ḥat-ut, V. ḥt.

, ḥutu-ti (P. Harris I, 77, 9), plur. di ḥ-ut.

, ḥeteb (D. T. T. I, 102, 22) forma

di dialetto, invece di ḥdb.

, heteb (Dict. géo. 1385, XVII, 3), ?

, hetep (Dend. Mar.), metatesi invece di hpt.

, hetep (B. H. T. pl. 67), tagliare, fendere, uccidere, ammazzare, annientare, annichilare.
ϥⲧⲟⲡ casus, ruina, exitium; ϩⲱⲣⲡ, ⲕⲱⲣⲡ, tagliare, svellere, segare, esterminare.

(Chab.) hetep (Z. 1876, 146 e seg.), derivato dal prec., designa uno strumento di metallo che serviva ad incidere figure e caratteri su corpi duri; lo stile per incidere, stilo, bulino, cesello.
— (Lauth, Z. d. d. m. G. 1876, 478). stile, stocco, graffio (di ferro).
— (Chab.) incisione.
— Frequenti i titoli
(Lauth) eingrabend mit Griffel, che incide con lo stile; (Brug.) Steinschmeider in Schrift, lapidario, scultore di scritture; sinon. di
, ed altre varr.: incisore, scultore di scritture, lapidario.
Il mastro-incisore o il capo, il direttore degli incisori si chiamava
(Mar. Catal. Abyd. N. 1208) (D. 49, Louvr.) (Stel. Sa. Berl.) her-za-hetep, capo, direttore, capo-mastro dell'incisione; capo degli incisori, mastro-incisore.
— Chabas ritiene come metatesi di hpt (V.) specie di squadra o compasso.

(Bib. el Mol.) (Denkm. II, 7) hetep (opp. sā, V.), fascio di scritti, volume (ϥⲱⲧⲡ, ⲛⲓ, vincula); scritto, scrittura, ecc.
V. es. sotto sā.
2) — I quattro ultimi sono anche varr. dei seg.
3) — Il 3°, 5° e 6°, equival. al prec.

b.e. (Med. Abu) hotep, Varianti di uno stesso segno ed equival. al seg. htp coi suoi vari determinativi.

hotep (Z. 1873, 119), rare varianti delle b.e. invece del prec. e del seg.

hotep. 1) — accordarsi con; unirsi, congiungersi con; riconciliarsi, confederarsi; essere in coesione, in connessione, in consonanza, in accordanza; accordarsi con, adattarsi con. Costr. con [hieroglyph] (e varr.). (Rit. 132, 2) (Beni-Hass.) (Med.-Abu) (Edfu) (Z. 1873, 118) (Trans. VIII 215) (Stel. Bentr. ec., 16, 25; 13, 20)

— Ed i sost. corrisp.: unione, riunione, congiunzione, collegamento, accordo, concordanza, riconciliazione, confederazione, coesione, connessione, consonanza, accordanza, ecc.

2) — Congiungere, unire, pacificare, riconciliare, persuadere, propiziare, conciliare, calmare.

3) — Esser in disposizione d'animo placabile; esser in pace, pacifico.

— Conciliazione, pace, riposo, felicità (in oppos. a [hieroglyph] nšn, Inscr. della camera hemak, Dend.). — Pacifica, placida disposizione d'animo.

— Calmarsi, riposarsi, detto anche di un uomo nella tomba; — e quindi

4) — Tramontare, coricarsi (di un astro); propr. congiungersi coll'occidente; detto tanto del sole tramontante, quanto delle anime dei morti (Rit. 15, 2 etc.). — E in generale riposare, posare, giacere; esser posto, coricato, posato, ecc. (su..., [hieroglyph]...).

— Occaso, tramonto, occidente.

5) — Essere contentato, appagato, soddisfatto (da..., [hieroglyph]..., op. [hieroglyph]...).

— ϩⲱⲧⲡ (B.M.), ϩⲟⲧⲡ, ϩⲉⲧⲡ, conjungere, concinnare, reconciliare, reconciliare se, copulare; optare; occidit (sol); — et passiva; — sost.: unio, conjuctio, reconciliatio, occasus, occidens.

— 6) — Instituire, formare, collocare, mettere, porre, — e i passivi.

7) — (Chab.) Raggiungere un luogo, conventum facere.

8) — Offerta, dono, oblazione; — offrire, presentare, fare un offerta.

9) — (Stel. in Marsaco) equiv. a [hieroglyph] htp.

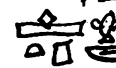
10) — Equiv. a [hieroglyph] htp:

[hieroglyph] = [hieroglyph] (L. c.).

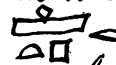
— [hieroglyph] (Rit. 1, 20) [hieroglyph] (ib. 1, 14 e 16) [hieroglyph] (ib. 99, 1) [hieroglyph] (ib. 132, 2) espressione frequentissima, spesso dopo un verbo di moto, signif.: felicemente, sanamente, in salute, prosperamente, senza nocumento, in pace, con pace. — Quest'espressione si trova pure alla fine delle strofe di certi inni, e Pierret (Ét. I, 15) è d'opinione che essa abbia qui un carattere puramente lirico, e si debba leggere isolatamente, come l'ebr. סֶלָה. Lo stesso valore ha l'espressione [hieroglyph] (Rit. 15, 41; 39, 5), che è il raddoppiamento della precedente: in pace! in pace!, felicemente! bis.

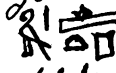
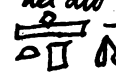
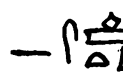
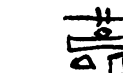
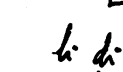
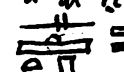
[hieroglyph] (Chab.) [hieroglyph] (Rit. 15, 49; 18, 37; 149, 56) (Chab.) fare un'offerta propiziatoria; essere propiziato e soddisfatto da un'offerta; oblari.

(Rit. 18, 37) lo rallegra; (Birch) he is at peace; (Pierr.) son coeur est en paix.

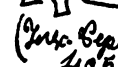
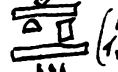
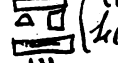
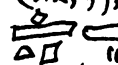
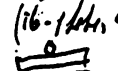
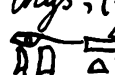
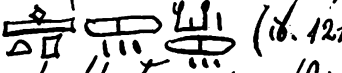
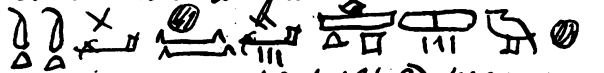
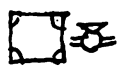
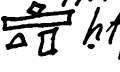
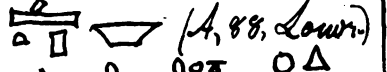
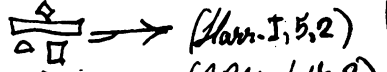
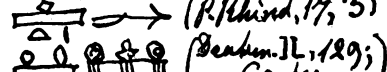
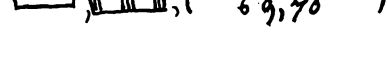
(ib. 149, 56), essi non sono soddisfatti del desiderio; (Birch) they have no peace, if they wish; (Pierr.) ils ne satisfont pas leur coeur; (Lepsi.) leur désir ne s'y apaise pas; (Brug.) nicht ist zufrieden ihr Herz desshalb.

(ib. 15, 49), per la pace del cuore (così pure trad. Leps.); (Pierret) pour le repos du coeur; (Birch) in peace.

(Düm. Hist. 18, a, 6-7), a piacimento, a piacere; in parallelismo con r mrt.

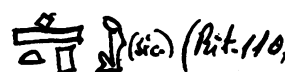
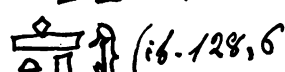
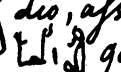
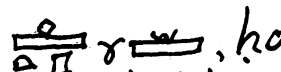
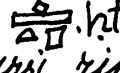
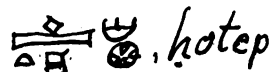
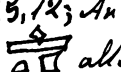
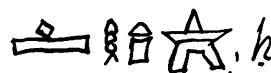
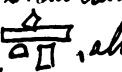
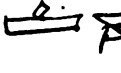
(C, 26, Louvre), contentare, soddisfare; equiv. al più comune causativo s-ḥtp-àb (V.).

(Stel. 53, Torino) far grazia.

(ib.) confr. l'espress.

(Goodw. Z. 1876, 101).

(Rec. I, 78, 2), sia benigno il tuo volto.

(Rec. IV, 20, 114 e seg.) mettere, porre qualche cosa su....

(Rit. 129, 8), raggiungere la porta, giungere alla porta; (Pierr.) joindre le chapitre.

hor-hotep (Rit. 142. 8), forma del dio Xnum.

hotep-s-xu-s (ib. 17, 32 e 36) nome di una dea; letter. (Pierr.) l'Unià-celui-qu'-il-protège; (Birch) She, whose peace is sure.

— e molte varianti, forme causative con diversi significati in connessione e dipendenza di quelli di ḥtp. V. al fonetico sḥtp.

s-hotep-ta-ui (Rit. 124, 5) nome di certe divinità, letter.: i pacificatori delle due terre; (Birch) the Goods, who salute the earth; (Pierret) les dieux qui nourrissent la terre.

(Canop. 34) (C, 232, Louvre) (Leps. Bauurk. 17) (Insc. Sep. I, 405) (Rit. 1, 19) (ib. 141, 3) (ib. 141, 4; 29, 2; 64, 2; 99, 28) (ib. 144, 8) hotep, ciò che ad un dio, cioè al collegio dei suoi sacerdoti abbisogna pel suo nutrimento e mantenimento, onde: pagnotta, pane, alimento, nutrimento, cibo; l'offerta dispensata pel mantenimento, pel nutrimento, per la sussistenza.
— Offerta, in generale.
— Entrate, rendite necessarie al mantenimento.
— Proprietà, possedimenti necessari al mantenimento.
— Possessioni, proprietà, rendite di un tempio, appartenenti al culto degli dei; ordinariamente nelle forme (Rit. 97, 3) divine rendite, proprietà sacra; (Birch) divine offerings; (Pierr.) alimentation céleste.

(Rit. 136, 11; 144, 13), fare offerte propiziatorie, fare offerte. (Pierr.) fare gli alimenti.

— Anche nel senso di propiziatorio, propiziazione, come in

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 1, 19), le preghiere di propiziazione; (Birch) the peaceful prayers; (Brug.) die Opfergebete; (Pierr.) les prières propitiatoires (ou conciliatrices). (V. anche 124, 8, 13)

[hieroglyphs] (ib. 124, 2) proprietà ed offerte sacre; (Birch) heaps of food; (Pierr.) des aliments et de la nourriture.

— Si consideri la frase: [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 164, 3), maneggiatrice della infelicità e dell'abbondanza nel suo pugno; (Brugsch, cominciando da XNNI) Streit und Friede ist in deiner Faust (Gewalt), opp.: das Unheilvolle und das Glückliche liegt in deiner Faust. — Pierr. traduce tutta la frase: écrasant les rebelles; les aliments sont dans ton poing.

[hieroglyphs] } hotep (?) (Stela etiop. Nastosenen). Masp. (Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 129) fa questi gruppi equiv. a [hieroglyphs] ḥtp, all. 8, ritenendo il segno [hieroglyph] come rappresentante una tavola di offerte. — E per conseguenza anche equiv. al seg.

[hieroglyphs] (Eu. Stat.), [hieroglyphs] (A, 88, Louvre), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Harr. I, 5, 2), [hieroglyphs] (P. Rhind, 17, 3), [hieroglyphs] (Denkm. III, 129; 69, 70) } hotep, tavola d'altare per accogliere le offerte, tavola di offerta in un tempio. — Tavola o altare dei sacrifizi.

Questa tavola avea per piano una sottile lastra di pietra (e talora anche di legno), la quale avea pure lo stesso nome. Confr. ϩⲧⲟⲡ (M., NI) tabulae tenuis lapidis, lapidae.

[hieroglyphs] (sic) (Rit. 110, 11), [hieroglyphs] (ib. 128, 6) } hotep, nome di un dio, associato al dio [hieroglyphs] qa (Rit. 128, 6).

[hieroglyphs], hotep (Chab.) equivalente a [hieroglyphs] ḥtp, all. 3 e 4, nel senso di coricarsi, riposare; detto della mummia che è messa nella tomba.

[hieroglyphs], hotep (Rit. 28, 4; 72, 9; 125, 43; 149, 47), nome di una località mistica nella Campagna di Aanru, oppure altra denominazione della Campagna medesima. letter. luogo del riposo o della pace.

[hieroglyphs], hotep (D. K. T. 47, 5, 12; An. III, 4, 9), una riunione (confr. [hieroglyphs] all. 1) di fiori, mazzo di fiori.

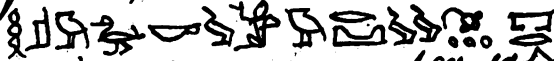
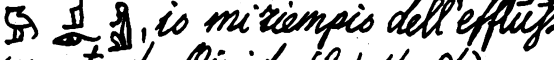
[hieroglyphs], hotep (Stela Saitica, Louvre, N. 421, 334). Var. di [hieroglyphs], all. 3 e 4 (?). — V. [hieroglyphs] ḥtp.

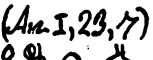
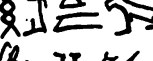
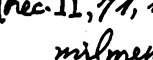
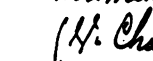
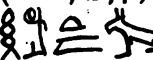
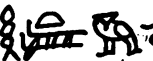
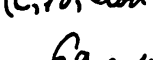
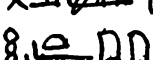
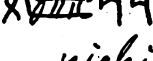
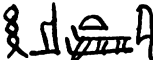
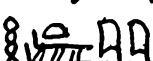
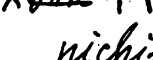
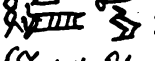
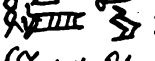
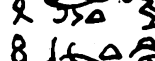
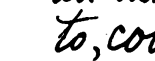
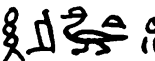
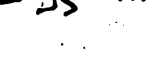
[hieroglyphs], hotep, (Rit. 110, b, 2° scomp.), nome di uno dei luoghi della Campagna di Aanru,

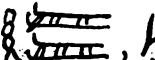
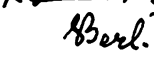
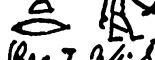
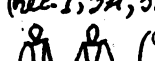
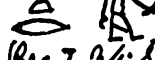
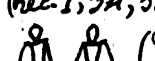
forse in connes. con … ḥtp.

… (An. IV, 14, 3) … (Chab.) … (Z. 1882, 99) hotep, (Düm., Z. l. c.) una misura equiv. a 4 àpt, cioè a litri 72,80, oppure a 160 hn. V. sotto … dnà. —(Brugsch e Goodw.) misura od unità di peso, libbra. —(Chab.) canestro, paniere, cesta; — onde … , il panieraio.

… hotep(-àb), hotepī(-àb), V. sotto … ḥtp.

… hotep-īu (Leps., Ausw. 12,20), deriv. da … ḥtp, all. 1, 2, 3; signif.: gli affezionati, quelli di pacifica o benigna intenzione, od un quid simile.

… (Rit. 162,7; 163,1 e 2) … (ib. 163,3) hotepu, hotep-ui, hotep-ut, hotep-t, hotep-tu, equiv. ad … hotep. il 1° 3° e 4° specialm. nel senso degli all. 3, 4 e 8; — il 2° (Iuscr. Pepi I, 348) duale dell'aggett. pacifico. — il 5° e 6°, specialm. come partic. pio: riposante, ecc.

…, hotep-t (Rit. 110, 11, 13). V. … ḥtp.

… (Sarc. Ankh… Berl.) … (Sarc. Vienna) … (L. A. M. Text. 3) … (Düm. e Mar., Dend.) … (Rit. 149, 64) … (Dict. géo. 702) … (Dendera) … (Rit. 19, 14; 93,5) … (ib. 89,7; 93,8) … (Z. Z. II, 44, A, col. 3) … (Z. 1868, 44) … (Iuscr. Unas) hetem, ha due significati diametralmente opposti, corrisp. ai due opposti significati di … tm, non essere ed esser perfetto; — significa perciò: 1) — Vuotare, evacuare, render vano, sinonimo di … usa (V.); ridurre in nulla, al nulla; annientare, annichilare (ϩⲉⲧⲉⲙ, Z., extinguere), detto specialmente delle anime dei morti malvagi o dei nemici prigionieri: distruggere, schiacciare, écraser; (Birch, al Rit. ll. cc.) to suffocate, to strangle; — Pierr. (Rit. 149, 64) s'abîmer. — Ed i passivi corrisp. — Non essere, non esistere. — I sost. corrisp.: annientamento, annichilamento, distruzione. … (Rit. 19, 14), il grande annichilatore, nome di un dio. 2) — Costr. con …, ed in parallelismo con … sḥf, … āpr, ecc., signif.: empire, riempire, colmare, ricolmare, far pieno, render pieno, guernire, fornire, approvigionare; — ed i passivi corrisp. (Iuscr. Unas, Masp. Rec. de trav. III, 183, 185,

214; Rit. 149, 64). — E gli aggettivi corrisp.: pieno, colmo, ricolmo, guernito, fornito, ecc.
[hieroglyphs], io mi riempio dell'efflusso uscente da Osiride (Rit. 149, 64); (Pierr.) je m'abîme dans l'écoulement issu d'Osiris.

[hieroglyphs] (Am. I, 23, 7) [hieroglyphs] (Rec. II, 71, 4) } ḥetem, g. f., deriv. dal preced., all. 1: il quadrupede annichilatore; designa un quadrupede vorace, verosimilmente una specie di lupo o di iena (V. Chab. Voy. 124).

[hieroglyphs] (E.) [hieroglyphs] (C, 10, Louvre) } ḥetem, (Brug.) un minerale identico a quello chiamato msṭm e più raram. ksfn (Rec. IV, 69 e seg.); ⲥⲧⲏⲙ, ⲥⲟⲏⲙ, στίμμι, stibium, antimonio.
— (E.) grana quaedam sacrificalia.

[hieroglyphs] (Descr. V, 40) [hieroglyphs] (Bon. 3, D) [hieroglyphs] (L. 1868, 47) } ḥetem, ḥetem-it, derivato da [hieroglyphs] ḥtm (V.), il luogo dell'annichilamento, del supplizio.
— Anche sost. equiv. al predetto ḥtm, annichilamento, annientamento.

[hieroglyphs], ḥetemir (?) (Cleyte, Rec. de trav. III, 59) délassement, ricreazione, sollazzo.

[hieroglyphs] (Stela Nefriu) [hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Pepi I, 681) [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 17, 46) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 17, 6) [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Unas 264) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 265) [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 127, 7) } ḥetem-ui, ḥetem-ut, ḥetem-t, ḥetem-tu, deriv. da [hieroglyphs] ḥtm: (1) — annientamento, distruzione (Rit. ll. cc.; Inscr. Pepi I, 631). (2) — (Masp. Rec. de trav. III, 214, dall'Inscr. Unas ll. cc. e Stela Nefriu) colmato, colmo, ricolmo, pieno, riempito.

[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] (E) } ḥetem-t (opp. ḥetem), V. [hieroglyphs] ḥtm.

[hieroglyphs], ḥetem-t (Descr. V, 40), V. [hieroglyphs] ḥtm.

[hieroglyphs], ḥetemtem (Sarc. Sebek-āa, Berl.), V. [hieroglyphs] ḥtm.

[hieroglyphs] (D. H. T. 104) [hieroglyphs] (Rec. I, 34; Sarc. Meter) [hieroglyphs] (D. T. T. II, 15, 9) } ḥeter, sinon. di [hieroglyphs] snsn, signif.: essere con alcuno, esser collegato, alleato con; esser associato, attaccato, legato

con; esser composto, connesso.
— Attaccare, legare, legare insieme, annodare insieme, comporre.
— Il sost. corrisp.: legamento, legame, commessura; alleanza, coalizione, associazione, ecc.
ϩωτρ, ϩοτρ-ϩοτερ (T.), conjungere, componere, convenire; et passiva: חבר, אסר, chiudere, legare, attaccare, unire.
2) — (Specialm. il 1º) equiv. al seg., al. lin. 1.
3) — Il 2º e 3º significano anche: gemelli, fratello gemello, due gemelli (m. o f.). àār. ϩατρεεγ (T.), ϩαθρεγ (M.), gemini; gemelli.

(Rec. I, 36, 3) (Stel. Biānxi) (Edfu) (Canopo, 9) (Stel. Mendes) (Karn.) heter, esser obbligato, esser tenuto a.., esser impegnato con alcuno; impegnarsi, obbligarsi a qualcosa, obbligarsi a fare qualchecosa; — obbligare, impegnare.
ϩτορ (T.), necessitas, potestas, voluntas, beneplacitum, arbitrium, officium, obbligatio, vinculum. אסר avvincere, obbligare, vincolare; obbligarsi; vincolo, legame, obbligazione, voto.
2) — Imporsi il dovere di dare, somministrare, pagare (un tributo, un'imposta), esser gravato di una imposta (Abyd.); pagare imposta.
— render soggetto alle imposta, gravare di un'imposta, mettere un'imposta.
3) — Il sost. corrisp.: ϩωϯ (T., M.), census, tributum, vectigal; imposta, requisizione, taglia, imposizione, dazio, gabella, tassa, tributo; — percezione.
4) — (Harr. I, 4, 12) equivalente al prec., all. 1.

heter (Z. 1863, 54; Rit. 79, 8), il momento, il tempo adattato, giusto, opportuno, conveniente; — In generale: il tempo.
ϩωϯ (T.) tempus congruum, tempus opportunum; עדן, עת, tempo, secolo.
(Rit. l. c.), sull'ora della sera; (Birch) at the eventide; (Brug.) beim Eintritt des Abends; (Pierret) au moment du soir.

heter, (E.) alae, axillae. אציל, אצל יד, ascella, ala, giuntura.

heter (J. de Roug. Edf. 66, XIX), cornice, telaio, intelaiatura od ossatura di legno; gabbia per prendere o custodire uccelli. Pare a Brug. ident. a stp, trappola,

agguato, laccio.
— V. [hieroglyphs] e [hieroglyphs] ḥtrà.

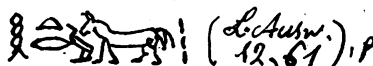
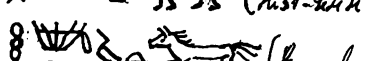
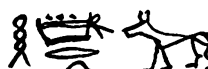
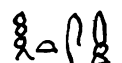
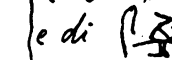
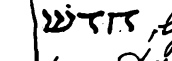
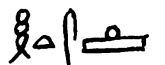
[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 125,67); [hieroglyphs] (L. Ausw. 16,19); [hieroglyphs] (Rec. I, 41,33); [hieroglyphs] (Karn.); [hieroglyphs] (Sall. III, 1,1); [hieroglyphs] (ib. 1,6) plur.; [hieroglyphs] (ib. 2,3); [hieroglyphs] (Z. 1879, 136) — ḥeter, ḥetrà, cavallo. — Muta di due cavalli, biga, carro guerresco. — Cavalleria, spec. nella forma plur. [hieroglyphs]. ϩⲧⲟ (B.), ϩⲑⲟ (M.) ⲡⲓ, equus; ϩⲧⲱⲣⲓ, ϩⲑⲟⲣⲓ, ϯ, equa; ϩⲑⲱⲣ (M.), ϩⲧⲱⲱⲣ, equi, equites.
(Ebr. עדר greggia, gregge, mandra.
[hieroglyphs], salir sulla biga, opp. montar a cavallo, onde [hieroglyphs] (An. N, 3), cavaliere, ϭⲁⲗⲓϩⲑⲟ eques, letter.: conscendens equum, conscendere equum.
[hieroglyphs], porsi a cavallo o sul carro.
[hieroglyphs], uscire a cavallo o sulla biga.
[hieroglyphs] (Rec. l. c.); [hieroglyphs] (D. H. T. 4, 45); [hieroglyphs] (Sall. I, 4); [hieroglyphs] (Sall. III, 2,3) — g. f. la cavalleria, coloro che montano a cavallo o sulle bighe o sui carri di guerra; cavalleria su carri, sulle bighe; esercito a cavallo, carro con cavalli: [hieroglyphs] (Poema di Pentaur, Sall. l. c.), nessuna cavalleria era con me.
[hieroglyphs], puledri, giovani cavalli.
V. Chab. Ant. Hist. p. 444.

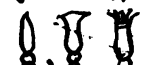
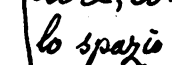
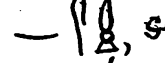
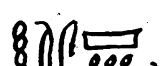
[hieroglyphs] (B. ier. Tor.; Harr. I, 49,9); [hieroglyphs] (Harr. I, 4, lin. 5); [hieroglyphs] (ib. 4, 12) — ḥetrà, V. [hieroglyphs] ḥtr.
— Pl. 3ª nel l. c. pare piuttosto sinonimo di [hieroglyphs] ḥtr, all. 1, nel senso di legami, commessure, ecc. (Birch, Z. 1873, 11).

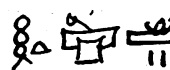
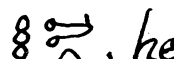
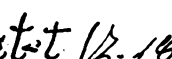
[hieroglyphs], ḥetrà (Denkm. III, 219, e), una località, in collegamento con animali bovini (Confr. עדר all'art. [hieroglyphs] ḥtr), stalla? ovile?
— Confr. tuttavia חדר (costr. חדר), gabinetto, camera, camera interna, חדרים luogo di quiete o sepolcro.
— Certamente in connessione col prec.

[hieroglyphs], ḥetrà-u (Harr. I, 5, 9), (Birch, Z. 1873, 12) valves; valvole, battenti, imposte.
— V. [hieroglyphs] ḥtr e il seg.

[hieroglyphs] (Denkm. III, 234, c); [hieroglyphs] (Harr. I, 57); [hieroglyphs] (ib. 4, 11) — ḥetrà, ḥetrī. Questo vocabolo si trova sempre legato con [hieroglyphs] sb, porta, uscio. — (Brug.) il telaio o la

cornice (di legno o di pietra), entro cui le porte si muovono nei loro cardini; corrisponde al franc. huisserie.
(Marz. l.c.), (Eisenlohr, Z. 1874, 24) Schiessscharten, feritoie, letter.: le finestre della fortezza o delle mura.

, ḥeteri (Rit. 64, 13). V. ḥtr.
(Birch) to cause; (Pierr.) exiger.

(Abido, Grande Insc. di Ramesse), (Abyd. Mar.) ḥeteru, V. ḥtr.

(L. Ausw. 12, 61), pl. (Chab. Ant. Hist. ...), (Ramesseum) ḥeteru, ḥeterut, V. ḥtr.

, ḥeter-t (Brug. Dict. géo. 549), il schakal (?).

(B. Z. S. II, 39, 14) (Philae) (Stel. Piānxi) ḥetes, sinonimo di ārq e di s-ma, ed identico a ...., esser nuovo, rinnovare. Detto specialmente degli edifizi e delle città che sono riedificate. Proseguire oltre una costruzione intrapresa e compierla con nuovo lavoro; compire, finire, condurre a fine qualche cosa.

(Rec. IV, 15) (Dict. géo. 1110; Z. 1870, 7) 2) – Finire, compiere, chiudere, conchiudere, detto dello spazio e del tempo.
(Stel. Piānxi, facc., l. 29) ḥetes-ḥeb, finire, compiere, chiudere una festa. — , s-ḥetes (Rosetta), forma causativa: far proseguire, far terminare.

, ḥetes (Brug. Dict. géo. 1030). Var. di ḥrts.

, ḥetes (Ant. Stela in Bul.), icneumone?.

, ḥetsa (L. di Berl. I, l. 49), secondo Masp., forma di ḥsa, habiletés.

, ḥetet (Dend.), denominazione del (morto) Osiride; la mummia (?).

, ḥet-t (Z. 1864, 12), iena, tasso, faina o gatto selvaggio, hyæna striata.
ϩⲱⲓⲧ, -t, hyaena melis.

, ḥetet (Nav. M. d'Hl. IX), Var. di ḥzz.
— Designazione della dea Iside.

[hieroglyphs], ḥetet (Rec. 3,96), stendersi; distendersi. V. [hieroglyphs] ḥad.

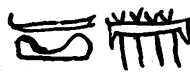
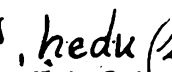
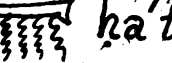
[hieroglyphs] (Hum. Omb.), Brugsch legge ḥetet-tem, lo considera cioè composto di ḥtt, ϩⲧⲓⲧ (V. [hieroglyphs] ḥtu) e tm, ثوم, שוּם, aglio.

[hieroglyphs], ḥetet-t (Tempio di Edfu), l'albero di nave, al quale era fermata e assicurata la vela ([hieroglyphs] ḥtau) mediante l'antenna ([hieroglyphs]). Confr. ϧⲁⲧ (V. sotto [hieroglyphs] ḥtā).

[hieroglyphs] ḥat-ḥor, con moltissime varianti, la dea Hathor. V. sotto [hieroglyph] ḥt.

[hieroglyphs], ḥetḥet (Philae), Var. del dialetto delle ultime epoche invece di [hieroglyphs] χtχt.

[hieroglyphs], ḥetegāu (P. Rhind, 9, 8), (Brug.) porta, portone, uscio. — Confr. אתּיק, אַתִּיק, colonnato, portico, loggia.

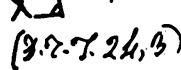
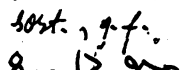
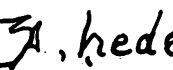
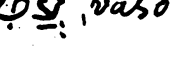
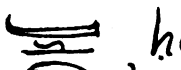
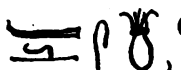
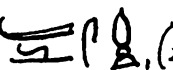
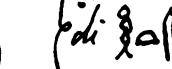
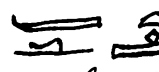
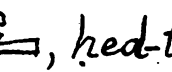
[hieroglyphs] ḥed opp. debeḥ? V. sotto dbḥ.

[hieroglyphs] (Denkm. IV, 11, c) [hieroglyphs] (Z. H.-T. 53, a; D. I.-T. II, 8, 8) ḥed, deriv. dal seg.; sedia, sedile, seggio, trono. — L'alta sedia o il trono, su cui usava salire il re, e su cui erano montate le statue degli dèi.

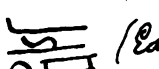
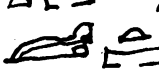
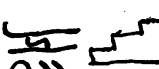
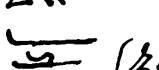
[hieroglyphs], ḥedī (D. H.-T. 22, 20), accomodarsi, sedersi, sedere. — Affine con [hieroglyphs] ḥad (V.); signif.: stendersi; stendersi in; stendersi, distendersi o allungarsi su...; — collocarsi, mettersi.

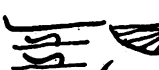
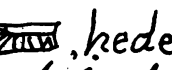
[hieroglyphs], ḥedī (Grean, Fouilles, V, 19), affine col predetto ḥad; esser disteso, steso, allungato; stendere, distendere, allargare, spiegare; — detto per es. del Sole che stende, dispiega le sue ali.
ⲧⲱⲧⲥ stendere, distendere, allargare; stendere, allungare (la mano).
— Lauth (Z. d. d. m. G. 1871, 627) confr. anche ⲧⲁⲓⲟ, splendore, maestà.

[hieroglyphs], ḥeditā, ⲧⲓⲧⲥ, Ἀδιδά, Ἀδιδὰ, El-ḥaditeh, città all'Est di Lydda e di Migdol.

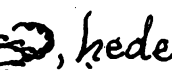
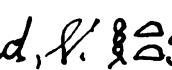
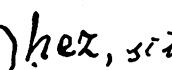
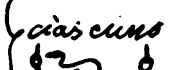
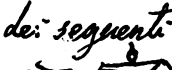
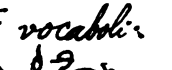
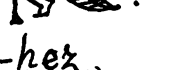
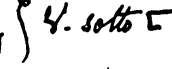
[hieroglyphs], ḥedu (Stela delle Min. d'oro), V. [hieroglyphs] ḥd.

hedu (Z. 1882, 77), pioggia. V. ha tà.

hedeb, hedeb-it, hedebu, uccidere, massacrare, ammazzare, distruggere, atterrare, ϩⲱⲧⲉⲃ, ϧⲱⲧⲉⲃ, occidere. — Uccisione, massacro, distruzione. Varr. di ... χdbu (V.). — Confr. ..., affievolire, stancare, consumare, tormentare, affliggere.

(Luqsor) (Champ.) (D. T. T. 24, 3) sost. q. f. secondo Brug. secondo Masp. (An. II, 3, 3)

hedebu, (Ε)ϩⲱⲧⲡ, obturatio. — Forse equiv. od affine al prec.

heden (Dend.), una specie di vaso per incenso. Confr. ..., vaso, secchia.

heder (D. H. T. II, 49, a, 17), Var. di ... htr, nel l. c. nel senso dell'all. 2.

hedes, Varr. (Dend.) (D. T. T. II, 44, 6) di ... hts.

hed-t (Z. 1874, 85), vocabolo della XII din., signif. tavola dei sacrifizi; sostegno o tavola, su cui erano collocate le offerte funerarie pel defunto.

hed-t, frequente nome del disco del sole; deriv. da ... hdi.

hed-t, hed-ti, V. ... hd. (Edfu) (D. T. T. 44, 4, a, 6) (Z. 1867, 6)

heded (D. T. T. 363), stendersi, distendersi. V. ... hdi e ... had.

heded, V. ... htt.

hez, si trova usato invece di ciascuno dei seguenti vocaboli: ... e ...

e varr. pe-hez. V. sotto ... p.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 128, 7) [hieroglyphs] ḥez, 1) — equiv. a [hieroglyphs] (Rit. l. c.). 2) — Equiv. a [hieroglyphs] ḥz (P. 33 di Berl., Cap. 9).

[hieroglyphs] ḥez, bianco, candido, puro, chiaro, splendido, lucido, lucente, brillante, luminoso. — Illuminare; illuminato, divenir luminoso, diventar bianco, candido ecc.; biancheggiare, splendere, lucere, brillare, risplendere. — Caus. [hieroglyphs] e varr., V. al fonetico sḥz. 2) — Sost., g. f., ciò che luce, riluce, splende, cioè: raggio di luce, luce; — lustro, splendore, vivezza di luce; bianchezza, candidezza, nitidezza, albore; imbianchimento, rischiaramento. 3) — In senso figurato: aver l'aspetto chiaro, lucente, splendente, cioè sereno, contento, soddisfatto (V. Goodwin, Z. 1867, 95) — E quindi i sost. corrisp.: serenità, contentezza, ecc. — Confr. חצב nitido, bianco, chiaro, candido, sereno; ﬠרצח, ﬠרבצח, brillare, risplendere; far risplendere; render splendente, lucente.

[hieroglyphs], χe ḥez-t, (Düm. Rec. IV, 88 e seg.), legno bianco, sorta di arbusto balsamifero ānti, di color d'oro, che cresceva in Etiopia. Non era impiegato nelle funzioni sacre, ma solo privatamente nella preparazione dell'olio odoroso ḥknnu.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 13, 12; 64, 22) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 18, 19) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 15, 45) [hieroglyphs] (Sall. IV, 14, 2) [hieroglyphs] (P. Med. 16, 9) [hieroglyphs] (Dend. pr.) [hieroglyphs] (D. 7. 7. I, 2) [hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Pepi I, 432) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 595) ḥez-ta, ḥez-ta-ui, letter.: l'imbianchimento o il rischiaramento della terra, il rischiararsi della terra all'alba; alba, aurora; mattino. — Anche avverbio: all'alba, all'aurora, al mattino, di mattina. [hieroglyphs] (Edfu; D. 7. 7. I, 2), il principio, la punta del mattino, il primo crepuscolo del mattino. — La prima espressione significa anche ogni mattina, di ogni mattina. [hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Pepi I, 593), fino all'alba. [hieroglyphs] (Dend., Camera di Osiride), dalla sera alla mattina.

[hieroglyphs] ḥez, il metallo bianco, l'argento, ϩⲁⲧ (T. M.). Non confondere questo gruppo con [hieroglyphs], nub-ḥez, oro bianco (V. sotto [hieroglyphs] nb. [hieroglyphs] (Harr. I), argento di miniera, argento vergine, naturale. 2) — Danaro, moneta, costo di danaro, nello stesso senso del franc. argent.

ϩⲁⲧ (P.M.), ϩⲉⲧ (B.), π, argentum, nummus argenteus. ϩⲁⲧⲉ (Ϩ., ϩⲁⲧ), nummi argentei.

hez, lett. il bianco, signif. 1) — il latte. 2) — Vaso con latte o vaso da latte. (D.Z.-T.I, 15,19 e 20) (D.H.T.84)

hez (-seped), pagnotta di pane bianco in forma di piramide o di cono. (Rit. 164,28) (Harr.-I, 17,6) (Rit. 160, 164,15)

hez, la corona bianca, la corona superiore, la corona del Sud, la corona dell'Alto Egitto. In oppos. a dšr (Rit. 164,1), la corona bianca e la corona rossa, la corona del Sud e la corona del Nord, la doppia corona o il doppio diadema del Sud e del Nord. (Rit. 76,2) (fr.) (Rit. 134,35; 164,1 e 12)
(Inscr. Pepi I, 644), espressione antiquata equiv. alla precedente (Soltanto è da notare che la corona del Nord si chiama qui uaz-t, la verde, invece di dšr-t la rossa come comunemente dal secondo impero in poi).
coronato del doppio diadema del Sud e del Nord.
(Rit. 164,12) letteralm.: con la corona bianca e la corona rossa; fornito, fregiato, incoronato del doppio diadema, avente la doppia corona del Sud e del Nord.

hez (P. di Berl. I, l. 153), (Masp. Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 149) le lunghe banderuole o pennoncelli svolazzanti, attaccati alla cima dei lunghi pali che si ergevano davanti la porta dei templi.
2) — Stoffa bianca, abito bianco, — abito splendido, abito festivo. (Confr. hz-t).
3) — (Masp. l.c.) Vestire, essere vestito; — veste; ϩⲟⲉⲓⲧⲉ, ϩⲟⲓⲧⲉ (Ϩ., π), vestis.

hez (Tebe, Tomba di Nefer-hotep), germoglio, bottone, gemma, pousse, bourgeon; — fiore (Pierr. Ét. I, 51): Confr. il seg.
Brugsch confr. ⲟⲩⲁⲧ, viridis, durus (H. al fonetico ut).
— Io confronterei con עֵץ, assir. is, legno, albero.

hez (Rec. IV, 83, b, col. 2, 4, 6, 8), affine col prec. e col seg., signif. bottone di fiore, gemma, boccia, tubercolo del fiore; — fiore. — Plur.
Confr. צִיץ, חֲצִיצָה, fiore.

(a) hez, comunemente al plur. , (Denkm. II, 83; 69,70) ed

anche [hieroglyphs] e varr. ḥzu (V.), — significa: cipolla, bulbo di cipolla; bulbo in generale di qualsiasi pianta; — qualsivoglia parte di pianta in forma di cipolla, di bulbo o di tubercolo (V. i due prec.).
— Aglio; cavolo.
ϩⲧⲓⲧ, cepa, allium cepa, brassica (E).

[hieroglyphs], ḥez (Rit. 58,3), spelta bianca, sorta di grano.

[hieroglyphs] (Harr. I, 22,8) [hieroglyphs] (D. Z.-T. I, 45,30) [hieroglyphs] (Ri. 47,3) [hieroglyphs] (Karn.) [hieroglyphs] (Edf.) [hieroglyphs] (ib.) ḥez, l'arma bianca, più comunem. la mazza di guerra; כִּידוֹן. In Denkm. II, 168, c quest'arma è figurata così: [hieroglyph] — Anche: spada; lancia, asta, bigordo, giavellotto, spiedo.
ϩⲧⲏ (V.), τεχοντὸς, hasta; ϥⲧⲧ, saetta, strale, freccia. — Confr. anche ⲧⲧⲧⲧ, essere acuto, aguzzare; ⲧⲧⲧ aguzzato.
2) — Verbo: piagare, distruggere, far strage, annientare, annichilare, demolire, radere, ferire, troncare, tagliare, mozzare; spec. i gruppi 3 – 6.

[hieroglyphs] ḥez (Mar. Dend. II, 65, b), naos, sacro stipo od armadio, cappella portatile di una divinità.

[hieroglyphs], ḥez (Tomba di Ti), l'uccello bianco, l'oca? l'anitra?
Rabbin. אוז, אווזא, אווזתא, oca.

[hieroglyphs], ḥez (Dend., su una statuetta di Iside), l'unghia.

[hieroglyphs] (Z. 1879, 51) [hieroglyphs] (P. Mor. di Bul. 6, 8) [hieroglyphs] (Rit. freq.) [hieroglyphs] (Edfu, lotta d'Hor) [hieroglyphs] (Masp.) (P. Harr. 500, verso) ḥez, signif. fond.: serrare, comprimere una cosa e renderla stretta, angusta, piccola; — diminuire, scemare.
2) — Vessare, opprimere, inquietare, affannare, molestare, tribolare, affliggere. — Esser di cuor stretto, essere senza cuore.
— Delicato, debole, timido, pusillanime.
3) — Brevità, cortezza, accorciamento, abbreviamento (Edfu, l. c.), ove Chabas traduce invece massacro, strage, revers. — Errore, follia, insania, defezione, accès d'égarement.
4) — (Chab.), Viziare, defraudare, alterare, falsare; detto specialmente della corruzione, alterazione e falsificazione dei libri sacri, delle preghiere e delle offerte. — Onde le frasi:
[hieroglyphs], falsare le parole.
[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 127, 19), (Chab.) defraudare le cerimonie religiose; (Levi) ammisurare scarse le offerte; (Pierr.) diminuer les

offrandes.
[hieroglyphs] (ib. 125, 37), molestare il ciclo degli Dei; (Birch) to injure the Gods; (Pierr.) diminuer le pain consacré aux dieux; — (Chab.) alterare gli ordini divini, déranger les séries divines. (V. qui sotto)
[hieroglyphs] (Denkm. III, 140, 13), (Chab.) violerà le mie intenzioni.
[hieroglyphs] (ib. 16; idem) mano ingannatrice, traditrice, frodatrice, infedele.
[hieroglyphs] (D. H. T. II, 40, 21), (id.) giorno di decezione, d'errore.
[hieroglyphs] (P. Mor. d. Bul. l. c.) (Chab.) falsa
[hieroglyphs] (P. Masp. 900, l. c.) re il cuore, cioè: falsare l'opinione, la stima, la considerazione. — (Masp. Journ. As. 1883, 37) spezzare il cuore.
— [hieroglyphs] (Brug.) ammisurar scarso, accorciare.
[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 93, 1), egli è debole per infermità; — (Pierret) la destruction des rebelles.
[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 125, 31)
[hieroglyphs] (id. 125, 7)
io non ho ammisurato scarse le offerte degli Dèi; (Birch) I have not injured the images of the Gods; (Brug.) Nicht habe ich verunehrt einen göttlichen Herrn, oder verkleinert die Göttercyclen, oder verringert die Opfer der Götter; (Rein.) Ich habe nicht zu klein gemacht meine Opferbrote für die Götter; (Pleyt.) je n'ai pas dérangé les offrandes des dieux; (Masp.) je n'ai point distrait les gâteaux des dieux; (Pierr.) je n'ai pas diminué le pain consacré (ou les substances consacrées) aux dieux; (Chab.) je n'ai pas dérangé les séries divines (ou les ordres divins).
[hieroglyphs] (ib. 145, 14; 146, d) tribolatrice dei nemici, che molesta i nemici; (Pierr.) châtiment des ennemis; (Birch) who stops (or afflicts) the enemies.
[hieroglyphs] (ib. 149, 28), l'angustia è passata.
[hieroglyphs]
(Nav. M. d'H. pl. XIII, 3), (Rossi, Gramm. 79) l'uno uccide l'altro in un massacro di un istante; Chab. traduce [hieroglyphs] errore, follia, insania, defezione di un istante, accès d'égarement.
— ϩⲟϫϩⲉϫ, ϩⲟϫϩⲉϫ, ϩⲉϫϩⲱϫ, ϩⲉϫϩⲟϫ, premere, comprimere, arctare, affligere; et passive; — oppressio, afflictio, arctum, angustum esse. — עקה opprimere, stringere, molestare; molestia, oppressione; angusto, stretto. צוק esser stretto, angusto, pressare, premere. — ϩⲱⲧⲉ (?), τρίβειν, terere, atterere, ϩⲓⲧⲉ (?) commiscere, confringere. — עקה miseria, calamità, disgrazia.
— Confr. il seg.

[hieroglyphs] (D. T. I, 48, 14; B. U. T. 60, 1) [hieroglyphs] (E.) } ḥeza, (spec. il 1°) il male, la bruttura, l'impurità, la sozzura, l'immondezza, l'immondizia, il sudiciume, la sporchezza, la lordura, ecc., che penetra, che irrompe (ϩⲱϫⲉ,

ϩⲱϫⲉⲉϩⲟⲧⲛ, insinuare se, penetrare).
— Ed anche identico al prec., nel senso di angustiare, affannare, opprimere, vessare, molestare, tribolare, inquietare; — comprimere. (E) ϩⲱϫ affligere in legame con [hieroglyphs] cuore.
— In D.T.T. 78 si trova come sinonimo di [hieroglyphs] ḥe-ta (12), [hieroglyphs] (16), [hieroglyphs] (22), [hieroglyphs] (24), [hieroglyphs] (28) e [hieroglyphs] (30).
— V. anche [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] e [hieroglyphs], ḥāza.
— Il 2° anche equiv. al seg.

[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] (Harr. I, 5, 12) [hieroglyphs] (Stel. etiop.) [hieroglyphs] (Ostrac. di Torino) [hieroglyphs] (Mar. Send.) — ḥeza, coprire, intarsiare, incrostare, impiallacciare, applicare, intonacare di..., rivestire, plaquer.
— (Brug.) Kunsterzeugniss, un oggetto artistico; un oggetto guernito di (oro), intarsiato di...
2) — (Masp., Rec. de trav. II, 116) frotter; fregare, strofinare, pulire, lisciare; — far bello, lucido, liscio.
— ϩⲱϫⲉ, ϩⲱϫⲉⲉϩⲟⲧⲛ, insinuare se, penetrare; ϩⲉϫ (?) polire, laevigare.
— V. [hieroglyphs] ḥāza.

[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] (D.T.T. II, 35, 4) — ḥeza, pane compresso, munito di impronte; specie di focaccia.

V. [hieroglyphs] ḥt.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (D.T.T. II, 32). [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Leps. Aelt. Text. 40, 10) [hieroglyphs] (Birch, Coffin of Amam. XVII, 4) Duale [hieroglyphs] (D.H.T. 35, 7) — ḥeza, ḥezat, Varr. del prec.

[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] — ḥezaī, ḥezaī-ui (L. 1875, 126), vento d'occidente, vento freddo (ϩⲱϫ frigidum esse).

[hieroglyphs], ḥezaīna, (עֶצְיוֹן גֶּבֶר) nome di un porto presso il seno elanitico del Mar Rosso. l' Ασιων dei Settanta, ora Ain-el-Ghadyan.

[hieroglyphs] (De Roug. Mon. p. 50. N. 31) [hieroglyphs] (An. I, 21, 7) — ḥezar. (Chab. Voy.) ident. a Ασωρ. Confr. חָצוֹר, ora Hazur, la città fortificata da Salomone, luogo o rocca nella tribù di Nephtali.
— Nella tribù di Beniamino e nell'Arabia vi era un distretto portante lo stesso nome חָצוֹר.

[hieroglyphs] (Med. Abu) [hieroglyphs] (Leps. Aelt. Text.) — ḥeza-t. V. [hieroglyphs] ḥza.

[hieroglyphs], ḥez-ȧt (Inscr. Pepi I, 640), aggettivo femm. di [hieroglyphs] ḥz, bianco, ecc.
2) — Equiv. al seg., sost., g. f.

[hieroglyphs] (Tomba di Rampse IX) [hieroglyphs] ḥezī, equiv. a [hieroglyphs] ḥz, come verbo, come aggettivo e come sostantivo, g. f. (l. c.).

[hieroglyphs] (Burt. Excerpt. 4, pl. 44, col. 28) [hieroglyphs] (Har. al Rit. 125, 7) ḥezī, ḥezi, V. [hieroglyphs] ḥz.

[hieroglyphs], ḥez-īt (Br. 3 Kal. Text. X, B), albero di nave, identico a [hieroglyphs] ḥtt-t.
[hieroglyphs] (Br. l. c.) der Mast-Matrose, il marinaio che sta all'albero.
2) — V. [hieroglyphs] ḥz.

[hieroglyphs] opp. [hieroglyphs] ḥez-īt, opp. ḥez-tī (Mar. Dend.), V. [hieroglyphs] ḥz. Nel l. c. nel senso dell'all. 2.

[hieroglyphs], ḥezu (Har. al Rit. 125, 7), V. [hieroglyphs] ḥz.

[hieroglyphs], ḥezu (Louvre C, 50), (Pierr. Ét. I, 51) fiori; — plur. di [hieroglyphs] ḥz.
— V. al fonetico ut; — ed il seg.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Denkm. II, 146, a; 147) [hieroglyphs] (Lepsius, Aelt. Text. 40) [hieroglyphs] (S. H. T. 35) [hieroglyphs] (Birch, Coffin of Amamu, XVII, 16, 2ª) ḥezu, forme plur. di [hieroglyphs] ḥz, collo stesso significato: cipolla, aglio; — bulbo, tubercolo, ecc.
— V. al fonetico ut.

[hieroglyphs] secondo Brugsch, [hieroglyphs] secondo Chabas, ḥezennu (P. Mor. di Bul. 9, 4), (Brug.) forma deriv. da [hieroglyphs] ḥz (V.) ed equiv. a [hieroglyphs] ḥza (V.), empire di scoraggiamento, di abbattimento, di disperazione, di timore, di accasciamento, di pusillanimità; render abbattuto, costernato.
— E questi sost. ed aggettivi.
— Chabas assimila a ϭⲟϫϭⲉϫ comprimere, arctare, e trad.: étouffer, étouffement des oiseaux entassés dans le filet (l. c.); — constriction des entrailles; — le serrement du cœur (P. di Bul. VI, p. 35; Voy. N. 916).

[hieroglyphs] (An. I, 28, 5.) [hieroglyphs] (Chab. Voy. 301 e seg.) [hieroglyphs] (ib.) ḥezennuna, ḥezenzen, Brugsch ritiene questi gruppi equival. al prec.
— Chab. trad.: digiunare, e vede in questi vocaboli il latino jejunium.
— A Brugsch però questa interpretazione pare molto arrischiata, ed egli inclinerebbe piuttosto a riferire queste forme, specialmente

le ultime, al copto ϩⲧⲟⲙⲧⲉⲙ gravari, e tradurrebbe schwer sein, esser grave, gravoso, oneroso.
— Lauth confr. ϩⲧⲏⲛ mors, e טדט cessare, tralasciare.

(Rit. 52,5) (ib. 102,3; 125,66) (Brug. Dict.) hez-t, equiv. a hz, sost. e aggett. femm. (Rit. 102,3), spelta bianco.
(ib. 125,66), candidi sandali.

hez-t (Inscr. Pepi I, 595), equiv. al prec.

hez-t, b. e. (Z. 1874, 37; Karnac, Inscr. del tempio di Apet), la stoffa bianca, abito bianco; abito festivo.
— V. hz.

(Inscr. Pepi I, 451, 460) (Rit. 142,1) (ib. 124,4) (ib. 146,25) hez-t, la corona bianca.
V. hz.
la corona bianca e la corona rossa sono sul tuo capo.
(Inscr. Pepi I, 614), la corona bianca e la corona verde.
V. sotto hz il significato di queste espressioni.

hez-t (Z. 1870, 163), V. hz.

(Inscr. Pepi I, 432) hez-ta e varianti, V. sotto hz.

hez-ti (Edfu; Z. 1871, 143), V. hz.

hez-ti, V. sotto hz-tt.

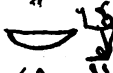
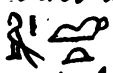
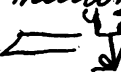
hez-t (Rit. 124,3), Var. di hz-t, bianca.

hez-t-ta (Inscr. Pepi I, 595), equiv. a hz-ta.

hezez, una specie di scorpione.
— Designazione di Iside.

(Dend.) (B. Crise, VI, 3) hezez, hezzu, V. hz.

(Collez. Salsa-lagna, N. 1425) (Bleyf. ét. p. 112) hezez, hezezu, hezez-ui, Varianti di hz.

du ḥezez-ui, equiv. a [hieroglyphs] s-ḥz.

[hieroglyphs] ḥezḥez (Rit. 17, 39), uno dei sette genii protettori del sarcofago di Osiride.

[hieroglyphs] pl. b.e. — ḥeḥ, molto, numeroso, infinito, innumerevole; — numero stragrande, milione; moltitudine; — al plur. milioni, moltitudini.
— qaq, multum, multi, multitudo.

[hieroglyphs], infinite volte, infinitamente.

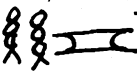
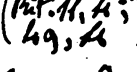
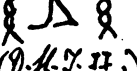
[hieroglyphs], r-ḥeḥ-u (Rit. 7, 4) per milioni, a milioni; (Pierr.) de millions d'années.

[hieroglyphs] (ib. 142, 13), signore dei milioni, (Pierr.) maître des années; qualificativo di Osiride.

[hieroglyphs] (ib. 42, 13 e 21), Horo che risiede fra le moltitudini; (Birch) Horus who dwells in (or who treads amongst) millions; (Pierr.) Horus pour des millions d'années (ou au sein de millions d'années.

[hieroglyphs] (ib. 93, 1) a milioni, in numero infinito; (Birch) for millions of years; (Lefeb.) des millions de fois; (Pierr.) pendant des milliers d'années.

— Come si scorge dai prec. esempi, alcuni egittologi fanno questi gruppi equivalenti a [hieroglyphs] ḥḥ. Questa equivalenza è dimostrata pel gruppo [hieroglyphs] (Lepsius, in Z. 1871, 94). — Quanto agli altri gruppi, questa equivalenza risulta dalla loro unione con [hieroglyphs] sp e varr., come scorgesi dai seguenti esempi:

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 18, 40); [hieroglyphs] (ib. 19, 16; 20, 8; 31, 12; 72, 11); [hieroglyphs] (ib. 49, 7); [hieroglyphs] (ib. 144, 35); [hieroglyphs] (ib. 148, 5); [hieroglyphs] (ib. 148, 22); [hieroglyphs] (Var. data da Brug.) — m-ses-mā-ḥeḥ-n-sep, quante infinite volte esso deve essere, cioè sempre, perpetuamente, convenevolmente in eterno, convenientemente in perpetuo; (Pierr.) en vérité!; (Birch) in pure clothes for millions of ages, or safety for millions of times, or in garments of truth millions of times; e al Rit. 49, 7: for millions of years, for millions of times, for ever; e questa traduzione egli ha poi dato negli altri passi del Rit. che vengono dopo.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 31, 12), egli non è annientato in eterno — convenientemente per sempre; (Chab.) il ne lui arrive aucun mal; (Lefeb.) il ne souffre plus jamais; (Pierr.) on ne subit aucun dommage, à jamais, en réalité.

Se si considera che questa formola chiude sempre un capitolo, noi possiamo assimilarla a per omnia secula seculorum, amen.

— [hieroglyphs] (Stela Bela, Torino, l. 4), letter.: nel luogo dei

milioni di perfezioni vere, significa alla corte, nella residenza reale.

2) — Il gruppo è anche equivalente a (D. H. T. II, 51, a, 8).

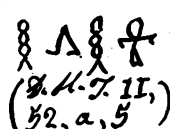
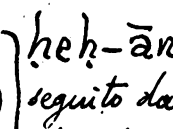
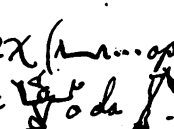
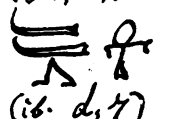
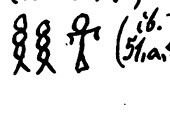
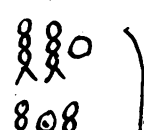
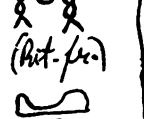
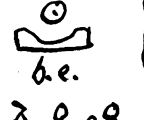
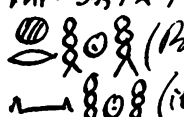
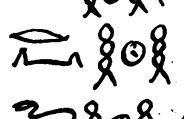
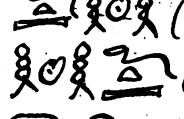
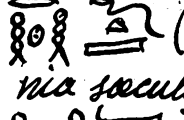
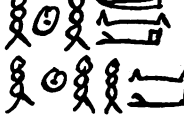
heh, deriv. dal prec.; signif. l'acqua copiosa, infinita, la moltitudine delle acque; designa sopratutto l'inondazione, l'acqua dell'inondazione del Nilo. — Ma anche semplicemente l'acqua del Nilo.

(Pit. 11, 4; 49, 4) (D. H. T. II, 52, a, 5) (ib. d, 7) (Inscr. Pepi I, 459) (A, 66, Louvre)

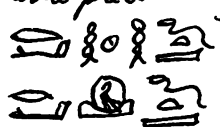
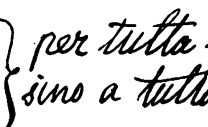
heh, cercare, ricercare, andare a cercare qualche cosa; perquisire, questuare. — Ricerca, perquisizione. ϩⲓⲟⲓ (M.) scrutari, inquirere; ⲣⲉϥϩⲓⲟⲓ, concupiscere, cupidus. 2) — Separare, staccare, disgiungere, dividere, segregare. — Separazione, disgiungimento, disgiunzione (D. H. T. l. c.). — (Birch, al Pit. l. c.) to escape (from ...). — (Brug.) destinare, assegnare, scegliere.

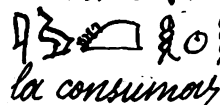
Brugsch riferisce questi significati al copto ⲛⲉϩ secedere, separare, eligere, destinare; — e da questo confronto, non che da quelli fatti agli articoli seguenti, Brugsch trae più forte la presunzione che il gruppo nei precedenti e nei seguenti vocaboli avesse il fonetico nḥ o nḥḥ (Comp. la var. di).

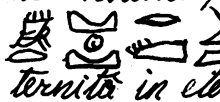
3) — (Pierr.) circuler, poursuivre sa route, arriver à.

— (Pit. l. c.) separando(mi), scostando(mi) da esso; (Birch) escaping (or I escape) from him; (Brug.) Ich habe gesucht nach ihm; (Pierr.) que je circule en lui (11, 4), je poursuis ma route ainsi (49, 4).

(Brug.) destinare, assegnare la cosa più distinta, più eccellente (..., a qualcuno), far bene ad alcuno, cercare che egli abbia il suo meglio; aver cura, sollecitudine per lui. — Dimostrare ogni onore e rispetto a qualcuno; cercare il meglio per..., cioè: dimostrarsi condiscendente, compiacente, officioso, obbligante, servizievole, ecc., per onorare alcuno. — (Pierr. Ét. I, 70) être à la recherche des honneurs à rendre, chercher à faire honneur (à un dieu et à un ancêtre); — rechercher le bien (de..., ...).

(Pierr. l. c.) arriver à rendre honneur (à ... ...).

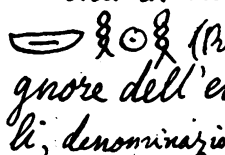
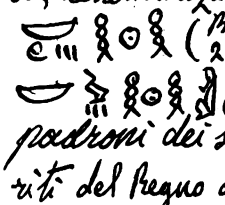
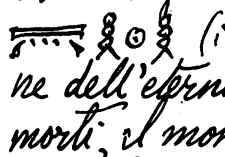
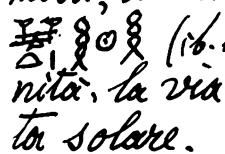
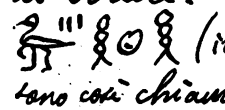
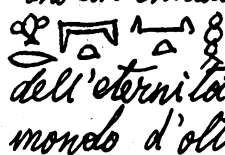
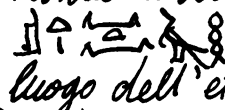
(Louvre A, 66) (É. T. d. L. I, 22)

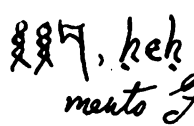
(Pierr. Ét. I, 153) cercare le cose, espressione mistica.

(Denkm. III, 219, e, 11 e 12), (Brug.) ordinare opera.

(D. M.-T. II, 52, a, 5) (ib. d, 7) (ib. 51, a, 8) heh-ānx (... ...) seguito da ... o da ..., od anche nella semplice frase ..., significa: cercare ciò che occorre o basta agli uomini per vivere, destinare vitam (Brug.).

(Rit. pr.) b. e. b. e. heh, lungo periodo di tempo, eternità; — eterno; — eternamente, sempre. [Brugsch propone la lettura nh o nhh (V. all'art. prec.), confr. il copto ENEϨ (T. M.), ENEϨ (T. M. B.), π, saeculum, unquam].

(Stel. 11, Vien.) (ib.) (Rit. 31, 12; 72, 1) (C. Rhind) r-heh, āu-heh, in eterno, eternamente, per sempre, per l'eternità, à jamais; — In una proposizione negativa, la stessa espressione significa mai, giammai (V. Rit. 31, 12).

(Rit. 30, A) (ib. 83, 8) (ib. 130, [illegible]; 148, 6) xer-heh, n-heh, r-n-heh, espressioni sinonime della preced.

(ib. 114, 5; 154, 14) (ib. 163, 17) (ib. 162, 15) espressioni sinonime delle preced.; per tutta l'eternità, per omnia saecula saeculorum.

(Edfu) (Rit. 14, 11) l'eternità e la perpetuità, eternamente e perpetuamente, espressione equivalente alla prec.

per tutta l'eternità, sino a tutta l'eternità.

(Rit. 163, 6), per tutta l'eternità.

(D. T. II, 12, 1), fino alla consumazione dei secoli.

(ib. 39, 10) da eternità in eternità.

(Rit. 15, 3; 142, 3; 148, 27), signore dell'eternità, signore dei secoli, denominazione di Osiride.

(Rit. 17, 37; 27, 2; 79, 2) (ib. 146, 23) i signori dell'eternità, i padroni dei secoli; nome degli Dèi e Spiriti del Regno dei Morti.

(ib. 15, 7) la terra o la regione dell'eternità, designa il Regno dei morti, il mondo sotterraneo.

(ib. 17, 72), la via dell'eternità, la via eterna, designa l'orbita solare.

(ib. 83, 6), anime eterne, sono così chiamate le anime degli Dèi.

(ib. 15, 14), il cielo dell'eternità; designa parimente il mondo d'oltretomba.

(Stela C, 3, Louvre), il luogo dell'eternità, la tomba.

2) — In connes. col seg., significa il tempo primitivo, il tempo primordiale.

heh, il dio primordiale; — l'elemento Fuoco, divinizzato in maschio e

e femmina accoppiati (V. Trans. 1877, 295).

ḥeḥ (D. H. T. II, 49, a, 25), fracassare, sfracellare, frantumare. Brugsch confr. ⲚⲞϨϨⲈ excutere, quatere.

(Sall. IV, 2, verso; An. IV, 15, 9) (Rec. IV, 24, col. 144) (An. IV, 1, 2; 3, 4; 15, 4) ḥeḥ opp. neḥeḥ [ⲚⲈϨ (P. M., π), oleum], olio. — (Chab.) Liquore che era importato in Egitto per uso delle truppe.

(Rec. IV, 21, col. 126) (ib.) (Philae) ḥeḥ, ḥeḥi, g. m., deriv. da ḥḥ separare (V.), signif.: parte separata, segregata; pezzo separato; - ogni pezzo separatamente, da se; ogni singolo pezzo; ⲈⲦⲚⲈϨⲈⲂⲞⲖ seorsim positus, separatus. — In generale: pezza di terreno, il terreno, il suolo, la terra.

(D. H. T. II, 40, a, 27) (Denkm. III, (13) (Denkm. III, 219, e) (Brug. Dict.) ḥeḥi, V. ḥḥ. - Sost.: separazione, disgiunzione, disgiungimento.

ḥeḥu (Trans. 1877, 295), V. ḥḥ.

ḥeḥ-ui (Pronaos di Dend.), b. e., le due orecchie umane.

ḥeḥ-ut (Trans. 1877, 295), femm. di ḥḥ. Questa divinità era figurata in una donna a testa d'ureus ornata di disco.

ḥeḥes (Beni-Hassan) un uccello, secondo Billharz, Porphyris hyacinthinus.

ḥeḥesesau (Harr. I, 24, 7), (Birch, Z. 1873, 71) goletta, collare, collana o catena.

ḥeḥ-t, V. ḥḥ-ut.

ḥeq (Dend.), (Brug.) Var. di ḥqr, fame.

ḥeq (Rec. IV, 100, B, col. 7), voltare, volgere, dirigere verso, condurre, indirizzare (ϨⲈϤ, T., dirigere). Var. di ḥaq.

ḥeq (Z. 1877, 32), rana, ranocchio. 2) — Equiv. al seg.

3) — Femm. del prec., la dea Heq, compagna e consorte del dio creatore Xneph, dea batracocefala.

[hierogl.], heq (Louvre C, 3) nome di un dio. V. il prec., all. 3.

[hierogl.] (Rit. 142, 26; 148, 36), [hierogl.], [hierogl.] (Rit. 15, 39; 149, 3), [hierogl.] (ib. 157, 2), [hierogl.] heq, il pedum, lo scettro degli dei e dei faraoni.
2) — Governatore, reggente, sovrano, re. fem. [hierogl.] e varr. heq-t, reggente, regina. [hierogl.], egli fu elevato al (grado di) reggente dell'Egitto.
[hierogl.] [plur. [hierogl.] (Stela Bianxi, faccia, l. 5)], governatore di una città o di un nomo.
[hierogl.] heq-χaī (Pierr. Ét. I, 49), reggente dell'altare (?)
[hierogl.], heq sexa-u (id., ib. 95), reggente degli scritti; direttore o sovrano delle scritture, titolo del dio Thot.
[hierogl.] (Rit. 15, 39), sovrano dell'Ager (Hades), titolo di Osiride.
[hierogl.] (ib. 142, 26; 148, 36), re dell'eternità, altro titolo di Osiride.
[hierogl.] (ib. 157, 3), governatore delle contrade; (Birch) the ruler of hills and streams; titolo di Horo.
3) — Verbo equiv. a [hierogl.] ḥq, governare, regnare, ecc. (Rit. 149, 3); — ed i sost. astratti corrisp.

[hierogl.] heq, equiv. al prec., all. 2 (Rit. 15, 11, 33).
[hierogl.] (Rit. 15, 33) sovrano nel Dtiau, titolo di Osiride.
2) — Equiv. al seg. all. 3, sovranità, dominio, ecc. (Rit. 17, 1, 2, 40, 41).
3) — Anche verbo equiv. al seg. all. 1 (ib. 17, 71).
— [hierogl.], s-heq (id. 17, 71), forma caus. col signif. dell'all. 3, regnare, governare; (Birch) to make himself a ruler; (De Rougé) prendre le gouvernement; (Pierr.) faire regner.

[hierogl.] (Stel. Bianxi), [hierogl.] (Denkm. III, 105) heq, signif. fond., equivalente a [hierogl.] ḥq (Stel. Bianxi).
— Quindi in generale: governare, regnare, reggere un popolo; avere od esercitare la sovranità, il dominio, il governo.
— Statuire, decretare, stabilire, equival. a ϩⲓⲕ. V. [hierogl.] ḥq, all. 1.
2) — Equiv. al prec. all. 1.
[hierogl.], Osiride re dell'eternità.
3) — Governo, sovranità, dominio, regno, reggenza, autorità.
— L'ufficio, la dignità o l'impiego di governatore di una città o di un Nomo. Questa dignità era ereditaria dalla madre, o, per matrimonio, dalla figlia erede.

(Sarc. Vienn.) (Rit. 31,4; 70,3) (Ib. 72,4; 82,4) (P. Rhind, 18,3) heq, birra, cervogia; bibita o liquore che si faceva con grano rosso o con orzo.
V. hq-t.
2) — Nei l. c. del Rituale, pare significhi bibite, bevande, in generale; ed in particolare le bevande che si deponevano come offerta funeraria; — ed anche quelle che si presentavano agli Dèi.

heq (opp. heq-mu) (Rit. 125,19), nome di una località mistica.

(Inscr. Pepi I, 546; Lap. Susw. 3.9) (Z. 1868, 103) (Bon. 2) sost. (Sarc. Vienn.) (Rit. 110,14) pl. (Inscr. Pepi I, 667; Ins. Unas, 585) (Z. 1868, p. 103) (Rit. 31,2; Har.-a 72,2 e 80,2) heq opp. heqa, statuire, decretare, stabilire; dare prescrizioni, ordini, regolamenti, regole, leggi, statuti, decreti.
2) — Sost. g. m., prescrizione, ordine, regolamento, regola, legge, decreto, statuto; — costume, abitudine, usanza, uso, consuetudine.
חק, חקה, legge, decreto, statuto, cosa prescritta, consuetudine, costume, precetto; da חקק statuire, decretare, onde מחקק legislatore, חקה statuto, decreto.
3) — Formola magica, magia, incantesimo, efficacia, potenza magica; virtù, efficacia, potenza di un talismano di un incantesimo; incanto magico, parole magiche; — talismano, amuleto. — Potenza, virtus, in generale. — Coraggio.
— Potente, magico.
— Pronunciar formole magiche, far agire la forza magica; scongiurare con parole magiche; incantare, ammaliare, esorcizzare colla magia; praticare la magia, l'incantesimo: le quali frasi sono per lo più espresse dalla formola (V. Edfu Lotta di Horo).
— La scienza della magia, la conoscenza delle formole magiche e degli incantesimi.
(Rit. 108,7; 149,15), il grande degli incantesimi, figlio di Nut.
(Rit. 149,49) (ib. 164,1) la grande degli incantesimi, nome di una dea leontocefala.
— V. sotto ur. un altro significato di questo ur-heq-t-u.
(Denkm. III, 85,c), i capi degli incantesimi, dei talismani; opp. sovrintendenti degli statuti.
— ϩⲓⲕ (M. T.) dæmon, ⲙⲉⲧϩⲓⲕ (M.) magia. ⲉϥⲣϩⲓⲕ magus; ϩⲁⲕⲱ (T.) ⲁⲭⲱ, magus.
— 4) — (Chab.) designazione di certi strumenti usati nelle cerimonie dei funerali, come per es. il , il , ecc., i quali erano considerati come talismani, investiti di una virtù misteriosa per aprire la bocca e gli occhi del defunto.
5) — , , e , designano

anche un dio, il dio Heq, il dio degli incantesimi, forma e soprannome di Osiride (V. Rit. 128, 6; Chab. Z. 1868, 103).
6) — Gli stessi gruppi designano uno dei quattordici attributi di Ra, l'intelligenza (V. sotto [hieroglyphs] qa). — È uno degli stendardi divini portati nelle processioni (Inscr. Pepi I, 583).

[hieroglyphs] } heq (B. M. T. 69, 1, c), il mago, la maga. plur. [hieroglyphs] i magi.

[hieroglyphs] } heqa, V. [hieroglyphs] hq.

[hieroglyphs], heqa (Denkm. II, 125, 65), Var. ant. di [hieroglyphs] hq.

[hieroglyphs] (Bon. 3). [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 31, 3; 74, 2; 146, 37, e varii) } heqa, heqau, V. [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] hq, e i loro plur.

[hieroglyphs], heqau (Rit. 146, 34), V. [hieroglyphs] hqu.

[hieroglyphs], heqamamu (Harr. I, 64, b. 14-17), nome di una pietra preziosa, che entrava nella composizione o nell'ornamentazione degli oggetti chiamati [hieroglyphs] smd-t.

[hieroglyphs], heqà (Rec. IV, 100, A, col. 3), Var. di [hieroglyphs] hq.

[hieroglyphs], heqā (Z. 1878, 48), fame; aver fame; affamato; essere affamato, famelico.
ϩⲕⲟ fames, ϩⲕⲟ famelicum esse.
V. [hieroglyphs] hqr.

[hieroglyphs], heq-īt (Düm. Rec. III, 93), femmin. di [hieroglyphs] hq. all. 2; regina, reggente.

[hieroglyphs], hequ, Var. di [hieroglyphs] hq.

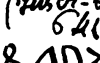
[hieroglyphs], hequ (Rit. 64, 27), sost. plur. di [hieroglyphs] hq.

[hieroglyphs], hequ (Rit. 128, 6), dio degli incantesimi, Mago; soprannome di Osiride.

[hieroglyphs] (Z. 1880, 7; Harr. I, 16, a, 6) [hieroglyphs] (Birch, Z. 1873, 154) } hequqn, forme plurali di [hieroglyphs] hqq.

[hieroglyphs], hegennu (P. di Bulaq IV),

Var. capricciosa di [hierogl.] ḥq.

[hierogl.], ḥeqennu (ib.), Var. capricciosa del seg.

[hierogl.] (Inscr. Sepi. I, 615, 693), [hierogl.] (Rit. 125, 38), [hierogl.], [hierogl.], [hierogl.], [hierogl.] (Stel. Aehi. Bul.), [hierogl.] (Rit. l. c.), [hierogl.] (Inscr. Sepi. I, 641), [hierogl.], [hierogl.] — ḥeqer, aver fame, essere affamato, famelico. — L'affamato. — La fame.
ϩⲕⲟ famelicum esse, ϩⲕⲁ (B.) fames; ϩⲕⲁⲉⲓⲧ, ϩⲕⲟⲉⲓⲧ (T.), famelicum esse, esurire.
[hierogl.] (Rit. l. c.), egli diede pani all'affamato.
[hierogl.], forse non s'avvicina l'apertura della fame?.

[hierogl.], [hierogl.], [hierogl.], [hierogl.], [hierogl.] (Brug.) — ḥeqes, trappola, rete per gli uccelli.
2) — Anche designazione di una regione, che era appropriata specialmente alla caccia degli uccelli (Brugsch, Dict. géo. 537).
קוש, tender il laccio, uccellare.

[hierogl.], ḥeqes (Edfu; Testo geogr.), deriv. dal prec.; יָקוּשׁ, יָקוֹשׁ, l'uccellatore.

[hierogl.], [hierogl.] — ḥeq-t (Rit. 138, 4; 142, 17; 148, 25 e 27) equiv. a [hierogl.] e [hierogl.] ḥq, spec. come sost.: governatore, reggente, ecc.; — Governo, sovranità, ecc.

[hierogl.], [hierogl.], [hierogl.], [hierogl.] (Dend.) — ḥeq-t, femm. di [hierogl.] ḥq, all. 2; regina, reggente.
2) — La dea Ḥeq.

[hierogl.] (B. H. I. 61, a, col. 3), [hierogl.] (Masp. Trans. 1880, 28) — ḥeq-t, (Masp.) speciale misura di capacità pel grano. — (Brugsch) grano ammasurato, compartito, assegnato, stabilito (Conf. חָקַק, חֹק, חֻקָּה, חקק, V. sotto [hierogl.] ḥq).

[hierogl.], ḥeqt (Denkm. IV, 23, e), Birch (Z. 1873, 154) e Brugsch (Diz.) lo danno come scrittura erronea invece di [hierogl.] ḥqq.

[hierogl.], ḥeqt (Stel. Bisacci), V. [hierogl.] ḥqr.

[hierogl.] (Tomb. Sepol. Saq.), [hierogl.], [hierogl.] — ḥeq-t, la dea Ḥeq, forma femm. di [hierogl.] ḥq (V.).
— Il 1º gruppo significa anche rana, ranocchio.
V. [hierogl.] ḥq.

[hieroglyphs] (Tasch. Pepi I, 390, 391) [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 44,28; 144,29; 1.12e19; 146,10) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 153,9) heq-t, V. [hieroglyphs], hq. [hieroglyphs] (Denkm. II, 143,a; 69,70) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 147; ib. 35) [hieroglyphs] (L. Lett. Text. ho; Pietra delle offerte, Berl.) [hieroglyphs] (D. H. 35; D. H. T. 4, 6, 1) [hieroglyphs] (Birch, Coffin of Amamu XVIII, 6) heq-t χe=nemes, designa una specie particolare di birra. Non è ancora determinata quale precisa qualità; birra vecchia? doppia? forte?, lett. birra dell'amicizia?

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 147,23) heq-t (Rit. 10,3; 23,2,3,4; 164,1), heqtau, V. [hieroglyphs] hq.

[hieroglyphs], heqt-it (Rit. 142,18), nome di dea.

[hieroglyphs], heqtu, V. [hieroglyphs] hqt. [hieroglyphs], letter.: drinking-beer-house, birraria.

[hieroglyphs], heqeq (Philae), frutto di un albero crescente nel Sud, forse di una specie di palma. Il dattero della palma, opp. frutto del cocco. V. Birch, Z. 1873, 154. — Brugsch (Z. 1880, 7) terra pei disegnatori o pei pittori (Conf. ΡΡΠ disegnare, dipingere, γράφειν).

[hieroglyphs] heqeq (J. de Roug. Edf. 62, XII), deriv. da [hieroglyphs] hq, [hieroglyphs] haq, secondo Brugsch, signif. prendere, pigliare, prender prigione; cogliere, acchiappare (per es. uccelli).

[hieroglyphs], heka (Bon. 13), (Brugsch) variante di [hieroglyphs] hq.

[hieroglyphs] (D. H. T. I, 87, 3) [hieroglyphs] (Rec. IV, 72, 10) heken (Z. 1868, 41 e seg.; ib. 1875, 122), la serratura, la toppa; ma più precisam. il lucchetto della serratura, in forma di leone colla coda ripiegata e mobile.

[hieroglyphs] (Descr. V, 41) [hieroglyphs] b.e. (Tomba Ramesse V; D. H. T. I, 49, 7) heken, lodare, glorificare, esaltare, magnificare, adorare; acclamare, salutare, felicitare; — indirizzare lodi, inni (a..., ...); — invocare, evocare, anche con incantesimi (Pierr. al Rit. 19,12). — Ed: sost. corrisp.: lode, glorificazione, adorazione, acclamazione, felicitazione, saluto, invocazione, evocazione, appello; lode, inno; inno scritto. [illegible] suonare, cantare, onde [illegible] suono, canto, cantico, canzone, inno, salmo. [hieroglyphs] (Mar. Abyd. p. 38), la grande invocatrice, designa la terra.

[hieroglyphs], heken, derivato dal prec.; inno, laude; spec. inno scritto.

[hieroglyphs] (Düm. Result. 26, 10) [hieroglyphs] (E.) heken, ϩⲟⲗϫ, ϩⲟⲗⲥ, dulce, suave, blandum, benignum esse; dulcedo, suavitas; — render delizioso, squisito, dolce, gradito, gradevole, soave, giocondo, dilettevole, aggradevole, grato, piacevole; — e questi stessi aggett. — Far esalare, olezzare dolcemente, soavemente; — olezzo, soave odore.

[hieroglyphs], heken (E), deriv. dal prec.; forse: pane delizioso, focaccia squisita. — Conf. tuttavia אכל mangiare, gustare,

godere ; — [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], torta, focaccia, schiacciata.

[hieroglyphs] heken, deriv. da [hieroglyphs] hkn; propriam.: la pietra deliziosa, squisita, rara designazione delle ultime epoche della pietra, chiamata comunemente [hieroglyphs] xnm.

[hieroglyphs] (Leps. II, 14; 145, a; 145, d; 92) [hieroglyphs] (Abid.; Leps. Aelt. Text. 34; Rit. 145, 29) [hieroglyphs] (D. T. I, 45, 22; II, 42, 6; Rit. 134, 9) [hieroglyphs] (Rec. IV, 55, B, col. 3; — Dend.; — Rit. 145, 12) [hieroglyphs] (D. T. I, 68, 11) heken, hekenu, hekennu, derivato dal medesimo radicale che il prec.; droga, olio od unguento delizioso. — Uno dei nove olii od unguenti sacri, con cui si ungeva sopratutto il corpo dei vivi e dei morti. Sulla complicata preparazione e composizione di questa droga, V. Düm., Z. 1870, 100 e seg. 2) — Verbo: ungere, far frizioni con olio od unguento; inoliare.

[hieroglyphs], hekennu-t (Rit. 142, 13), nome di una località mistica, chiamata altrimenti [hieroglyphs] heser t. Probab. in connes. col prec. o col seg.

[hieroglyphs], hekenī-u (Libro del Duau, I, 2), adoratori; in connes. col seg.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 19, 12; 140, 9; 15, 23; 17, 9; 145, 18) [hieroglyphs] (P. Rhind; D. H. T. 19; Descr. V, 41) [hieroglyphs] (b. e. Mar. Dend.) (Sost., ib. p. 38) hekennu, Varianti di [hieroglyphs] hkn.

[hieroglyphs], hekennu-ti (Rit. 15, 45), glorificatore, adoratore, deriv. dal prec.

[hieroglyphs] heken-t (D. H. T. II, 56; D. T. I, 96, 1). V. [hieroglyphs] hkn.

[hieroglyphs], hekenhu (P. di Bul. N. 3, pl. 10). (Brug.) un ἅπαξ λεγόμενον, conservato nel copto ϩⲱⲗⲕ, cincinnus comae.

[hieroglyphs]. hekkā, nome del dio Xem.

[hieroglyphs], heqen (D. H. T. 96), Var. di [hieroglyphs].

[hieroglyphs], heqes, nome del dio Xem.

[hieroglyphs], hexes (Dend., Camera di Osiride) un ἅπαξ λεγόμενον; designa una sostanza che scorre dalla materia liquida [hieroglyphs] di un dio (Osiride).

FINE DEL VOLUME V